

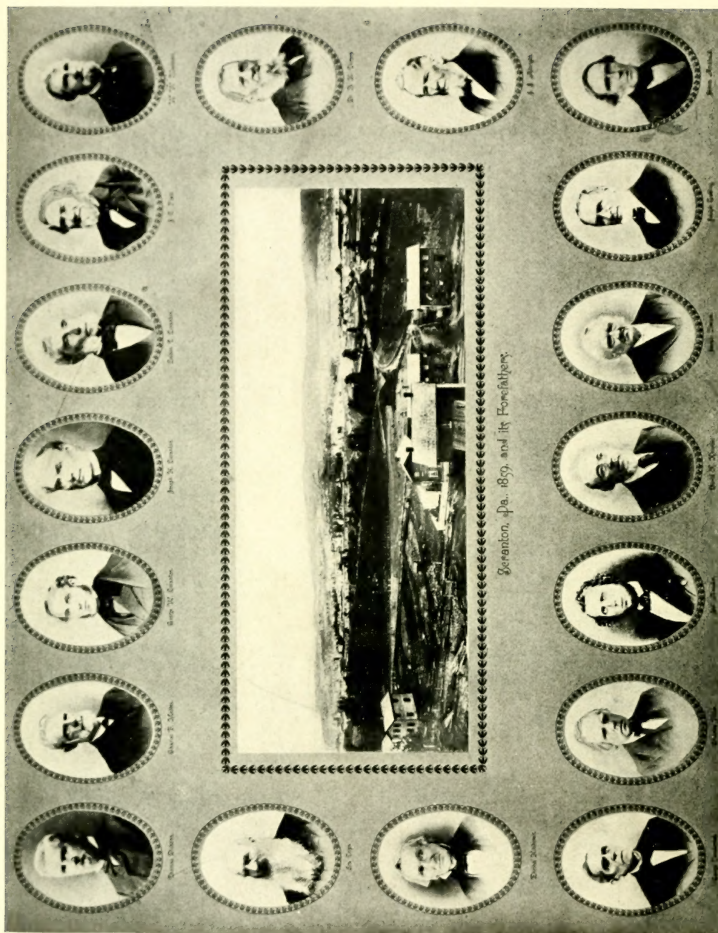
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HISTORY OF SCRANTON *Pennsylvania*

AND ITS PEOPLE

BY

COL. FREDERICK L. HITCHCOCK

Attorney at Law; late Colonel U. S. V., War 1861-1865

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

LEWIS HISTORICAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK CITY
1914

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FOREWORD

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The production of this work is not of my initiation. I had no ambition in that direction. For more than two years I had at different times been approached with the idea, but not until friends in whose judgment I was bound to have confidence, who believed the time fully ripe for such an undertaking, and that in virtue of the fact that my residence here reached back nearly to the beginning, persuaded me that it was my duty to entertain the suggestion, did I consider the matter.

Without experience, I did not size up the task, either in its importance or the work involved. However, I have done my best, and do not care to apologize. It has been said that a man needs to build three houses before he can think of satisfying himself. I know a man who built two houses and forgot a very important stairway in the third; so there is perhaps little hope of much improvement in another effort, if that were possible.

True history is not a mere dry narrative of events, but out of them we try to bring into perspective the rounded picture of things done, the marshalling of achievements, with their heroisms and sacrifices, which make up the ever continuing tragedy of that, we call—for want of an adequate name—the life of a community.

Here one's powers fail. What mere narrative can do justice to the romance, the heroism, the tragedy, of the first decade of Scranton's existence? The stalwart leader of that intrepid coterie of pioneers went to an early and untimely grave from that ten years of blood sweating, and his coadjutors, every one, fell by the wayside long before men of their stamina should have succumbed. To appreciate in any measure their work, one needs to go back to those pioneer days and conditions, get into that atmosphere and put oneself into their place. To enable the reader to do this has been my effort, and I hope not without some success. As one enters this field he will be more and more impressed with the courage and ability of the men of those early days, as well as of many who came after them.

Scranton is nearing its three-quarter century of existence only, yet it

has far outstripped its neighbor which was hoary with age before Scranton was born. Why? Scranton is the product of pioneers. A class of men who do things! who know no defeat! Many of the men who followed were of the same type. The pioneer conditions attracted them and they continued the building. All were selected men, hence their work was far superior to that of the average race of men. It is the old story of building better than they knew. They made not only a great city but a young commonwealth, for the teeming continuous city through both the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, from Forest City to Nanticoke, is the fruit of their building.

I hoped in some measure to rehabilitate the business and social life of those early days. But how elusive are both. Where are the records from which this may be done? There are none! How kaleidoscopic is any reminiscent picture of the business of Scranton? Yesterday a set of prominent, earnest, hustling men, were doing its business, carrying the town upon their shoulders; they were the moving spirits in its religious and social life as well; to-day they are gone! Nay, they are forgotten! How many to-day remember the Fishers, the Sutphins, the Whitmores, the Douds, the Hunts and their coadjutors, to say nothing of our earlier forbears?

Less than a decade and a half ago we had in full operation one of the largest iron and steel plants in the country. We produced in 1900 132,000 gross tons of pig iron and manufactured it into 232,000 gross tons, steel "T" rails. Five huge blast furnaces were belching forth day and night volcanic-like fires which were the unceasing wonder of the country for miles in all directions. We had two of the finest steel mills in the world. This plant had built and occupied most of the south side of our city. It employed upwards of 5,000 men. It was the climax of sixty years' growth. To most of our people to-day this story is a dream, so quick and remorseless is oblivion.

The business Scranton of to-day is as much a stranger to the Scranton of forty, thirty, yes, twenty years ago, as though a continent separated them. How then rehabilitate? The most that can be done is to gather up a thread here and there, and when the best has been done the great volume will still be unwritten and the picture incomplete.

In my chapter on the religious life of the city I have given sketches of such of the churches as were furnished or obtainable, and this is true of the fraternal societies, clubs, financial institutions, etc. I have received substantial assistance from Hon. Edward Merrifield; Hon. H. M. Edwards, president judge of Lackawanna county; Mr. E. J. Lynott, of the Scranton Times; Mr. W. A. Wilcox, of the Lackawanna bar; Mr. William Griffith, mining engineer; Dr. J. Emmet O'Brien, Mr. W. J. Hand, Mr. J. F. Wardle, Mr. Phillip Ross Phillips, and others, who have my sincere thanks. I also beg to acknowledge the courtesy of the loan of valuable pictures from A. H. Coursen, Edward P. Kingsbury, Theodore Wolf, Mrs. Mary Manness Oakford, Mrs. Walter Matthews and the Jermyn estate. I cannot close this foreword without acknowledging the patience of the publishers, who have borne with the work of a novice. I am especially indebted to my companion of the Loyal Legion and brother veteran of the tented field, Captain F. Y. Hedley, editor-in-chief of the Lewis Company, for encouragement and assistance.

At the beginning it seemed impossible to find enough material to fill the work. I close with much valuable matter remaining excluded for want of space. I desired to sketch the growth of the various manufacturing concerns and show not only what Scranton has done but what she is doing, but that would have required a volume in itself, so great and constant has been its mutations. A few only of the older ones have therefore been attempted.

THE AUTHOR.



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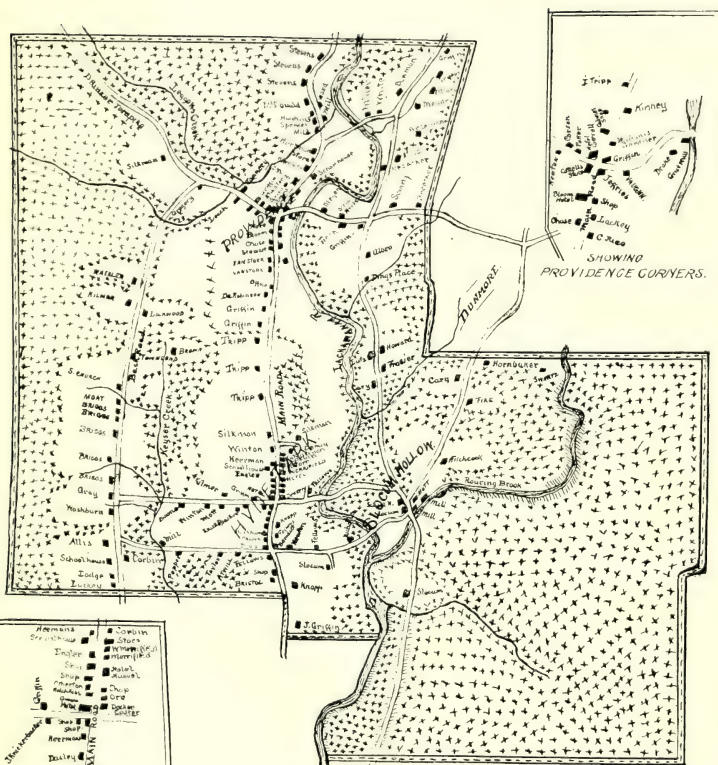
Scranton newspapers and newspapermen, p. 527; County Mirror, Spirit of the Valley, Herald of the Union, Daily Democrat, Register, Democrat and Register, 527; The Republican, The Tribune, 528; Sunday Free Press, Scranton Times, 529; Scranton Truth, 530; Daily News, 531-532; Temporary Newspapers, 532.

VOLUME II.

Boroughs of Lackawanna County, p. 323; Carbondale, 325; Vandling, 338; Mayfield, 339; Archbald, 340; Jermy, 344; Winton, 346; Blakely, 348; Olyphant, 351; Throop, 354; Dickson City, 355; Dunmore, 357; Elmhurst, 363; Moscow, 366; Gouldsboro, 369; Yaylor, 370; Old Forge, 376; Moosic, 378; Dalton, La Plume, 380; Waverly, 382; Glenburn, 386; Clark's Summit, 387; Biographical, 391.

ADDENDA AND ERRATA

- Page 6, disregard last (misplaced) line just above footnote.
- P. 10, for Richmond read Richmond avenue.
- P. 13, for Artemar Miller read Artemas Miller.
- P. 19, fifth line from bottom, for bag ore read bog ore.
- P. 21, for Benjamin Loger, read Benjamin Loder.
- P. 26, fifth line, for "retails" read details; tenth line, for "success in failure" read success or failure; thirteenth line, for "is it not true" read is this not true; third parag., for "which now form a part of the Archbald place" read east of, etc.
- P. 28, No 1 furnace was not abandoned until 1895.
- P. 42, near bottom, for "Counought" read Connaught.
- P. 52, fifth line, for "or will" read as will; second parag., Mr. Fellows moved to Corning, New York.
- P. 66, third line, for E. R. Willard read E. N. Willard; same line, omit word "and," also omit word "later" in line below.
- P. 84, the narrative concerning William H. Richmond appears in Volume II, and explanation is made on page 95b of this Volume I.
- P. 87, last line, second parag., Mr. Scranton was second president of the Y. M. C. A.
- P. 92, John B. Smith was born in Sullivan county, New York.
- P. 98, first parag., next to last line, for "\$200 to \$300" read \$500 to \$1,000.
- P. 99, second parag., the last sentence, "Mr. Platt," etc., is to be disregarded as incorrect.
- P. 110, next to bottom line, for "there" read then.
- P. 119, sixteenth line, for "conducting table" read conducting cable.
- P. 120, near bottom, for "mirrows" read mirrors.
- P. 131, second parag., for "—— Champin" read George Champin; for "—— Lewis" read Edward Lewis.
- P. 135, for "W. W. Manners" read W. W. Manness.
- P. 143, in chapter heading, disregard dates "1840-1850."
- P. 143, second line, for "Mosser" read Masser.
- P. 146, eleventh line, for "there" read these; in third parag., for blank date supply 1867.
- P. 149, second parag., for "N. G. Schoonmaker" read U. G.
- P. 150, second parag., third line, for "combination" read continuation.
- P. 167, second line, for "1913" read 1893.
- P. 197, third parag., first line, disregard "Mr. Stowers came to Scranton in 1862."
- P. 213, third parag., for "Calvin" read Colvin.
- P. 222, second parag., for "A. J. Ackerly" read A. I. Ackerly.
- P. 326, eighth parag., for "Nathan G. Leet" read Nathan Y. Leet.
- P. 335, second parag., regarding nomination of Lincoln, for "1869" read 1860.
- P. 373, for "Eugene Sinnell" read Simrell; on same page, for "J. Caunier Morris" read J. Courier Morris.
- P. 383, Battalion Officers, for "Nathan G. Leet" read Nathan Y. Leet.
- P. 525, disregard word "seventh" at beginning of third parag.; on same page supply omission: Another gift was the William T. Smith Manual Training School, donated in 1903, of which mention is made on p. 344.



THE TERRITORY OF THE
CITY OF SCRANTON.
 PRIOR TO
 SEPTEMBER 1840.

CHAPTER I.

THE GENESIS OF SCRANTON.

September 11, 1840, is to this city what the Fourth of July is to our country—it is the birthday of Scranton. On that day Mr. Simon Ward struck the first pick into the ground for the foundation of an anthracite blast furnace for the smelting of iron. In the language of Judge Archbald, "Iron, and not coal, gave us our industrial beginning"; and, he should have added, that this industrial beginning was the genesis of our municipal existence. To those of the present generation, when the manufacture of iron has long since ceased to be a factor of our life, this statement may seem incredible, but it is nevertheless true.

During the two decades from 1840 there was built here five immense blast furnaces for the smelting of iron ore with anthracite coal. Two pairs of gigantic low-pressure steam engines, whose ponderous walking beams and weighty shafts were the marvel of the country, were built. The sole work of these fabulous engines was the blowing of air blast, like a blacksmith's bellows, to force the fire in these smelting furnaces. And well did they perform their work, for these great furnaces, belching forth their lurid volcano-like fires, day and night, lighted up the country for miles around. When we understand that the average daily output of smelted iron was for fifty-nine years 60 tons, some conception of the importance of this industry, and its part in the growth of our city, will be had; and that for this period Scranton was one of the largest producers of iron in the world. It will be well to recall the fact, also, that very little iron here produced was sold in the pig. It was manufactured first into nails, then into bar or merchant iron, and finally into railroad iron in the form of "T" rails, and later steel "T" rails. The rolling mills erected here in 1846 were among the first in the world to make this new "T" rail. It will thus be seen that from its very inception, Scranton has been the scene of gigantic undertakings and prodigious energy.

A BRIEF LOOK AT THE EARLY DAYS.

The land now embraced within the boundaries of Scranton and Dunmore was formerly included in the township of Providence. Four boroughs were formed from this township, to wit: Providence, Hyde Park, Dunmore, and Scranton. The name Providence is said to have been taken from the city of Providence, Rhode Island, but there is no evidence of the fact, nor, so far as we can learn, were any of its founders or settlers from that New England city. It is more likely that the name came from the same source as did that of its predecessor, to wit: a devout acknowledgment of Divine Mercies by the Fathers. It was erected in 1770, the sixth of the townships allotted by the Susquehanna Company to the Connecticut settlers.

It was under the ordinance adopted by the Susquehanna Company at Hartford, Connecticut, June 2, 1773. At the time of its creation the following were appointed "directors and proprietors of Providence" to serve until the first Monday of December following, viz.: Gideon Baldwin, Timothy Keys and Isaac Tripp. This original township line of Providence, as laid out, commenced at the Pittston line, which was five miles up the valley from the mouth of the Lackawanna river, and extended five miles further up the valley, its remotest point being ten miles from the mouth of the Lackawanna, and was surveyed five miles square.

From the erection of the town of "Westmoreland" to the Trenton decree, eight years later, Providence was within its civil jurisdiction. At the first town meeting held in Westmoreland, at which the town was divided into eight districts, Providence was included with Exeter, and "all the lands west and north of ye town line, in ye North District." The following were chosen to fill the offices mentioned for the ensuing year: Isaac Tripp, selectman; John Dewitt, surveyor of highways; John Abbott, fence viewer; Gideon Baldwin, lister; Barnabas Carey and Timothy Keys, grand jurors; James Brown, tithingman. These, the records assure us, were all loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty King George the Third.

At the same meeting it was voted that "ye Indian apple-tree at Capouse shall be ye town sign post for ye town of Providence." Each of the townships had a tree designated as the town sign post, and all notices affixed to it were considered as legal and binding. In the absence of a printing press within the county, such notices were always written. "This apple tree, planted more than a century and a half ago, perhaps by the peaceful hand of Capouse (the chief of the tribe of Indians which occupied this territory at the time its first white settlers came), yet stands by the roadside between Scranton (the old village) and Providence, but a few hundred feet above the site of the wigwams of Capouse." (Hollister, p. 192). The tree has long since been obliterated, and it is now difficult to locate it exactly; but from the description given, its location must have been in the neighborhood of the Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church, on Court street.

A GLANCE AT THE EARLIER PERIOD.

It is not within the scope of this work to go into the details of that era of suffering and bloodshed known as the "Pennymite War." Yet the fact that the early settlers of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys were nearly all from New England, most of them from Connecticut, and that they came under the aegis and protection of the latter colony under her chartered grants from King Charles II., makes a brief reference to that period necessary.

Connecticut claimed, by virtue of her charter, all lands lying between latitude 41° to latitude 42° 2" north. Pennsylvania claimed the same territory under the grant to William Penn. It was the misfortune of this terri-

tory to be upon the border line of those two jurisdictions (Scranton being in latitude $41^{\circ} 44''$ north), so that with great tribulation it emerged from the Scylla of the Indian massacres only to fall on the Charybdis of a more virulent and cruel jurisdictional war. No less than five times were the "Yankees," or Connecticut settlers, driven from their homes, their houses burned, their property destroyed, their fields laid waste. One of these is thus described (Hollister, pp. 178, 179):

"After being plundered of their little remaining property, they were driven from the valley and compelled to proceed on foot through the wilderness by way of the Lackawanna to the Delaware, a distance of about eighty miles. During their journey the unhappy fugitives suffered all the miseries which human nature appears to be capable of enduring. Old men whose children were slain in battle (with the Indians), widows with their infant children, and children without parents to protect them, were here companions in exile and sorrow, and wandering in a wilderness where famine and ravenous beasts continued daily to lessen the number of the sufferers.

* * * * *

"The unhappy husbandman saw his cattle driven away, his barns on fire, his children robbed of their bread, and his wife and daughters a prey to licentious soldiery."

Brigadier-General Armstrong, who commanded the Pennsylvania militia, wrote to President Dickinson, afterwards secretary of war, that the "treatment of the Lackawanna people had been excessively cruel." Evidently justice was on the side of the "Yankee" settlers, for they certainly had a *de facto* right to the lands backed up by the colony of Connecticut. It should be remembered that the charters granted for the lands on the new continent were granted with the provision that the grantees, before occupying the territory, should extinguish the Indian title by purchasing their lands. Penn's treaties with the Indians had not included the territory of Wyoming and Lackawanna; an effort had been made to purchase these lands of the Six Nations without success. In the meantime the Susquehanna Company had been organized in Connecticut to acquire and colonize these lands. This company in 1754 effected a purchase from the Indians, and was therefore the rightful owners of the land. But there was more than a jurisdictional question involved. There was little comity existing between the colonies at this time, particularly between the New England colonies and the colonies farther south. Although colonies of England, they were practically "furiners" to each other, and, as foreigners, they dealt and negotiated. Hence the contest had the zeal and bitterness really of rival nations seeking to aggrandise the new territory. There was also a personal or property element in it. The colonies were now rapidly increasing in population, and there arose a great hunger for good lands. Surveyors were sent throughout the country seeking out the choicest lands, and land speculations were everywhere rife. Hence the cruel dispossession and despoliation of the Connecti-

cut settlers of their holdings by the Pennymites. It was in vain that these settlers from New England memorialized the assembly of Pennsylvania, saying that they cared not under which political jurisdiction they lived, so that they were secure in their holdings. Pennsylvania wanted the lands for her own people, and the "furiners" must go. It must not be supposed that the fighting was all on the side of the "Pennymites." If they drove out the Yankees five times, five times came the Yankees back, and out went the Pennymites, and probably with as little regard for their feelings or their safety as had been shown them when the scales were turned. This warfare continued with unabated bitterness until the year 1775, when the Continental Congress took a hand. On the 20th of December, 1775, the Congress then setting at Philadelphia took the following action:

"Whereas, a Dispute Subsists between some of the inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut settled under the claims of said colony on the lands near Wyoming on the Susquehanna river, and in the Delaware country, and the inhabitants settled under the claim of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, which dispute it is apprehended will if not suspended during the present Troubles in these Colonies be productive of pernicious Consequences which may be very prejudicial to the common interests of the united Colonies; therefore

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Congress, and it is accordingly recommended, that the contending parties immediately cease all Hostilities and avoid every Appearance of Force until the Dispute can be legally decided; that all property taken and detained be restored to the original Owners; that no Interruption be given by either party to the free passing and repassing of persons behaving themselves peaceably through said disputed Territory as well by land as Water, without Molestation, either of persons or property; that all persons seized on and detained on Account of said Dispute, be dismissed, and permitted to go to their Respective Homes; and that all things being put in the Situation they were before the late unhappy Contest, they continue to behave themselves peaceably on their respective possessions and Improvements until a Legal Decision can be had on said Dispute, or this Congress shall take further Order thereon. And nothing herein done shall be construed in the prejudice of the Claims of either party.

"Ordered, that an authentic Copy of the Resolutions passed yesterday relative to the Dispute between the people of Connecticut and Pennsylvania be transmitted to the contending parties.

"Extract from the Minutes.

CHAS. THOMPSON, Secy."

It will be noted that the cause for this action by the Continental Congress, as given in the last clause of the preamble, was not the interests of either party, but fear that the strife, "if not suspended during the present Troubles in these Colonies, would be productive of pernicious Consequences, which may be very prejudicial to the common interest of the united Colonies." "Troubles in these Colonies" was the War of the Revolution, just begun. The battles of Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill had recently been fought, and the colonies were in the toils of a terrible war. The Congress

which thus ended the Pennymite War, was that great Revolutionary Congress which adopted the Declaration of Independence seven months later, and conducted the Revolutionary War to a successful conclusion. And so it came about that the great historic war for our national independence became the means of diverting the bloody struggle between these two colonies into the larger one against a common foe, and the long harrassed and long suffering valleys of Wyoming and Lackawanna had peace.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the first settlers here were Phillip and James Abbott, who came from Connecticut about the year 1786 and erected a saw mill and grist mill made of logs¹ on the Nay-Aug, at this point. In 1789 Reuben Taylor appears to have been associated with the Abbotts, and the business was carried on under the name of Abbotts & Taylor. In 1790 they sold out to John Howe, who in turn sold to Ebenezer Slocum in 1797. The coming of the latter, with his brother Benjamin, from the Wyoming valley, in 1798, marks the beginning of the village long known as "Slocum Hollow." The Slocums were vigorous pioneers. In addition to the saw and grist mills then here, they built an iron "bloom," or forge, in 1800, and later a whisky still, both of which were operated with more or less success, the iron forge until 1822, and the whisky still until 1826. They named the village Unionville, but this name did not long survive. The Slocum brothers, Ebenezer and Benjamin, both died in July, 1832. Thence nothing of importance seems to have occurred in Slocum Hollow until the advent of the real founders of the city in 1840.

Prior to that time several schemes had been projected looking toward railroad and canal entrance into the Lackawanna valley, notably, in 1826, the Susquehanna and Delaware canal and railroad, extending from this valley to the Delaware, a charter for which had been granted. Whether these were the projectors or not does not appear, but ten years later William Henry, of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; Henry W. Drinker, of Drinker's Beech;² Edward Armstrong, residing near Newburgh, on the Hudson river, and Lord Charles Augustus Murray (a Scotchman, son of the Earl of Dunmore) became active promoters of the enterprise. The latter was made president of the company and empowered to raise \$1,500,000 in England to finance it. It came to nought, it is said, because the Queen of England (Victoria, who was a cousin of Lord Dunmore) for some reason objected to it. It is interesting to note that this Scotch nobleman's presence in this vicinity was due to his love of hunting. For this purpose he was a guest of Henry Drinker, in "the Beech," who, out of regard for his sporting friend,

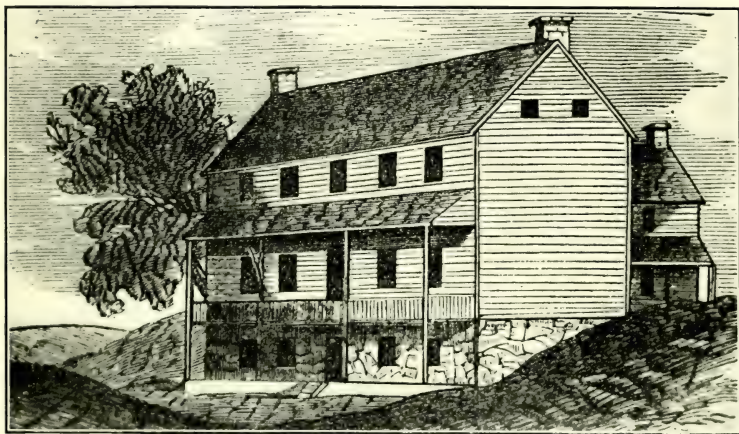
(1). The latter had but one "run of stone," and its "batter" or bolt was made of perforated deerskin.

(2). "Drinker's Beech" was an undefined territory east of Scranton, embracing what is now contained in Moscow, Covington and neighborhood, so called because of the prevalence of beechwood.

secured his titled name of Dunmore, for what was then "Buck-town," and is now the prosperous borough of that name. There is a remote relation between this unsuccessful undertaking and the succeeding enterprise from which our city dates its beginning, for in 1840 we find two of its promoters—William Henry and Edward Armstrong—entering into negotiations with William Merrifield, William Rickitson and Zeno Albro for the purchase of a tract of 503 acres of land known as the Ebenezer Slocum tract, "on which was a saw mill and two small dwelling houses, about 50 acres being cleared, the balance covered with pine, hemlock and oak timber."³ Whilst the names sales of this tract of land prior to the advent of the Slocums, it should be noted that the warrantee titles or patents from the state for this tract, which are embraced in certified lots Nos. 36 and 37, were issued to Ebenezer and Benjamin Slocum. Lot 37, containing 382 acres 41 perches, with "allowance," was patented to them May 28, 1806. Lot 36, containing 369 acres and 48 perches and allowance, was patented to them March 22, 1813. In this latter patent there appears the names of John Taylor and John Cary as a "committee of citizens" of the town.

Mr. Armstrong was to have been interested with Mr. Henry in this purchase. The writer has had the pleasure of examining the original deed as made by Merrifield *et al* to William Henry and Edward Armstrong. It bears date September 8, 1840, but, owing to the sudden death of Mr. Armstrong, this deed was never delivered. It is now in the hands of Mr. Edward Merrifield, of this city, the son of Mr. William Merrifield, of the grantors. Mr. William Henry was a giant physically as well as mentally, a man of great energy and indomitable will. He was a civil engineer, and had personally familiarized himself with every foot of ground in all this country. He knew of its vast mineral wealth and great possibilities, and it was he who projected the enterprise of making iron by the then new method of a blast furnace with anthracite coal. In the purchase of this land, this project was the moving power. He supposed there was iron ore here in abundance, of a superior quality. There were the same indications of the presence of iron ore that there was of coal. It had been demonstrated that this could be smelted with anthracite coal. Here then was the ideal place for the manufacture of iron. On the death of Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Henry turned to the Scrantons, Selden T. and George W., who were engaged in the iron business at Oxford, New Jersey. His eldest daughter, Ellen, was the wife of Selden Scranton. He succeeded in getting the Scrantons and Sanford Grant—then a resident of Belvidere, New Jersey—to accompany him to (quoted from Platt's pamphlet) "Lackawanna to see the promised land." The party reached a point on the Nay-Aug, near what is now Ridge Row and Monroe avenue, on the 19th of August, 1840, and under the guidance of James and Phillip Abbott, Reuben Taylor and John Howe appear in the

(3). This quotation is from the reliable pamphlet of the late Mr. Joseph C. Platt, published in 1889. Mr. Platt was a member of the old firm of Scrantons & Platt.



OLD RED SLOCUM HOUSE, ERECTED 1808.

of Mr. Henry proceeded down the Nay-Aug ravine prospecting for iron and coal. Here were abundant out-croppings of virgin coal and boulders of iron ore. The result of the trip was that these gentlemen assumed the Henry and Armstrong contract for the 503 acres of land, for which a deed was duly passed dated September 8, 1840; consideration \$8,000.

In his admirable "History of the Lackawanna Valley," Dr. Hollister says that in 1836 Mr. Joseph J. Albright, then of Northampton county, made a trip to Slocum Hollow at the suggestion of Mr. George M. Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre (quoting the language of Mr. Albright⁴), "for the purpose of examining the iron ore, coal, etc., with a view of purchasing the property (now Scranton) for \$10 an acre. I took a box of iron ore on top of a stage to Northampton county, where I was engaged in the manufacture of iron, and I contend that I shook the first tree, if I failed to gather its fruit. I believe the box of ore then transported was the means of attracting the attention of Messrs. Henry, the Scrantons, *et al*, to this tract. * * * * Had I been successful in persuading Dr. Phillip Walter and others to join me in its purchase, I might have gathered ample reward."

In view of the relationship then subsisting between the Albright, the Walter and the Henry families, there can be little doubt that Mr. Albright's claim of having "shook the first tree" is good. These families were inter-married. Mr. Albright and Dr. Phillip Walter had married sisters, Mr. Henry had married a sister of Mr. Albright. These facts become more important in view of the subsequent part Mr. Albright played in the growth of our city, of which we shall speak later on.

At the time of this purchase (in 1840) Mr. Platt says, "There were here five dwellings, one school house, one cooper shop, one saw mill and one grist mill."⁵ These were all clustered on the Nay-Aug creek, near where the dam now is—the saw mill and cooper shop on the east bank and the grist mill and dwellings on the west bank; the "old red Slocum house" and one other on what is now Mattes street, and the others on a high bluff where the Laurel Line freight station stands. This was a rocky ledge, nearly as high as the roof of that station. These houses fronted on a rude street facing the bluff which overhung the creek. On this bluff were subsequently built the five immense blast furnaces of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. The old grist mill was torn down and a brick steam mill was erected lower down the stream in 1850. This structure is still standing and is owned and occupied by the Jewell Benton Rug Company. It was for those days a very substantial affair, and manufactured all the flour and feed used in this neighborhood for many years. It stands on what was then the old Pittston road, at the bridge crossing Nay-Aug creek, about one hundred yards south of the present Cedar avenue bridge. It has undergone little change since it

(4). From Hollister's Hist. Lack. Valley, p. 224, who quotes from a note by Mr. Albright to him.

(5). Platt's pamphlet, p. 17. These mills were probably the ones built by the Abbots, as previously noted.

was dismantled as a grist mill. Its great interior timbers, fully twenty inches square, hewn out with adze and ax from the native oak, are still sound, and bear testimony to the substantial character of building in those days. On the lintel of its door may still be seen an iron plate bearing the legend:

SCRANTONS AND PLATT

1850

The first name by which the village on the Nay-Aug was known was "Dark Hollow"; later, after the advent of the Slocums, "Slocum Hollow" (postoffice temporarily Unionville); then "Lackawanna Iron Works," and successively Harrison, Scrantonia and Scranton.

A log dam across the Nay-Aug had been built in 1799, and was washed out the same year by a freshet. It was rebuilt in 1800 by Ebenezer Slocum and James Duain, or Duwain. This dam still remains, having been rebuilt in 1828 by Joseph Slocum, and again in 1886 by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, the last being of substantial stone masonry.

The first dwelling house of consequence built in Slocum Hollow was the "old Red Slocum House," a familiar landmark of the early days. It was built and occupied by Ebenezer Slocum in 1806, on what is now Mattes street, on the west bank of Nay-Aug. Built by pioneers, according to pioneer methods, it utterly disdained any of the frills of modern architecture. But its great timbers, hewn from the native oaks, gave it a life and strength that few of its successors have possessed. It could stand the shock of ages, and for nearly three-score years and ten it literally stood "four square to every wind that blew." Built for a dwelling, it later became a hotel. Capacious and hospitable, it sheltered nearly every family that came to Slocum Hollow. Long after all its contemporaries had yielded to the ravages of time, this old landmark remained the mute and solitary witness of the small and indigent beginnings and growth of the village of Slocum Hollow into a hustling city of 40,000 people. In 1875 it yielded—not to decay, it was good for a century yet—but to the remorseless stride of industrial improvements. It gave way to make room for the new steel mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company.

Shortly after the purchase of the Slocum tract mentioned above, Mr. Phillip H. Mattes, of Easton, came here, examined the property, and took an interest in the enterprise, when the firm of Scrantons, Grant & Company was organized, with a capital of \$20,000. The members of this firm were George W. Scranton, Selden T. Scranton, Sanford Grant and Philip H. Mattes. The latter was then in charge of a branch of the Bank of North America, located at Easton. It will be remembered that this bank took over the salvage and became the successor of the Second United States Bank. The interests of Mr. Mattes in the new firm were represented here by his son, Charles F. Mattes, who is justly entitled to be remembered with the Scrantons, Henry and Grant, as the fathers of our city.

Some knowledge of the topography of this country at the time of which we now write is necessary to a full appreciation of the marvel of its growth. Had the building of a city been contemplated, a more inhospitable plot could scarcely have been chosen. How many times in the history of mankind has the old old aphorism been illustrated—"Man proposes, but God disposes." Here was projected an iron manufacturing plant of moderate proportions, and behold a great city! They surely "builded better than they knew." A great swamp, in the center of which was a small pond, covered the central portion of this area. The border of this swamp, to the open water, was overgrown with an almost impenetrable thicket. It extended from near Lackawanna avenue on its southerly side to near Vine street on its northerly boundary, and from near Wyoming avenue on the west to near Jefferson avenue on the east, with varying sinuosity of contour. The present Court House Square was practically the center of this bog. As late as 1860 the writer, with the young people of the then new borough of Scranton, still used this pond as a skating ground, and Washington avenue was impassable between Spruce and Linden streets, except in the dry season of midsummer.

The following anecdote of those early days will be of interest to those who in later years knew the dignified and sedate elder of the First Presbyterian Church, and general manager of the great Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company—Mr. Charles F. Mattes. As before stated, he represented the interest of his father in the first firm of Scrantons, Grant & Company. He was practically the company part of the firm. Always a man of great vigor and energy, he was in his youth a veritable athlete. Passing along what is now Spruce street, on the edge of the swamp, he saw a young deer browsing. In a mighty effort to capture the animal, young Mattes jumped and grasped him by the tail, and then his troubles began, for the deer plunged at once into the bog, taking his would-be captor with him, and making rapidly for clear water. The situation instantly became more than strenuous. It was unsafe to let go, for the footing in the bog was precarious, and it was perilous to hold on, for conditions were growing rapidly worse. A young man of indomitable pluck, Mr. Mattes was never known to let go of anything he undertook, and what might have been the outcome of the struggle is difficult to surmise, had not the deer gotten away after the same manner as "Tam O'Shanter's" horse at the "Brig o' Doon," leaving his tail in the hands of the witches. Our young athlete found himself floundering in the soft bog, with the skin of the deer's tail in his vise-like grip.

Continuing our description of the topography of this neighborhood: Outside of the swamp most of the land was covered with wood or scrub oak. The only roads were those of pioneer days, exceedingly rude, and impassable except for the strongest vehicles. Such a road extended from the "beech" through Buck-town (now Dunmore) along what is now known as Laurel Hill, down diagonally over Monroe, Madison, Jefferson and Adams avenues, through Slocum Hollow village, and on down through what is now

Minooka, to Wilkes-Barre, the county seat. Another road intersected this at a point about where Mattes street runs under the railroad, winding around a sharp knoll where Hotel Casey now stands, it reached what is now Lackawanna avenue, near its present intersection with Washington avenue, and thence, with little regard to straightness, westward to the bluff on the river bank where the steel bridge now stands, thence down the hill to the gas works, where a rude bridge crossed the river, the only one this side of Capouse, thence substantially by what is now Scranton street to the village of Hyde Park. This road extended thence south through what is now Taylor, Old Forge, etc., on to Wilkes-Barre. Northerly it extended over what is practically North Main avenue to Razorville (now Providence) and Capouse. What was known as Drinker turnpike—the stage road from Stroudsburg—ran through Buck-town, thence through what is now Green Ridge, between Columbia and Richmond avenues, to Providence, and thence on to Binghamton. These roads for the most part ran through woods or dense “second-growth,” mostly scrub oak, which, as is usual, were intersected with “log roads.” The late Dr. B. H. Throop tells us that on his first visit in 1840 he got lost on one of these log roads and came near getting into the swamp in his efforts to reach Slocum Hollow.

Having given some account of the early days of Scranton proper, inasmuch as the city now includes the old villages of Hyde Park and Razorville, it will be desirable to take a like brief look at their beginnings. For this purpose we shall quote from Dr. Hollister’s admirable history of the Lackawanna valley, and also from Dr. B. H. Throop’s historical notes on the settlement of Providence township:

“The route for a public highway across Luzerne had been surveyed in 1778 by legislative authority, the commissioners of which reported that Providence, situated favorably between two mountains, would be of vast importance to the road. These facts being promulgated, had their influence with men willing to wrestle with the forest for slight reward and secure homes.”

It will be noted that in 1778 the country was in the great struggle of the war for independence—the “Revolutionary War.” (Hollister’s Hist. Lack. Valley, p. 194). The first house erected upon the site of the village of Providence or Razorville was built at the mouth of Leggett’s creek, a “low double log affair,” by Enoch Holmes. This cabin was located near the northeast corner of Oak and Main streets.

“He remained here two years with his family, pounded his maize and prepared his hominy, subsisting on venison, bear meat, and the varied products of his clearing, in peaceful solitude. (Hollister, p. 194). In the winter months he constructed broom baskets and snow shoes from the laminated ash and basswood, carrying them on foot to Wilkes-Barre to exchange for the most needed commodities.

“Daniel Waderman, of Hamburg, Germany, was the second settler.

While visiting London in 1775 he was seized by the British press-gang and forced into an unwilling service. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and followed the fortunes of the British until 1779, when he was taken prisoner (by the Americans) on the Mohawk. He took the oath of allegiance and served in the American army until 1790, when he erected a cabin on what is now North Main street, near the corner of Providence square. Here he died in 1835, having in forty-five years lived to see a respectable village gather about him. In 1790, Preserved Taylor, Coonrad Lutz, Jacob Lutz, John Gifford, Constant Searly, John Haiese, Benjamin Pedrick, Solomon Bates and the Athertons—Cornelius, John and Eliezer—settled at Providence Corners.

"In March, 1790, Providence township line, made twenty years previous by Connecticut settlers, was obliterated by Luzerne county court, which divided the county into eleven townships, one of which, Lackawanna, extended over the Lackawanna Valley."

This attached the village to Lackawanna township, which evidently extended to Pittston, for they were compelled to go to that place for the "transaction of all business of a public nature." A petition was promptly presented to the court for a restoration of Providence township, which was granted in 1792. The first bridge across the Lackawanna river was probably at the Scranton street crossing in 1796. Up to this time there were three fords across the stream above Pittston, viz.: Tripp's, probably near Park Place; Lutz's, and Baggey's. The first bridge built at Providence was on the Drinker turnpike in 1826.

The list of taxables in Providence township for 1796 was fifty-six, which included Dunmore, Providence, Hyde Park and Slocum Hollow. Among them is one preacher of the gospel (William Bishop), one tailor (James Brown), two "spinsters" (Phebe Corey and Elizabeth Washburn), two inn-keepers (William Alesworth and James Abbott), one physician (Matthew Covell, who resided in Wilkes-Barre), and one merchant (Thomas Wright, who lived in Pittston). The rest are classed as farmers. In this list of taxables appear the names of Isaac Tripp (whose assessment is \$15.89—more than five times greater than any other); Isaac Tripp Jr., and Amasey Tripp. Here also were Dolphs—Aaron, Charles, Moses and Jonathan; Stephen Hoyt, Joseph Fellows (who was assessed thirty cents), David Porter, four Taylors—Daniel, John, Preserved and Abraham; Barnabas Carey, Ichibod Hopkins, James Howard—all familiar family names in the subsequent growth of the city.

As late as 1816 wild game thronged the thickets around Slocum Hollow. Dr. Hollister says Benjamin Fellows, a hale old gentleman, told him that he had often seen fifty wild turkeys in a flock feeding on the stubble in his father's field in Hyde Park, while deer tramped over the plowed fields like herds of sheep. (Hollister, p. 199). In 1804, in company with other hunters, he killed both panthers and bears in the woods between Hyde Park and Slocum Hollow.

"The main portion of the old village of Providence (now Providence Square) stood upon land which came into possession of James Griffin in 1812. In 1816 three settlers only lived in the immediate vicinity of the borough (Providence Corners, viz.: Daniel Wademan (previously mentioned), and James and Thomas Griffin. The first school house was erected below the Holmes cabin, in 1818—a very diminutive affair, yet sufficient for the needs of that locality.

"The coming of the 'Philadelphia and Great Bend Turnpike,' widely known and remembered as the old Drinker Turnpike, in 1826, gave new life to the villages along its route, notably Dunmore and Providence. This was the first highway through 'Cobbs Gap.' It ran stages tri-weekly carrying the mail and passengers from Philadelphia to Great Bend. The time between Providence and Philadelphia was *two days*!—not so bad traveling, considering the distance, 160 miles, and the character of the roads. Up to this time, Slocum Hollow, owing to its iron forge and whisky still, had enjoyed a precedence over all of its neighboring villages, but, the forge and still having fallen into decay, it was adjudged at Washington as too small a place for a post office, its receipts for 1827 averaging but \$3.37½c. per *quarter*, and the office was removed to Providence. The first store at Providence Corners was erected by Elisha S. Potter and Michael McKeal, in 1828, on the 'universal credit system,' says Hollister, and so successful were they that some of their dues are yet, after forty years, outstanding. In 1828, Elisha Potter and Nathaniel Cottrill purchased fourteen acres of the Holmes tract, including the five water privileges, for \$285 per acre. Mr. Cottrill soon thereafter came into possession of the interest of Mr. Potter and erected the first grist mill at Providence.

"The village of Providence was visited by three tornadoes during its early years. The 'fearful one, or great blow,' on the 3rd of July, 1834, swept away a great portion of the village. It came with the fury of a tropical whirlwind (Hollister, p. 203). * * * * Nearly every house here was either prostrated, disturbed or destroyed in the course of a few seconds. A meeting house was blown down and the frame carried a great distance. The house and store of N. Cottrill was raised from its foundation and turned partly around and left in this angular position. The chimney fell, covering up a baby in a cradle (Mrs. Phinney's baby). The cradle, however, was protected by some boards, and an hour later the baby was found laughing and unharmed. A similar freak of the tornado was its picking up several pieces of heavy hewn timber and hurling them many rods; one piece ambitious as the battering ram of old, was sent entirely through the tavern house (Hollister, p. 204), and six or seven feet into the hill in the rear, on its way passing under the bed of Mrs. Cottrill. Gravel stones were driven through panes of glass, leaving holes as smooth as a bullet or a diamond could make. Here is another freak of the tornado. The office of Squire Elisha S. Potter was caught up by the screw-like funnel of the whirlwind, carried over a hundred feet and inverted, smashing in the roof. Squire Potter and Mr. Otis Severance, who were in the office at the time, were carried along in the aerial voyage, and landed with less injury than fright. Still another freak, was the picking up of an old fanning mill standing at the front door of the grist mill, and daintily landing it through the door of the second story into the mill, without the slightest injury. All trees, both forest, shade and fruit, were felled and uprooted as though they had been feathers. At Capouse stood a wool carding machine. The building was demolished as

though it had been an egg shell, and the wool and spun rolls scattered along the woods and fields for miles. Some of the wool was carried up to the top of Moosic Mountains and scattered over Cobbs Pond (now Moosic Lake) seven miles away. One of the most thrilling incidents of the tornado was that of a young woman, who, seeing the approach of a severe thunder storm, in her timidity sought refuge in a big feather bed. The house was unroofed, the bed picked up with the young woman in it and carried some distance and landed in an adjacent field, before she really became aware of it. With all these singular freaks, there seems to have been no loss of life.

"The wool carding machine above referred to, was possibly better known as a fulling mill, and was established by Artemar Miller. A mill dam for water power was built across the Lackawanna in 1808, on which was erected first a saw mill, and afterwards a grist mill. Larned White and Jacob Sagus operated the saw mill, the latter also started an ax factory in a small way. In 1840, Pulaski Carter, a young man of great energy and determination, who had learned the trade of scythe making in Litchfield, Connecticut, came from the latter state and located at Capouse and started a Scythe factory. Later Jerisen White joined him and they bought out the White & Sagus Ax Works and added it to the Scythe plant, enlarging their output to include scythes, axes, adzes, hatchets, etc. The fulling mill of Artemar Miller was the following year added to this plant, though discontinued as a carding mill. This plant at once became a pronounced success; this region being at that time heavily covered with standing timber, there was a ready market for that class of goods, and very soon the brand of 'Carter,' standing as it did for excellence in quality and honesty in dealing, ensured a ready sale for the output of his factory. It continued for more than sixty years one of the most substantial and prosperous manufacturing concerns of Pennsylvania. Mr. Carter was a man of great strength of character, yet of kindly disposition. He was the first man to secure a free public school in this section of the country, and devoted much time to the cause of education. He had many pronounced opinions on the liquor question, being far in advance of his generation, he relentlessly opposed the use of intoxicating drinks, and on that question was counted a 'crank' by some of his neighbors. But his 'crankiness'—if such it was—had a most kindly method of manifestation, as the many addicted to the habit whom he helped and saved will testify. He had the misfortune to lose the entire plant by fire in 1864, but, great as the loss was, he was equal to the emergency, and it was immediately rebuilt by his own efforts without outside help."

The foregoing matter relating to the early days of Providence is largely from Hollister's "History of the Lackawanna Valley," to which the interested reader is referred for more details of the history of that period. We now turn to the historical notes of the late Dr. Benjamin H. Throop, who came here in 1840, and who wrote a pamphlet for the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science in 1887. The information of much of Dr. Throop's notes is to be found in Dr. Hollister's history, though stated in somewhat different language:

"The majority of the landholders were men of generous impulses, liberal and hospitable, and each owned his own farm, and by the sweat of his brow maintained himself and family by agriculture. * * * * * The in-

habitants generally respected the Sabbath day, except in haying and harvesting times, when I think they did the most work, or rather the best farming, of the town. They disturbed no worshipping congregations, for there was none to worship. * * However, a few were devoted Christians, and did what they could to inculcate a spirit of benevolence and charity to all; but such (sic) were looked upon as suspicious persons and watched closely. Father Hunt, I recollect, in the winter of 1840, gave notice that he would deliver a lecture on 'Temperance' at the school house opposite Providence,—then better known as Razorville. The night came, and the old gent was on the ground and had an audience of about twenty, each of whom fortified himself with a bottle of 'Old Hang's Whiskey' and whenever in the lecture he made a good point—for there were many such—each took his bottle and drank, and when the lecture closed they were all lecturing on the same subject.

"There was but one physician in the town of Providence in 1840. He was a clever, kind-hearted old gentleman of about sixty, who had the free run of the township, and was looked upon as a member of every family, although he had one of his own. He rarely gave any medicine except rhu-barb and soda, and when called in haste his patrons made the request that he would go on foot. He rarely rode a horse, and never drove, and rarely went faster than a slow walk; yet he performed all the duties of doctor and nurse for the whole country around.

"Hotels did better. There were four; two at Hyde Park and two at Razorville. The proprietors had a good business, lived well and charged sixpence a drink, six for lodging, twelve and one-half for a dinner, and everything else in proportion.

"The mail facilities consisted of a line of two-horse wagons that carried the mails three times a week from Carbondale to Wilkes-Barre. This line was succeeded in a short time by two horse covered coaches, and that after a year or two by a four-horse coach, and which about 1844, was run daily, and was well patronized.

"There was one store at Providence. It was kept by an old Scotchman who kept open during the winter; but in the spring he packed his whole stock, strapped it on his back and travelled and peddled until winter came again.

"Dunmore was forty years ago known by the classic name of Bucktown, and was made up of four corners, one a tavern, another a store, another the tavern barn, and the fourth an open field. In the vicinity were three or four houses constructed of logs. The hotel was kept by Mr. Asa Coursen. The bar-room contained the old fashioned bunk, that with him answered also for a tailor's bench, on which he sat making a pair of homespun cloth pants. The bar was of the usual four feet square in the corner, and was surrounded with a fence of slats to the ceiling. It contained the usual beverage of the country, which was thrust through a hole in the fence on a small board large enough to hold a bottle and a glass, to which the customer was invited to help himself. If water was also wanted a tin dipper in a pail in the corner answered the purpose, and he paid his sixpence and went his way. Bucktown in those days was a rallying point for the neighboring farmers, hunters, and lumberman of the region about, and had always in the early days a hard name. When the operations of the Pennsylvania Coal Company commenced a change came over the place, and an influx of a better class of inhabitants

has, in the establishment of churches and schools, worked a vast change in the morality and business of the place.

"The road from Bucktown to Slocum Hollow was through woods, excepting a small farm owned by a Mr. Carey. The road had never been worked, and was only opened with one track. The next house was that of Col. Elisha Hitchcock, who owned quite a tract of land, running from the river nearly to the top of the mountain, and on which the most beautiful of Scranton residences now stand. He was a good citizen, and had for many years resided there. He was a wheelwright by trade, and had built all the water-wheels used in this part of the state, besides clearing and working some twenty to thirty acres of his land as a farm. Then came the Slocum property since purchased by the Iron Company."

Having recounted the beginnings of two of the three boroughs which constituted the city of Scranton, it now remains to take a like brief look at the early days of the third of these centers.

"That part of the certified township of Providence now occupied by Hyde Park, originally reserved by the Susquehanna Company for religious and school purposes, was settled in 1794 by William Bishop, a Baptist clergyman, of some eccentricity of character, whose log quarters, fixed on the parsonage lot overlooking Capouse, in its rural simplicity stood where now stands Judge Merrifield's dwelling.⁶ Most of the land about the central portion of this thrifty village was cleared by the Dolphs. In 1795 Aaron Dolph rolled up his small log house upon the present site of the 'Hyde Park Hotel;' his brother Jonathan then chopped and logged off the Washburn and Knapp farm, while the lands at 'Fellows Corners'⁷ were brought to light and culture by Moses Dolph. The earliest house of entertainment or tavern in Hyde Park was opened and kept by Jonathan Dolph. In 1810 Philip Heermans * * * turned his house into a tavern, where the spirits of frolic sometimes mingled with the more sober duties of the assemblage, and the elections were held at this place for many years."

The following is from the Tribune-Republican, January 30, 1912:

"There are thousands who have heard of the old 'White Tavern,' but never saw that famous hostelry. This hotel was located on the northwest corner of North Main avenue and Jackson street. It was the first hostelry in Hyde Park, when that place was a portion of Providence township. The White Tavern was built in 1825 by Philip Heermans, the grandfather of the late Dr. Heermans. He married a daughter of the original Joseph Fellows, one of the pioneers of the valley. Under him the White Tavern became famous as the stopping place for the stage coach between Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale, long before the name of Scranton was known. Mr. Heermans sold his interests in the hotel to Norval D. Green.

"Mr. Green was an eminently respectable citizen and held in high regard. In manner he was quiet but most friendly. He also conducted a small grocery store in a corner of the hotel. He sold his interests to John Merrifield and Samuel Slocum, who owned the hotel under firm name of Merrifield &

(6). Hollister, p. 216. Judge Merrifield's dwelling has given place to the march of progress. It stood on North Main avenue, a little south and opposite the First Methodist Church.

(7). "Fellows Corners" was at South Main avenue and Luzerne street.

Slocum. Mr. Merrifield was a brother of the father of Attorney Edward Merrifield. Mr. Slocum was a son of Ebenezer Slocum, the original Slocum of Slocum Hollow. Under their enterprising management the appearance of the hotel was changed entirely and the porches, which are seen in the photo, were built at this time. They also conducted a general store in a nearby building and were foremost among the business men of West Scranton.

"William Blackman acquired the hotel in 1848. He was a well known character and an aggressive business man, coupling with his hotel business that of a horse trader and grocer. He built the first store at Fellows Corners and conducted in partnership with the late O. P. Clark. In 1850, F. W. Mason, still a vigorous man and engaged in the court house as a tipstave, entered his employ as a clerk in the store. In 1850 Blackman was succeeded by a Mr. Brady, who came from Danville, Pa., and who ran the hotel for two years and, in turn, was succeeded by Henry Hufford, whose children reside to-day near Buttermilk Falls. Afterwards Hufford kept the old hotel in Pittston, now known as the 'Eagle,' and later removed to Wilkes-Barre. During his tenure he took into partnership a man named Wambold, who was the first to introduce lager beer to this valley. He secured it from Wilkes-Barre, which is not the first offense against the sister city. In 1851 Hufford sold his interests to Lyman Miller, who married Miss Kilmer, a sister of Mrs. Frank Mott, who resides on South Main avenue, and is mother of Mrs. George L. Peck. Then came E. P. Burnham, a brother-in-law of the late O. P. Clark. He was a son of one of the pioneers of Carbondale.

"In February, 1857, William Blackman, who still continued to be the owner of the property, failed in his business and his assignees, Milton Knickerbocker and Mr. Stark, sold the hotel to Silas Ripple, the father of the late Col. E. H. Ripple. The elder Ripple died of apoplexy in 1861. After Mr. Ripple came Mr. Whitaker, who was the father of Mrs. Plummer S. Page.

"Succeeding Mr. Whitaker came Mr. Jeffords, of Wilkes-Barre, who married a widow from the same place by the name of Lazarus, whose children will be well remembered by many of the older residents.

"Following Jeffords came George Perigo, father of George Perigo, of Green Ridge, who later kept the Bristol House in North Scranton. The last proprietor was a man named Terwilliger, whose tenancy was cut short by a fire in the Winter of 1871, which ended the days of the famous Old White Tavern."

Mr. Calvin Washburn and family moved to Hyde Park in 1820. He purchased one-half of the Bowman estate, 156 acres, for \$885, or \$5.67 per acres. About 1858 he sold the same land for \$250 per acre. (That was a big price in 1858 for coal land, which this farm was, and among the richest of our northern field. But to-day, as virgin coal, it would be worth twenty times that figure, "and then some").

CHAPTER II.

DEVELOPMENT.

In the former chapter we have looked briefly at the "early days," and have traced the events down to the definite period of the beginnings of the iron industry, which proved to be the real foundation of our city. In the present chapter we propose to look at the various stages of the development of this industry, and other cognate causes which contributed to its growth. This was undoubtedly the crucial period. Its success held in the future a splendid city, its failure—for years to come at least—a continuing wilderness. With the "blowing in" of the first blast furnace in 1842 the work of these inchoate builders had really just begun. Obstacles seemingly unsurmountable were upon them on every hand. The manner in which these heroic souls met these obstacles one after another, during the next decade, and by sheer force of grit and indomitable determination, over and over again doing the seeming impossible, and finally compelling success, with almost every element against them, is a thrilling heritage—a record for "doing things"—a history of unconquerable achievement, which should forever be an inspiration to our young men, and the lasting pride of our city. It will be recalled that Mr. William Henry, the original promoter of the enterprise, an engineer, and mineralogist, had succeeded in getting the Scrantons, Grant and Mattes to engage in it, on the supposition that there was here in abundance iron ore, limestone and anthracite coal. He had made a careful examination of the country, and when he showed those gentlemen the out-cropping of coal; the huge boulders of iron ore showing in the ravines, and the samples of the same he had mined out of the mountain; and the grey rock cliffs fringing the Nay-Aug creek which he thought was limestone, he fully believed his statements were correct. Whilst it may be said that Mr. Henry was somewhat of a theorist, no one has ever questioned his integrity. He was mistaken. There was no limestone whatever, and as the sequel proved but a negligible quantity of iron ore, and that of a poor quality, so that when they had invested their money and built a furnace, they found that the two indispensable ingredients for the manufacture of iron, which had brought them here, were minus. Of the three materials they had banked upon for the manufacture of iron but one, to wit: anthracite coal was here in plentiful quantity. This fact was learned only after long and expensive experimenting and disastrous failures. The first effort to blow-in the furnace was made with the materials as they found them here. The "ball ore" was used for the iron; the grey cliff stone for limestone and anthracite coal, the latter being supplemented with wood and charcoal; but using every available device under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Templin, an expert, it proved a dismal failure. A second effort by Mr. Templin proved a like

failure. It must not be forgotten that these efforts were attended with an immense amount of work, under most discouraging conditions. The filling or charging of the furnace was the work of weeks, and so great was the anxiety that the men scarcely slept during the operation. Then the failure involved the taking out of the furnace stack the melted conglomerate of iron and slag, called "Salamander," a much more difficult task than the charging. The furnace had to be cooled off and then the salamander cut out with drills, a very tedious and expensive operation. The first failure was attributed to insufficient draft and a second effort was made with improved draft conditions, but with the same result. So discouraging was the work of disgorging the furnace after the second failure, and so anxious were the promoters to achieve success, that Colonel George W. Scranton, the head of the firm,—a man of splendid physique and vigor—went into the furnace himself and wielded a sledge hammer until compelled by exhaustion to desist. Dr. B. H. Throop, then his physician, tells us that this effort really cost him his life; that he injured his heart in the effort and was never a well man afterward. The following extracts from a private journal quoted by Mr. J. C. Platt, will give a vivid insight to the work now in progress:

"Jan. 3, 1842. Last night at about eleven o'clock, the blast was put on the furnace under the superintendence of Mr. Henry, assisted by a Mr. Clark, of Stanhope, New Jersey. About three o'clock the furnace was bridged over the hearth.

"Jan. 4. Hiram and Henry Johnson and Radle, trying to work the furnace but finding it too hard, the boshes above the tamp were removed and the coal and ore let slide through.

"Jan. 6. H. and H. Johnson and Williams digging salamander out of the furnace. * * Three failures in succession to commence with were enough to discourage the most sanguine. * * * After short naps in their straw bunks, improvised in the casting house, and having their meals brought to them, they went to work getting ready for another effort. Mr. Selden T. Scranton, who was here to see the furnace put in operation, started for Danville, Pennsylvania, to find, if possible, some one who had had some experience in making iron with anthracite fuel, and returned on January 10, bringing with him the late John F. Davis. (Mr. Davis was a Welshman, whose experience in making iron had been in his native country, Wales, The four days' trip to Danville, a distance of about sixty miles, had been made with horse conveyance). The necessary repairs having been made, blast was put on the furnace on the 18th of January (nearly two weeks after the third failure), blowing about two weeks without making any iron of consequence. After that the furnace began to work fairly and the blast was continued until February 26, when we blew out in consequence of our heating oven being insufficient—making iron, tons 75, 10 cwt."

In six weeks time they had made a total of seventy-five and a half tons of iron. It will be seen that they were learning not only the art of making

(1). Platt's pamphlet, p. 19. It could not have been Mr. Platt's, for he did not come to Scranton until 1846. (Id., p. 24). It was probably Mr. J. W. Sands, then bookkeeper. Cf. Platt, p. 21.

iron under new conditions and by new methods, but of the value and utility of their own materials, by experience, and experience which was exceedingly costly in time, money and patience. They had now learned that they had no lime-stone, a necessary ingredient for the making of iron, and henceforth that heavy material had to be brought in wagons from Lime Ridge, some fifty miles south on the Susquehanna river. Three months were now consumed in making alterations and improvements, experience had shown to be necessary, when on the 23d of May, Blast was again turned on and continued until September 25th,—eighteen weeks (Platt), “when we were obliged to blow out in consequence of the blowing apparatus giving way, being constructed too light in the beginning, iron made 374 tons.” A year had now elapsed since the first blow-in,—total product 449½ tons of iron (Platt, p. 21). “Looking back from present conditions of the iron and steel business to these early struggles, the whole operation appears insignificant. But it was a grand success and enhanced by the fact that it followed three failures. It was a time of great anxiety with the proprietors, as shown by their desire to have their success known in a practical way, not waiting for the iron to cool before a pig of it was started by wagon for New Jersey by Mr. S. T. Scranton as evidence of their success in making it with hard coal. The ore used (Platt, p. 22), was partly a carbonate, mined about half way between the furnace and where the old rolling mill is located, in the gorge of the Nayaug, at a point about where Monroe avenue would cross it, and the remainder at “Briar Brook” some three miles distant on the Moosic mountains, and hauled in by teams that could bring but two loads per day; the carbonate averaging about 50 per cent., and the mountain ore little if any above 25 per cent. of iron. So confident were these pioneers that there was an abundance of iron ore in the Moosic mountains, that in December, 1840, three months after their first purchase, they bought from the Bank of North America 3,750 acres of this mountain land for the sum of \$11,250. They had now demonstrated their ability to make iron with anthracite coal, even though they had to bring lime-stone a long distance. There was yet another, and far more bitter disappointment awaiting them. They had staked their fortunes in this venture, and all their capital besides much borrowed money had been sunk in this demonstration. They were now to learn two killing facts, first, that the inexhaustable volume of iron ore which they supposed they possessed here, was in reality a myth, and second, that such as they had was practically worthless! Of the three essential materials in the manufacture of iron, which had attracted them to this point, one only, and that possibly the least valuable, was actually found to be abundant here, viz.: Anthracite Coal. The carbonate or “bag ore” proved to be a “pocket” only and was soon exhausted. There was probably more of the mountain ore, but it proved to be of too low grade, and inferior quality, for profitable smelting. The inferior quality was not discovered until much more money had been raised and expended in an effort to transmute the pig iron into

manufactured goods. This was determined upon as a final means of making the venture pay. The only way (Platt, p. 22) to market at that time and for years later was to haul the iron by teams to Carbondale and ship by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad to Honesdale, and thence by canal to New York, or cart it to Port Barnum (near Pittston) some eight miles, and ship it via the North Branch Canal to Philadelphia or Baltimore. It was soon found that so crude a material could not bear such an expensive transportation and compete with other furnaces located nearer the market. The natural conclusion was that something must be done to increase the value of the crude article so that it would bear the expense of transportation, and the first thing necessary was more capital."

It will be noted that there was never a thought of failure or quitting. Success was their goal, and they looked for nothing less. The additional capital was now realized through the formation of the limited partnership of Scranton and Grant, September 3, 1843, with a capital of \$86,000, George W. and Selden T. Scranton and Sanford Grant being the general partners, and Phillip H. Walters, of Easton; Erastus C. and Joseph H. Scranton, of Augusta, Georgia, and John Howland, of New York, the special partners. Mr. William W. Manness, for many years the head of the lumber and building department of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, who located here in 1840 and assisted in laying out the first blast furnace; the first of the builders of our young City, now (May, 1844) contracts with the new firm to erect the first mill for the puddling and rolling of bar iron,—110 ft. x 114 ft., for the sum of \$350.—the firm to furnish all materials including timber standing in the forest, and the following November a rail mill 50 feet by 75 feet. The transmutation of granular pig-iron into fibrous wrought iron fit for manufacturing purposes, was by a process called "puddling." More mills were built and the first iron was puddled in April, 1845. and the first nails were made in July following (Platt, p. 24). ²The manufacture of nails and merchant iron for a time seemed a success. Thousands of tons were made, and nails in abundance were transported on wagons to Carbondale and Pittston, destined for New York and other markets. In fact, they glutted the market until the tide changed, and the nails were returned in large quantities, and had no sale at home. The quality of the iron was not suitable. It was "red short," 'twas said—so hard and brittle that at least every third nail would break in driving unless a thoroughly instructed expert had a hand at the hammer."

Mr. Joseph Griffin (now living), who lived here at that time, says the nails were practically worthless. It was said they were so brittle that they would break in one's pocket whilst being carried, and this fault extended to the bar and pig iron. Thus, after five bitterly strenuous years, having sunk all their capital and all they could borrow of their friends, having succeeded in producing iron with anthracite coal, and to minimize

(2). Throop's Historical Notes, p. 13.

its cost and make a profit possible, had erected mills for its manufacture into bar iron and nails, now, on the eve of what seemed a magnificent success, they were rudely awakened to the fact that their out-put was practically worthless—the main thing which had brought them here for the manufacture of iron, to wit: iron ore, had proved a failure. “Thus for a long time everything seemed to turn against the company (Throop, p. 13), * * * and it was hard times; the country had not recovered from the financial troubles of 1837-38, when all the banks suspended. Specie was at a premium. The ‘Safety Fund Bubble of New York’ had burst, and ‘shin plasters’ were the order of the day for small change. But they had a general at the head who was never beaten and could not be discouraged. Mr. Sanford Grant weakened and sold his interests to Mr. Joseph H. Scranton, and Mr. Joseph Curtis Platt (whose historical notes we have been freely quoting), came into the firm on the 7th of November, 1846, the style of the concern then changing to Scrantons and Platt. The only change in its membership was that of Mr. Platt taking the place of Mr. Grant, and the admission of Edward Mowry as an additional special partner, the membership now being George W. and Selden T. Scranton and Joseph C. Platt, as general partners, and Phillip H. Walter, Edward Mowry and John Howland as special partners. There was now an increase of capital stock from \$80,000, to \$115,000. “Four days later (Platt, p. 30) William E. Dodge, Anson G. Phelps, Benjamin Loger, Samuel Marsh, Henry Sheldon, John I. Blair, James Blair, William B. Skidmore, James Stokes, Phillip Dater, Daniel S. Miller, John A. Robinson, William Henry Sheldon and Frederick Griffing put in another \$115,000 as special partners. The capital stock was now \$230,000. On October 2, 1847, some of the specials added to their subscriptions enough to make the capital stock \$250,000. At this distance of time one cannot but be amazed at this inflow of capital, during those excessively hard times, into the coffers of a concern whose career this far from a financial standpoint, had been a dismal failure. It is to be accounted for only on the faith of the subscribers in the pioneers of the enterprise, and particularly to the personal magnetism, character and courage of Colonel George W. Scranton. He was one of those men who are by nature wonderfully endowed with the elements of leadership. To this endowment he added a most winning gentleness of manner, a probity of character, and a heroic spirit that inspired an absolute faith in his word. As illustrating these qualities of Colonel Scranton, as well as the difficulties he surmounted during the earlier days, the following excerpt from Throop’s notes (p. 15) are given:

“An incident, perhaps, that might be omitted with propriety—yet one having an important share in the venture—I will relate only to show the exigency of the times and of the occasion. It was in March, 1843, just before the celebration of St. Patrick, that Col. Scranton came to my house in Providence early one morning and informed me that they had no money for their men. They had made all preparations for a grand parade, the first

ever celebrated in this valley. He asked me if I had any friends that had money. I said, 'Yes.' 'Can you influence them to make us a loan?' 'Well, that's the question.' 'I must have some; I have just returned from Belvidere and could not get a dollar, and never felt more disheartened in my life.' 'Well, Colonel,' I said, 'if you will go with me to Carbondale, I will do all I can for you.'

"I harnessed up, and off we started for Carbondale. Arriving there in due time, I found my friend Knapp, and gave him an introduction, and, after a pleasant evening,—and no man was ever given better powers of persuasion than Col. Scranton had—we obtained a thousand dollars. That was good luck so far as it went, but was not enough. We wanted another thousand. Then I proposed to continue our journey the next day to Honesdale, where we renewed the attack, and succeeded in obtaining seven hundred more. Then started for home a couple of as happy men as ever crossed the Moosic, and St. Patrick was never more adored than upon that occasion. And I felt proud also that I had friends who would lend money to a stranger on my introduction when I could not have borrowed a dollar of either without good security. But Col. Scranton had a way that gave everybody confidence in all he said, and what was more, he always filled his contracts sooner or later."

The following letter from Colonel George W. Scranton to his personal friend and partner, Phillip H. Mattes, (then it will be remembered the head of the Branch Bank of North America at Easton), will also shed some light upon the financial difficulties which in addition to their other troubles were constantly besetting the firm.

"P. H. Mattes, Esq.:

"Lackawanna Iron Works,

"Aug. 15, 1843.

"Dr. Friend:—Recd. your favor this afternoon and have noticed the contents. (Those contents from the Bank were evidently about the troublesome *finances*). *I have likewise been studying and contriving how to get along and have our checks paid and thereby save our credit.* These checks were given in the spring to our workmen that we discharged, and most of them have changed hands since. If those men were still here and still had them I could manage them without trouble; but as it is we shall be compelled to ask you to accept our Draft for 500 D—they amount to 891 in all. I can arrange the balance. (He closes with a kindly message to "Mrs. Mattes and the girls").

"Your friend,

"GEO. W. SCRANTON."

The italics are ours, and put in to call attention to the harrassing annoyances they were put to to meet their obligations. This concern which a little more than half a decade later was a giant among the industries of the country, with unlimited credit, was now terribly hampered to pay a few wage checks the aggregate of which was less than \$1,000. The situation, to a man of the probity and highly sensitive honor of Colonel Scranton, must have been humiliating to the last degree.

Going back now to the enterprise itself we find an iron plant established with practically no material to manufacture iron, except anthracite coal. We have said that its work thus far was financially a failure. This was true.

They had expended a lot of money and had not made a dollar, but, as we shall see, it was in reality a grand success. They had learned how to make iron; they had built and operated successfully a hot blast, iron smelting furnace, with anthracite coal. They had built mills and manufactured bar iron and nails. A good substantial plant had been established. It was now only a question of procuring good ore of the proper quality for smelting. However, if its "bad luck" had hitherto largely attended their efforts, a turn in their affairs occurred soon after their reorganizing in 1846 which proved to be a "new lease of life," the real beginning of prosperity. It was not a matter of luck, but of good financeering, largely by Mr. Selden T. Scranton and Mr. Joseph H. Scranton. It will be noticed that among the new parties who became interested in 1846, and who put up the additional capital, were those of William E. Dodge and Benjamin Loder, of New York. The latter was president of the New York & Erie Railroad. The latter road had then been built only as far as the Delaware river on its way to Erie. It had been advanced large sums of money by the State of New York in aid of its project, but was then threatened with bankruptcy for want of further means. The Legislature of New York had offered to release its claim of some \$3,000,000, provided the company would complete its road as far west as Binghamton within a certain specified time. The company was compelled to buy its rails in England and was paying \$80 per ton, besides freight—3,000 miles across the Ocean. Their chief difficulty was their inability to get them. The time involved in getting the rails here—nearly three months—as well as their cost, made it necessary for them to find another source of supply nearer home, or their task was an impossibility. This exigency in the affairs of the "*Erie*" was the immediate salvation of our iron enterprise and probably of the future of Scranton.

How strangely are the affairs of humanity interwoven! An incipient great railroad is facing bankruptcy and failure for want of material to build with. Another incipient great corporation is facing death for want of a profitable market for something it can manufacture. These two in their straits are brought together, with life-giving results to both. We are not concerned with the questions whether either or both could or would have obtained their life otherwise. We are interested historically in the events as they occurred and worked out, to wit—the emergency of the one became the opportunity of the other, the result being the saving of both. So far as the Erie Company was concerned, president Loder admitted this fact in an address made at the opening of the Lackawanna railroad some years later, when he said (referring to the crisis in the affairs of his company above referred to) that "his ability to obtain rails from the Scranton Company at that time actually saved the Erie Company from bankruptcy." Some wisacre has said, "men make their own opportunities." The aphorism is absurdly untrue. But it is true that men make or unmake themselves, as they seize

or fail to seize opportunities! Shakespeare was never more right than when he said:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

The Scrantons seized this opportunity! Under conditions then existing, this would seem to have been an act of sheer desperation, but, whether so or not, it was an act of courage and determination, almost without parallel, and besides which all their former heroism in this undertaking pales into insignificance. Let us look through their glasses for a moment. What was the opportunity? They were offered a contract for 12,000 tons of T rails at \$80 per ton—\$960,000! !—to bind themselves to deliver the last rail within two years! They had never made a rail! They had no machinery of the character required. They had a blast furnace and a small bar iron mill, but had found from bitter experience that they had no good iron ore,—indeed, they were practically *sans* everything needed for the undertaking. They were 170 miles from Philadelphia, the nearest point at which the required machinery could be obtained. Their entire capital stock was \$250,000; yet this undertaking involved nearly \$1,000,000! or four times their entire resources. Yet, *mirabile dictu*, they took their chance! They accepted the contract! And they made good! The first contract was for 4,000 tons made in the fall of 1846; the second, the following winter, for 8,000 tons. It was now a question of life and death hustle! In these days, when we do everything by lightning, at lightning speed, it is possible to hustle; but let us go back to their times, when the mail was the only means of communication, and a fortnight was quick work for a letter to Philadelphia and reply, and ask ourselves to hustle. Nevertheless, they did hustle! The machinery required was contracted for, the little mill enlarged and on the 23d of July, 1847 (Platt, p. 31), just eight months after the signing of the first contract with the Erie Company, the first steam engine between Carbondale and Wilkes-Barre, with the required heavy machinery (which had been shipped from Philadelphia by canal to Pittston and hauled thence by mule teams) had been installed and was on that day started, and two T rails rolled!" How much could we beat that in these days of telephone and rapid transit? It must be remembered that practically a new mill had to be built; that they had to go into the woods and cut the timber and saw their lumber, and everything else was done under like primitive conditions. The successful rolling of those two rails was undoubtedly an epoch making event in the history of the firm, although the incident is very modestly told. Rev. John T. Williams was the roller, assisted by Mr. Edward Coslett. These men were Welsh expert iron-workers, the former an ordained Congregational minister who, like the great Apostle, was not "above laboring with his own hands."

Be it remembered also, that these rails were the first T rails made on this



REV. JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
Pastor First Welsh Calvinistic Church; Expert
Iron Worker, who rolled the first T Rail in
America.

Continent! This gives the City of Scranton the primacy in that great industry in the United States. But for fifty years the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and later the Lackawanna Steel Company and the Scranton Steel Company, were among the chief producers of this commodity in this country, to which much of the growth and wealth of our City is due.

"On the 9th of August, 1847 (Platt, p. 31), the mill began turning out rails regularly for the Erie Company, which were shipped in every possible way. The roads in all directions leading towards the railroad were full of six and eight mule teams hauling rails or returning empty, some days over seventy loads being sent off. All available teams were employed, and as some drivers took more rails than their teams could haul through (owing to condition of roads), a portion was unloaded by the roadside, and could be seen by travelers for months after the last rail on due contracts was delivered from the mill. As late as November, 1850, men were sent out to pick up and forward them."

Mr. Platt in his notes does not tell us, nor is their data at hand showing where the iron firm obtained the ore with which these rails were made, but we know that it came from the South and West via canal to Pittston and was hauled thence by teams. A small percentage of the firm's ore was used; some pig iron was bought in Danville, and probably much of the ore came from that neighborhood. The new lease of life made necessary not only alterations and new machinery at the mill, but more capital; and more and larger blast furnaces, were required to supply the iron needed. A contract was entered into with Messrs. Quick & Moore for the erection of Nos. 2 and 3 furnaces. These were finished and put in operation during the fall of 1849. A second reorganization of the firm of Scranton & Platt took place in November, 1848, the capital stock being increased to \$400,000. The exigency of the Erie railroad has heretofore been noticed, with Scranton to the rescue, so to speak, to the great advantage of the latter. It is interesting to note that the iron firm which made the beginning of our city, a second time came to the help of the Erie Company. Notwithstanding the contract for rails with Scrantons & Platt, which were being delivered at Port Jervis, by reason of harassing injunctions and litigation by rival companies, her progress had been so delayed that unless the rails could be delivered at once at convenient points along the line to Binghamton, so that the work of laying could go on simultaneously from a number of points, she would be unable to fulfill her agreement with the State.

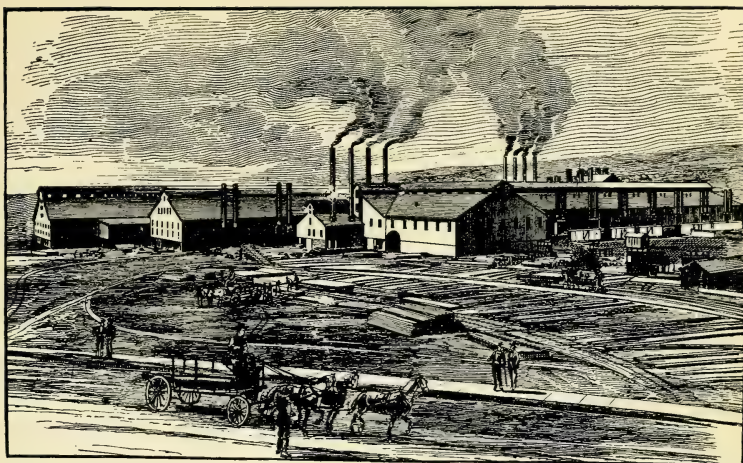
Our firm met the emergency by delivering 7,000 tons of rails along the Erie line at points as wanted between Narrowsburg and Lanesboro, an average distance of more than fifty miles. The accomplishing of so great a task in so short a time over mountain trails—they could scarcely be called roads—is amazing, and shows the vim and energy the firm put into this job. The Erie was enabled to finish its contract just *four days* inside its limit of time. Thus another threatened shoal was safely passed, for the default of the Erie

in its contract meant bankruptcy, probably to both concerns. The Erie would have lost the \$3,000,000 from the State of New York which would surely have sent it to the wall. It was a heavy debtor to our iron firm for the rails made and delivered, which would inevitably have carried it down in the ruin. These retails are justifiable here only as they show the vicissitudes of the enterprise which was the inception of our City's life, and the pluck, and energy with which those heroic pioneers met and over-came, one after another those obstacles and finally compelled success. Could they have seen, as we now see, the mighty issues which hung upon their courage and work, upon their success in failure, that they were building not merely a fortune and name for themselves, but a teeming City of the future, there might have been a compensation for their perseverance far above the financial return. But is it not true of all of the worlds great enterprises? Men of faith and courage have always builded "better than they knew." The deeds of such men have enriched the world.

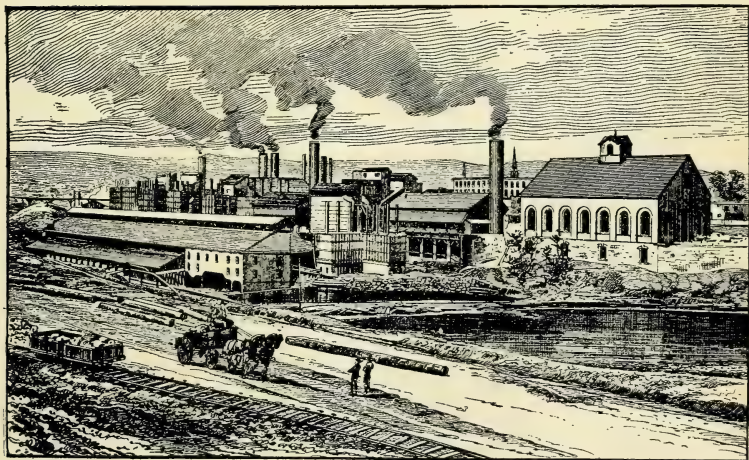
The iron enterprise was now practically on its feet, with its capital of \$400,000 (an enormous sum for those days), and an assured profitable market for its output of railroad iron, its continued growth and development appears to be assured. Harrison has been changed to Scranton and to Scranton. The census (1848) shows 1,396 persons living in Scranton and Hyde Park. Of this number, seven-tenths are living around the "Iron Works" or in Scranton proper. The Iron Company is giving employment to upwards of 600 men, and though wages are comparatively small, a very substantial monthly pay-roll is bringing prosperity to the little community, and stimulating a healthy growth. It is well to record here that all the principals in the Iron Enterprise, who though spending nearly all their time here, since its commencement in 1840, had maintained their residences elsewhere, have now (1848) become residents of Scranton.

Colonel G. W. Scranton and family hitherto residing at Belvidere, New Jersey, came here in 1848. He built a substantial frame dwelling on a knoll some 12 to 15 feet above the street, at the corner of Lackawanna and Adams avenues, where Hotel Casey now stands. In the spring of 1844, Selden T. Scranton moved his family here from Oxford Furnace, New Jersey. He built a plain two-story frame dwelling on Ridge Row, east of Munroe avenue, on the high ground which now forms part of the "Archbald" place. Mr. Joseph H. Scranton moved his family here from Augusta, Florida, in 1847, and he erected—for those days—a substantial frame house, on Monroe avenue, between Linden and Mulberry streets.

Mr. Joseph Curtis Platt moved here from Madison, Connecticut, in March, 1846. Mr. Platt's account of his journey here is so graphic, and gives such a picture of the crudeness of things generally at that time, and especially of conditions of travel in that "new country out West"—as Pennsylvania was then known to New Englanders,—that it is worth giving in full. He says (Platt, p. 24):



RAIL MILLS, LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, 1879.



BLAST FURNACES, LACKAWANNA COAL AND IRON CO., FROM EAST SIDE OF DAM, LOOKING WEST, 1879.

"On my way here I obtained my first sight of a telegraph line—the first line consisting of two wires only—between New York and Philadelphia, which had been put up the autumn previous. There being no railroad, all came by night steamer from New Haven, and arriving in New York the next morning found the streets so full of snow that our carriages could hardly get to the Franklin House, on Broadway, corner of Dey street. After breakfast it was found impossible to get a hack to take us to the ferry at the foot of Cortlandt street, on account of the depth of snow, consequently we had to walk, and a handcart took our baggage. At that time the Morris & Essex railroad only ran between Newark and Morristown. Our car was hauled by the Camden & Amboy Company over its road to Newark, where it was disconnected and drawn by four horses up the same heavy grade that is now used for steam. From this point we were taken by a locomotive with one pair of driving wheels, to Morristown. At Summit station we found a novel plan for supplying the engine with water. A pair of wheels on a line of shafting were placed beneath the track, the upper side of them being in line and level with its top. The locomotive was chained with its drivers resting on the wheels beneath the track, when the engineer put on steam and pumped what water he wanted. At Morristown we took a stage, and arrived at Oxford about dark. Here we spent about a week, owing partly to a heavy rain which had so raised the Delaware river that we had to cross it by the bridge at Belvidere, and struck the river at what is now Portland. We were delayed in the Water Gap by ice and logs in the road. After covering small bridges with slabs hauled out of the river, we finally reached Tannersville and spent the night. The next morning, finding good sleighing at Forks, we changed our vehicle to runners, and again to wheels at Greenville—now 'Nay-Aug,' and arrived at Mr. S. T. Scranton's at about dark, March 17, 1846. Actual time traveled three days and one night." (Mr. Platt resided on Ridge Row, south of the Scranton residence, known as Platt Place).

Mr. Philip H. Mattes, the other of the original firm of Scrantons & Platt, never removed to Scranton, but it will be remembered that his important interest was represented by his son, Mr. Charles F. Mattes, who was from the very first a most active factor in the planting and developing of this great industry. On the death of his father, Mr. Mattes succeeded to his interest and was for many years the efficient general manager of the great corporation which succeeded the firm of Scrantons & Platt.

The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company was organized under a special charter granted by the legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 5th, 1853. Its capital stock was \$800,000, divided into shares of \$100. each, with the following stockholders: George W. Scranton, Selden T. Scranton, Joseph H. Scranton, J. C. Platt, John I. Blair, James Blair, Phillip Dater, William E. Dodge, F. R. Griffins estate, Lucius Hotchkiss, John Howland, Benjamin Loder, Samuel Marsh, Phillip H. Mattes, D. S. Miller, Edward Mowry, Anson G. Phelps, John A. Robinson, Henry Sheldon, W. H. Sheldon, E. C. Scranton, W. B. Skidmore, James Stokes.

Mr. John Howland was by far the largest stockholder. Moses Taylor was probably interested in the company at the time of its organization, but does not appear as a stockholder until June 27, 1853. The following be-

came stockholders in the order named: Theodore Sturges, 1856; Percy R. Pyne, 1861; Samuel Sloan, 1864; William E. Dodge Jr., 1864; Edwin F. Hatfield, 1872; and B. G. Clark, 1873. Mr. Selden T. Scranton was first president of the company, and continued until he moved back to Oxford, New Jersey, in 1858. He was succeeded by Mr. Joseph H. Scranton, who held the position until his death in 1872. The capital stock was increased April 30, 1860, to \$1,200,000; and in 1873-74, when the steel works were added the capital stock was further increased to \$3,000,000 (Platt, p. 33).

For the purpose of showing the value and importance of the *Iron* industry to the beginning and early growth of Scranton, as well as to show what has been done in our City, in the great Iron and Steel industries, the following statistical information is given from Lesley's "Iron Manufacturer's Guide," published in 1859:

"The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's Anthracite Steam Furnaces, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, stand together under the lofty bank of the creek at Scranton, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in the center of the eastern division of the Wyoming coal basin, where it is crossed by the Delaware Gap, Scranton and Great Bend, North and South railroad, and with railroad connections along the basin, with Wilkes-Barre seventeen miles on the one hand and with Carbondale on the other. S. T. Scranton, president, Theodore Sturgiss, treasurer; James H. Phinney, secretary; Joseph H. Scranton, general superintendent; J. C. Platt, agent. ³The original No. 1 furnace is a ruin a few paces distant up the creek towards the Rolling Mill. Nos. 2 and 3 were built in 1848; No. 4 was added in 1852; and No. 5 in 1855, but never has been used. Their respective diameters inside at the tops of the boshes are 15, 17, 18 and 20 feet, and their common height 48 feet. Their rate of production has been very unequal. No. 2 made 3,337 tons in six months in 1856. No. 3 made 3,680 tons in forty-three weeks of 1854. No. 4 made 4,536 tons in forty-nine weeks of 1856. The capacity of No. 5 has not been tested. The ores for these stacks are not furnished by the coal measures in which they stand, but are obtained from the red fossil mines of Bloomsburg and Danville, and the magnetic ore-beds of New Jersey. The Anthracite coal measures hold no workable deposits of iron, differing in this greatly from the Bituminous coal measures as we shall see hereafter, although they are not only similar formations but identical in point of origin and age. It is a common fault of English writers to make the anthracite beds older and place them beneath the bituminous, but no doubt of their common age and position is now felt in this country. It has in fact been fully demonstrated. The absence of anthracite iron deposits becomes a subject of curious speculation as it has been one of great pecuniary interest and was a bitter disappointment to the first manufacturers of iron with stone coal. It is an absence however perhaps more practical than real, for the hardening of all the anthracite shales make the same quantity of iron in them as would be workable, were they as soft as they are in the west, inaccessible by ordinary mining and at the ordinary price of iron. Strange at first as it may appear therefore these Lackawanna stacks, the Pioneer of Pottsville and the Shamokin, are all that run within the limits of the anthracite basins of Pennsylvania."

There are no exact data obtainable at this writing, of the yearly output of pig iron until 1874, but a fair estimate of the product during this inter-

regnum would be upward of 800,000 gross tons; this, together with the footings of the actual output from 1874 to the crime of dismantlement in 1902 as shown by the following table, from the American Iron and Steel Institute will give us as the actual product of pig iron in the City of Scranton of upwards of 3,000,000 tons at \$30 per ton, valued at over \$9,000,000. In the light of modern production these figures do not look large, but for the time in which the work was done, they were very large, and unexcelled any one concern in the country.

Years.	Blast Fur- naces.	Production.	Years.	Blast Fur- naces.	Production.
1874.....	5	21,886 net tons	1889.....	5	125,213 net tons
1875.....	5	35,692 " "	1890.....	5	131,452 " "
1876.....	5	30,465 " "	1891.....	5	117,468 " "
1877.....	5	20,249 " "	1892.....	5	99,359 gross "
1878.....	5	44,442 " "	1893.....	5	89,169 " "
1879.....	5	66,564 " "	1894.....	5	86,801 " "
1880.....	5	87,988 " "	1895 (1 abandoned)	4	93,230 " "
1881.....	5	54,154 " "	1896.....	4	104,748 " "
1882.....	5	80,928 " "	1897.....	4	91,301 " "
1883.....	5	73,378 " "	1898.....	4	96,666 " "
1884.....	5	82,575 " "	1899.....	4	155,352 " "
1885.....	5	81,063 " "	1900.....	4	131,344 " "
1886.....	5	94,087 " "	1901 (3 dismantled)	1	80,242 " "
1887.....	5	99,973 " "	1902 (1 dismantled)	1	3,147 " "
1888.....	5	97,219 " "			

It should be borne in mind that this product of pig iron, whose approximate value we have given as \$9,000,000, was actually worth much more to the community, very little of it was sold as pig-iron, probably not more than one per cent., for it was found that, owing to the cost of getting it to market, it could not be produced cheaply enough to make it pay at the market price. It was therefore transmuted into more profitable form, first into bar iron, then into rails, and finally into railroad T rails. This more than doubled the labor, to the great benefit of the growth of the town.

We now come to the product of iron and steel railroad rails, commonly known as T rails. Of the output we have correct data from 1847, until 1864, and from 1874, to the dismantling of the plant in 1902, as follows:

Production of Rails by the Rolling Mill of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company from 1849 to 1864 inclusive.

Net tons of 2,000 pounds are used throughout.

	Net Tons.		Net Tons.
1846-48 ^a	12,000	1858	9,587
1849	6,720	1859	17,328
1850	7,000	1860	13,151
1851	8,500	1861	14,240
1852	8,500	1862	10,774
1853	8,589	1863	26,488
1854	10,446	1864	20,776
1855	11,909		
1856	12,698		
1857	9,251		
			207,997

(4). First contract with Erie Railroad Company, previously mentioned.

Capital invested \$1,200,000. Employed 1,500 men in 1864. Had then 76 single puddling furnaces, 15 heating furnaces, and 6 trains of 3-high rolls.

Note.—The above information was taken from the Bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, No. 1, printed at Philadelphia, September 12, 1866.

It will be seen that there is an interregnum of ten years from 1864 to 1874 of which we have no record. During this time the company was in continuous operation, making iron T rails. Its output for the two last years of the '60s', viz: '63 and '64, averaged something over 23,000 per annum, and for the two years following 1874 about 18,000 per annum. It is therefore safe to estimate the decade's production from (1864-1874) at 20,000 tons per annum, or 200,000 tons. This will give as the total output of iron T rails, as 252,000 tons in round figures. Of steel rails, which were first made in 1876, and exclusively after 1877, we have a complete record in the appended table. It will be noted that the output of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company (The L. I. and C. Co. then reorganized and name changed) and the Scranton Steel Company, are treated for present argument, as one, as they were by actual merger in 1892. The total output of steel rails from Scranton was in exact figures 5,143,582 tons. No account is made of the difference between gross and net tons, for the reason that we do not know what portion was sold under either weight. The cash value of this product may be computed approximately as follows: The iron rails, average \$50 per ton, in round figures, \$12,600,000; the steel rails, \$30 per ton, \$154,305,000; total, \$166,905,000. These figures are justified from following facts. From 1847 to 1877, the iron rail period, the demand was large, with comparatively little competition. The first contract with the Erie railroad was for \$80 per ton, 12,000 tons. The second, \$75 per ton; and for the next decade the price did not go below \$60 per ton. The period following, prices gradually dropped until they got below \$40, so that a fair average for the whole period is \$50 per ton. The price of steel rails during the period of their manufacture in Scranton, viz.: 1877-1901, ranged from \$45 down to about \$22—the latter for but a short time, the average placed at \$30 per ton is certainly conservative. Production of iron and steel rails from 1874 to 1890 by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and from 1891 to 1902 by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company; also the production of steel rails from 1883 to 1890 by the Scranton Steel Company and from 1891 to 1902 by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company:

YEARS.	North Works.		South Works.
	Iron.	Steel.	Steel.
1874	22,185 net tons	o net tons	o net tons
1875	14,748 " "	o " "	o " "
1876	6,942 " "	20,346 " "	o " "
1877	8,839 " "	25,195 " "	o " "
1878	o " "	47,861 " "	o " "
1879	o " "	68,496 " "	o " "
1880	o " "	94,484 " "	o " "
1881	o " "	118,950 " "	o " "
1882	o " "	115,926 " "	o " "
1883	o " "	109,694 " "	E 30,439 " "
1884	o " "	118,564 " "	63,875 " "
1885	o " "	97,154 " "	62,304 " "
1886	o " "	171,954 " "	120,953 " "
1887	o " "	213,978 " "	147,363 " "
1888	o " "	173,627 " "	151,376 " "
1889	o " "	183,121 " "	173,976 " "
1890	o " "	198,265 " "	207,063 " "
1891	o " "	B 163,457 " "	F 114,823 " "
1892	o " "	111,709 gross " "	96,953 gross " "
1893	o " "	50,281 " "	111,655 " "
1894	o " "	c " "	188,275 " "
1895	o " "	26,300 " "	166,616 " "
1896	o " "	15,124 " "	131,672 " "
1897	o " "	13,330 " "	155,571 " "
1898	o " "	13,422 " "	183,598 " "
1899	o " "	16,658 " "	297,096 " "
1900	o " "	16,816 " "	216,592 " "
1901	o " "	10,461 " "	287,825 " "
1902	o " "	D o " "	D 32,383 " "
	52,714	2,201,174	2,942,408

(A) First steel rail rolled December 29, 1875. (B) Operated by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company; known as the North Scranton Works. (C) Production included with South Works. (D) Dismantled. (E) First steel rail rolled by the Scranton Steel Company, May 4, 1883. (F) Operated by the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company.

The above showing does not cover all the work of that iron enterprise. It had an active existence here of sixty-two eventful years. Not only did it create from raw material the value of nearly \$167,000,000, but there should be added to that another \$30,000,000 of merchandising. Two hundred millions of dollars is a conservative estimate of the constructive value to this community of that great industry, which slipped away from us in 1902. But this is a mere fraction of its value compared to its other work in projecting and building the Lackawanna railroad and thus opening and developing our coal fields. We have given in another chapter an account of the terrific struggle with poverty and adversity in the beginnings of this great enterprise. Just a single column from the sunshine, or financially speaking, the "gravey"

page of its history may not be inappropriate. These figures are from the diary of Mr. Joseph H. Scranton, then president. Net earnings of the company over all fixed charges and expenses, and large and ample betterments and repairs. Capital \$1,200,000; 1867—\$1,092,948.34; 1868—\$1,207,342.93; 1869—\$1,047,542.43; 1870—\$815,823.01. Net profits in four years, \$4,163,656.71—three and one-half times its capital! These years were in the high tide of prosperity, but there was more in the same diary just as good. No effort was made to select specially favorable years. Evidently the blood sweating of the early days finally brought ample reward, and this suggests a word about the passing of this great industry from our midst. There has never been an adequate explanation of its going. It had one of the largest and best equipped plants in the country, in active prosperous operation, with a capacity of 150,000 tons of pig iron; and—with its two mills—of a half million tons of steel rails per year. The invested value of its plant was upwards of \$6,000,000. It was in all respects up to date in its machinery and equipment. Its producing capacity being second in the list of steel plants in the whole country. There was no dearth of orders, and prices were fairly profitable. Yet *mirabile visu!* *Mirabile dictu!!* with the skies raining porridge (as the Scotch say), they turned their porridge pans upside down! They deliberately butchered in cold blood, a magnificent six million dollar plant! ! This is not all; apparently madness knew no limits; they dismantled and freighted two hundred and sixty miles to Buffalo, and threw into the junk pile, machinery that was actually earning for them yearly almost its weight in gold! They even freighted the dressed stone of some of their buildings all the way to Buffalo, which was ground up for concrete! Evidently madness must have ruled, for they were making money, and if the competing plants at the interior points of Johnstown and Bethlehem could endure as they have with ample success, it is difficult to the lay mind to understand why this superb plant, more favorably located than those mentioned—because in the midst of the anthracite coal fields, and owing and producing its own fuel, could not successfully continue. The achievements of this great enterprise, to which Scranton really owes its existence, is splendid history. The crime of its destruction beggars comment!

A scrap of personal history in connection with the dismantling of this great plant:⁵

"The government was advertising for proposals to supply the navy with armor plate. There was much discussion in the daily press over the holdup price the government was being soaked for that article by the trust that was making it pay something like \$700 a ton. Steel rails were selling around \$35 a ton.

"I reasoned that there could not possibly be an honest difference of \$635 per ton between the cost of the two commodities, nor anywhere near that difference. Congress had recently made an appropriation of \$1,000,000

(5). Reproduced from article by Col. Hitchcock in Scranton Times, December, 1913.—Editor.

toward an armor plate plant. Now, thought I, here is the government's opportunity. Here is a magnificent plant being dismantled, having ample acreage, sheds, trackage, etc., with engines and power ample for any purpose. It can be adapted to the manufacture of armor plate for one-quarter the government's appropriation. Why not bring it to the attention of the authorities, and so save the plant to our city, and incidentally make an honest dollar myself. Hon. William Connell was then our member of congress. I went to him with the proposition. He said it looked good and was entirely feasible, and he gave me a strong letter to Hon. John D. Long, then McKinley's secretary of the navy. I obtained an option on the plant and machinery, and blithe of heart, journeyed to the capital, obtained an interview with Mr. Long, laid my scheme before him and was greatly encouraged, as I concluded my little speech setting forth the only once in the world opportunity, when he said: 'My dear sir, you are the man we have been looking for. If you have anything that will deliver us from that monopoly we are ready to listen to you. Your scheme looks good. Now I will send you with a special messenger to Admiral ——'s office, the head of the ordnance department, and he shall give you an immediate interview. You shall not wait a minute.'

"Accordingly—now walking on air!—Mr. Special Messenger conducted me to the sumptuous apartments of Admiral ——, introduced me as direct from the secretary of the navy, having very special and important business. The admiral, a gray-headed, grizzly-bearded old seadog, extended his hand, with as much cordiality as could well be mustered by a really and truly seadog, and bidding me be seated told me to 'let go the hawser,' so to speak. I let her go, and soon found that instead of me letting go the hawser, it had let go of me. Instead of walking on air, I was floundering in deep water. My little scheme of a craft had struck a sunken ledge in the person of this same seadog, and was hopelessly wrecked. As I concluded my story, enlarging on the opportunity for the government to put itself into a position to make armor plate itself and to control its cost and its quality as well, he almost fell over with a gasp, ejaculating faintly, 'another of those d—n things; will they never end?' Recovering himself he turned fiercely and asked, 'What will become of the people who have factories and plants to make armor plate? Are we going to desert them?' But, I suggested, you do not need to desert them. Suppose you show your ability to make the armor plate yourselves, will it not enable you to buy if you choose, at much more reasonable figures? Will it not deliver you from the monopoly prices you are paying? 'Oh! H—ll,' disgustedly, was his only reply. My messenger now beckoned me out, and highly disgusted myself, I took my leave.

"He said: 'It's no use; if the old admiral sits down on it, you'd better quit.' I said I would return to Secretary Long. He mournfully replied, 'It's no use. The old man—meaning the admiral—is the power here. What he says goes!' This ended an honest effort, at some cost, to retain the steel plant, though in another form. I can not but believe that the scheme was practicable. The expenditure of a quarter million dollars installing armor plate machinery on to the power of this plant would have enabled the government to make its own armor plate, as it now makes its own cannon, ammunition, rifles, etc., and get results as to quality as desirable as it does with the latter, and know at least that it is not being swindled in its cost. The same situation in regard to the furnishing of armor plate exists to-day, though I believe the price has been let down a few pegs."

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

In the last chapter we have traced the beginning of our city to the starting of the enterprise of making iron in 1840. We have seen the heroic struggle of those pioneers through seven long years of desperate battle towards success, and have left them with well earned victory perched upon their banner. We now come to the second great factor in the making of our city; its second stage of development, viz: the birth and growth of the great Lackawanna railroad. We have seen in the former chapter that the one man who founded and through all its adversities pushed to final success, the iron enterprise which culminated in this great corporation known nation-wide as the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company—which was the mother of Scranton—was Colonel George Whitfield Scranton. So likewise it is to his far-sighted genius and intrepid work that we are indebted for the existence of the great Lackawanna railroad. He was not the first man to suggest or plan a railroad to this region. He was the first man to make such a suggestion practical and bring a railroad here. Visions or suggestions of events, have little historic value, except as they may in a measure forecast the future. As far back as 1826 we find Henry W. Drinker, William Henry and others projecting a gravity railroad and canal from Pittston to the Delaware Water Gap. This was known as the Susquehanna & Delaware Canal and Railroad Company. The project failed. The charter of the Liggetts Gap Railroad was approved April 7th, 1832, with the following commissioners: Frederick Bailey, Christopher L. Ward, Putnam Catlin, John Mason, S. Milligan, Esquire, Asa Dimok Jr., Jabez Hyde Jr., and Charles Fraser, of Susquehanna county; Henry W. Drinker, Andrew Bedford, Jeremiah Clark, Nathaniel Cottrell, Elisha S. Potter, Esq., James Griffin, John J. Dings and Thomas Smith, of Luzerne county. The following is the enabling clause of the act. In view of its subsequent history this act becomes important:

“Sec. 20. That it shall and may be lawful for the president and managers of the Liggetts Gap Railroad Company to make a complete railroad, with single or double track, to be constructed in such manner and of such materials as shall be adopted by said company, from a point in Cobbs Gap, where an intersection or connection can be conveniently formed with the Susquehanna and Delaware Canal or Railroad in Luzerne county, to a point on the New York State line in Susquehanna county, passing through the coal region of the Lackawanna and Liggetts Gap; and that the said President and Managers shall have full power and authority to construct and make a branch railroad from the said railroad at a point near where the same crosses the Lackawanna river, thence along the valley of said Lackawanna to the Pennsylvania North Branch Canal near the mouth of the said Lackawanna river. * * *

"Secs. 27 and 28 show that the road was to be run on the *same basis as a canal*. Anybody could use it.

"Sec. 26 provides: That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said President, Managers and Company of such person or persons as they shall from time to time appoint toll collectors or their deputies, as soon as the said Railroad shall be perfected, to collect and receive toll upon the same, a sum not exceeding twelve per cent. per annum upon the amount of money which shall have been expended in the completion of said railroad or railroads and in the support, improvement and continuance of the same from time to time, and for that purpose the legislature shall have full power and authority to regulate and fix from time to time as they may think proper the rate of toll to be paid to them by all persons, upon all wagons, carriages and conveyances using the said railroad. * * * * Provided that the rate of toll to be charged on said railroad shall not exceed two cents per ton per mile, on the ascertained burden or capacity of any wagon or other vehicle whatever used on said railroad.

"Sec. 27. Provides a way to ascertain such burden or capacity, and determine disputes between the Supercargoes and Collectors of tolls!

"Sec. 28 is so quaint and remarkable for a railroad charter that we quote it entire:

"That it shall be the duty of the master, owner or supercargo of any carriage or carriages, wagon or wagons or other vehicle or vehicles, intending to pass any place where toll is made payable by the said President and Managers, when they arise within one-fourth of a mile from such place, under penalty of two dollars, to blow a trumpet or horn, whereupon the collector of such toll shall attend and receive the same, and permit such carriages, wagons or other vehicles to pass without unnecessary delay, and in safety, and if any carriage, wagon or other vehicle shall be prevented from passing any place so fixed for the collection of tolls by reason of the neglect or non-attendance of said collector for more than ten minutes the President, Managers and Company shall on conviction thereof before any alderman or justice of the peace of the proper county, forfeit and pay the person so hindered, the sum of two dollars for every thirty minutes beyond the said time that he shall be so prevented, and in the same proportion for any longer time."

As showing the cosmopolitan character of the enterprise contemplated by the charter, Section 37 is given:

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"That the said company shall have the right to prescribe the kinds of wagons, carriages and conveyances, that shall be used upon the said railway or railways and to cause such as may be necessary to be erected by and at the expense of the said company, and to transport thereon any passengers, or articles of produce, merchandise, manufacture or otherwise which may be required to be transported along the same, and to receive therefor such reasonable freight or fare as the said President and Managers shall determine: Provided that the said Company shall not prevent any individual or individuals, from transporting any passenger, merchandise, produce or manufacture, or other articles along the same, he or they using the prescribed carriages, wagons or conveyances, and paying the company tolls therefor, at the rates hereinbefore mentioned and provided."

This Section 37, which authorized the company to carry passengers and freight, was the one section in the Charter that made it valuable and available for a railroad, but this was encumbered with the proviso permitting anybody to use the road, which of course was impracticable.

This charter was kept alive by the Acts of Assembly, extending the time for commencing its building, of April 1, 1836, April 4, 1837, 24 March, 1842, and 13 March, 1847. The amendments were passed to adapt the Charter to its needs as a coal, passenger and freight carrying road, April 9, 1849, April 6, 1850, March 24, 1851. In 1850 this Charter was purchased by the iron firm of Scranton & Platt. The road was to be built of "strap" iron, and as we have seen was to be run on the canal method, every one using it was to furnish his own vehicle and power of transportation—presumably horses or mules! From the day the first successful "casting" of iron was made from the blast furnace in 1842, Colonel Scranton foresaw that a railroad was a necessary adjunct of a successful iron works. He also foresaw that coal was soon to become an important factor in the life of his firm; that coal and iron products must have a quicker and cheaper outlet to market than mule teams. The struggles of the iron works for the first half decade absorbed not only all his time and energy, but all the funds obtainable.

We find the following in a letter to his friend Phillip H. Mattes dated October 17th, 1845, in possession of W. T. Mattes of this city. Wherein he says among other things that Mr. James Archbald (an engineer residing at Carbondale, later chief engineer and builder of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity railroad, and still later chief engineer of the Lackawanna Railroad) had:

"Spent a day and a half with him in planning a railroad from Slocum Hollow to Honesdale, or a mile or two south of Honesdale, to strike the Delaware and Hudson Canal. Route to be from our place up the Roaring Brook (Nay-Aug) then strike off through Cobbs Gap along south of the mountain, and say from one to two miles north of Cobbs turnpike and Salem and so on to the Canal. * * * They will give us all the rails to make, a year's business or more, will carry our iron and nails to New York for \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton and bring us Limestone back from Port Jervis laid down at the furnace for \$1.25 per ton. * * * If this thing should go it would make a great place of Slocum Hollow. * * *

"Your friend,

"GEORGE W. SCRANTON."

For some reason this project did not materialize, but it shows the far reaching scope of Colonel Scranton's vision. In 1849 we find him turning his attention to the projected Liggett's Gap railroad, with the idea of connecting with the Erie at Great Bend. The distance was but forty-eight miles, and it would open a quick way to the eastern and western markets for their iron output, besides a "possibly paying market for coal." To insure business for the railroad, it was proposed to purchase coal properties and open mines

to be operated by the (railroad) company and as Colonel Scranton put it, have a depot full of freight all the time waiting to be taken away. Although it had never yet declared a dividend nor paid a cent upon the capital invested, so good was the iron and coal company stock regarded, that capitalists refused to subscribe to the railroad stock unless they could have at the same time an equal interest in the iron works. This was so general that it was found necessary to accept the proposition in order to secure the subscriptions necessary to build the railroad. Subscriptions were then taken, with the agreement that they were to carry a pro-rata interest in the iron works, which the associates were to surrender for the same amount in railroad stock. It was on this basis that the firm of Scrantons & Platt built the road, and turned it over to the proper officers in running order, without letting a contract for a section on the entire line; Colonel Scranton having general supervision, assisted by Mr. Peter Jones, of New Hampshire. Mr. Platt says, "I remember purchasing the shovels, steel, sledges and other tools, besides hundreds of barrels of beef and other provisions which were delivered along the line, where they would do the most good."

On the 7th of March, 1849, Henry W. Drinker and Jeremiah Clark, Commissioners under the Liggett's Gap charter, opened books for subscriptions in Kressler's Hotel, Harrison. \$250,000 of stock was subscribed and ten per cent. on the amount paid in. This was the birth of the "Liggetts Gap Railroad,"—to run from Cobbs Gap to Great Bend, the real beginning of the great Lackawanna railroad. We have no records of any permanent organization of the company until January 2, 1850, when the following officers were elected: John J. Phelps, president; Selden T. Scranton, treasurer; Charles F. Mattes, secretary. Managers—John I. Blair, Frederick R. Grifing, Daniel S. Miller, Henry W. Drinker, Jeremiah Clark, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph C. Platt, Andrew Bedford, George W. Scranton, and Charles Fuller.

The following is a copy of the letters patent creating the corporation of the Liggetts Gap railroad:

WHEREAS, *In and by "an Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth entitled An Act to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to erect a toll bridge over the river Juniata at the town of Hollidaysburg, and to incorporate the Liggetts Gap Railroad Company," approved the seventh day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the several supplements thereto, the Governor of this Commonwealth is authorized and required to issue his LETTERS PATENT, under the seal of the State, in the manner and at the time therein specified.*

AND WHEREAS, *The stipulations, conditions and things in the said act, and the supplements thereto, directed to be performed, have in all respects been complied with.*

NOW KNOW YE, *That in pursuance of the power and authority to me given by law, I the said WILLIAM F. JOHNSON, Governor of the said Com-*

monwealth, do by these presents, which I have caused to be made patent, and sealed with the Seal of the State, create and erect the subscribers to the stock of the said company, for the amount of shares by them subscribed to wit: Henry W. Drinker, thirty shares; Jeremiah Clark, thirty; Selden T. Scranton, thirty; Joseph H. Scranton, thirty; George W. Scranton, thirty; Philip H. Mattes, thirty; Charles F. Mattes, thirty; N. Catrill, five; Charles H. Silkman, ten; Henry H. Drinker, thirty; Samuel Warne, thirty; E. G. Coursen, ten; Isaac Dean, ten; Wm. W. Manners, ten; S. G. Barker, ten; Wm. H. Tripp, thirty; John F. Davis, twenty; John W. Moore, twenty; Thomas P. Harper, ten; E. T. Henry, twenty; R. W. Olmstead, ten; Edmond Willson, ten; J. C. Platt, thirty; Benjamin S. Tripp, ten; John I. Blair, thirty; James Blair, thirty; James Hiles, thirty; Charles Scranton, thirty; R. S. Goff, thirty; H. C. Porter, thirty; James Geatle, thirty; P. N. Moore, thirty; H. B. Washburn, thirty; Richard Winthrop, thirty; Clement Hiner, ten; Benjamin Fellows, thirty; Abel Gardner, five; F. Salade, twenty; Charles Fuller, twenty; Ira Tripp, six; John S. Dewey, twenty; John S. Sheered, twenty; Wm. W. Shipman, ten; James McKinney, twenty; James Stokes, five hundred; Edward Mowrey, five hundred; John W. Sheered, one hundred; John Young, one hundred; Robert Blair, one hundred; Marshall Hunt, one hundred; Wm. P. Clark, one hundred; George H. Wilson, twenty; A. W. Easton, twenty; Nelson Jay, twenty; Wm. H. Platt, twenty, and George W. Scranton, twenty-five hundred shares; (amounting in the whole to five thousand and twenty-six shares); and also those who shall afterwards subscribe, into one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, style and title of THE LIGGETT'S GAP RAILROAD COMPANY; and by the said name the subscribers shall have perpetual succession, and all the privileges and franchises incident to a corporation; and the said subscribers, and those who shall afterwards subscribe, their successors and assigns, are generally to be invested with all the rights, powers and privileges, with full force and effect, and to be subject to all the duties, requisitions and restrictions specified and enjoined in by the said Act of the General Assembly, and the several supplements thereto, and all the other laws of this Commonwealth.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and of the Commonwealth the seventy-third.

By the Governor,

A. L. RUSSELL,

Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The first preliminary survey of the road was made in April, 1849, by Mr. James Seymour of "Seymour," later "Jessup." The actual work of grading and building the road was begun by Mr. Peter Jones, of New Hampshire, in May, 1850. Colonel George W. Scranton was the general manager, under the official title of "General Agent."

To show the character of Colonel Scranton's work, the wide range of detail, and the care and energy he put into it, we here insert several letters to various parties written by him during those days of beginnings. These letters are from the letter-press copy book of Colonel Scranton, now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. A. H. Storrs, of this city. Nothing

so vividly recalls the personality of those whose life and work we are studying, as the letters written by them concerning their work during those times. Such letters rehabilitate the scenes and reclothe with life the times of which they speak, and enable us to see and feel, as those of whom we write saw and felt.

(Of the Preliminary Survey),
 "Lackawanna Iron Works,
 "June 27, 1850.

"John J. Phelps, Esq., President Ligget's Gap R. R. Co.:

"Dear Sir: I have expected to have sent you a long letter with a full description of the two lines lately run viz., one via Abington Centre and Shicks Pond, the other via Bailey Hollow, Factoryville and Roberts Gap to the mouth of Martins Creek—both of which I have during the past ten days been over and examined very carefully. The difference in these two lines, however, prove very great, and so striking that a man of small judgment could easily decide which was best. The line by Roberts Gap is decidedly best, and fully \$125,000 cheapest, and 4,000 feet shortest, and saving a trifle over four ms. over the Morrell line—on this line the Tunnel will be 2,375 feet long—on the other 3,000 feet, on the Roberts Gap line the bridge across the Tunkhannock will be 55 feet high, and 800 feet from grade to grade across,—on the Shicks Pond, the bridge wd be 125 feet high and 2,300 feet long from grade to grade and the excavation and embankment less on the Roberts line than on the other. I shall not go into any particulars now, but you will see at a glance that these important points mentioned are widely different from each other. Since the examination of these two routes we have found another or made an improvement in the Roberts Gap line, which is very great—instead of following down on the right bank of the little stream which heads at Clarks (Summit) and having some very heavy hollows or gulleys to cross, and heavy cuts to make together with the worst curvatures on the whole route, we start from the Summit and go down on the left bank for nearly five ms and have but one hollow to cross with nearly a surface grade, and a beautiful line all the way—taking out all the bad curves, and will be built for \$75,000 less money than the other side—this is a remarkable discovery to make at this late day, the particulars of which I will fully explain to you all when I meet you which I hope will be early next month. We shall now get to the Tunkhannock much easier and with far less expense than any of us ever contemplated. We shall have the whole line to Martins Creek ready to commence on immediately. The tunnel and the Factoryville crossing are the only heavy sections on the line, both of which can be completed in one year from this date—the tunnel will be level or only three feet decent in it and on a tangent so that a person can see through it. I feel highly gratified now with our line and the prospects before us are flattering,—things are beginning to assume a good shape here or between this and Clarks, and the work is going on well. We are having some little trouble with four or five in Providence for right of way. All of which will work out right in the end. Mr. Nicholson and Dr. Bedford have done wonders in getting right of way. With kind regards to Mrs. Phelps and the children.

I am most respectfully yours,

"GEO. W. SCRANTON."

It will be noticed that Mr. Scranton seldom closes a letter, no matter how strenuous has been its business theme, without a sentence or two of

love and affection or friendship, with which his generous nature was permeated. His business and geniality could not be separated. Here is a letter in the hand writing of Mr. Selden T. Scranton, the head of the firm of Scrantons & Platt, showing that this concern is the active factor in all that pertains to the building of the road. It is written in the large bold hand, with that wealth of flourishes, and prodigality of ink, which characterized his writing.

"Lackawanna Iron Works,
"June 27, 1850.

"Hon. F. B. Streator,
"Montrose, Pa.:

"Dear Sir: Our mutual friend H. W. Nicholson, Esq., will accompany you through Susquehanna county on the business of obtaining right of way of the L. G. R. R. We wish you would drop a line to Mr. Nicholson stating what time in July or August it would be most convenient for you to engage in this business. We have nothing of special interest to report. The work upon the road on this end is progressing very well indeed, and we wish we could add the same as to your end of the line.

"Very truly, your friends,

"SCRANTONS & PLATT."

Here is the first letter of Colonel Scranton which he dates "Scranton." It is of interest on that account, as well as giving an insight in the general interest being fostered by the company in its stockholders and their friends, in the work. There evidently was danger that enthusiasm in the project might wane, hence all were urged to visit Scranton and see for themselves:

"Office Liggetts Gap R. R.,
"Scranton, Pa., August 28, 1850.

"R. Sprague, Esq., Treasurer:

"Dear Sir: Your favors of the 29th ult. have been noticed with satisfaction and interest. I had intended to reply sooner. My hands and head have been more than full so far this season to keep everything moving to the best possible advantage. We do not expect to complete this railroad without committing some errors or making some mistakes, but we shall endeavor to have as few as possible. I am happy to hear of a second party coming to see us, and I hope nothing will happen to prevent your being one of that number and I would recommend that the time be fixed, say somewhere between the 15th September and the 1st October. We shall be able to make a pretty respectable showing in another month and I hope the appearance of the work will look favorable to you as well as cheap. We shall all be glad to see a good strong delegation. What has become of Jno. A. Robinson? Will he redeem his promise this season? Then there were one or two sons of our worthy treasurer that were coming to see this wonderful country. Will they come also? If you could be sure of a pleasant day, you had better stop at the mouth of the Lackawaxen and take a packet boat (on the D. & H. Canal) to Hawley, fourteen miles and get on the Pennsylvania Coal Co. Cars and ride over here. Enquire of Messrs. Buckley & Smith and others who went over on the road. * * * (Here follows a half page on the finances which has no special interest).

"Mr. O. B. Hillan and two Gents (Mr. Milliken) came here yesterday and

left this morning apparently much gratified with their visit. Our place has really no fixed name. At the meeting of the Board here some time since it was unanimously voted to call it *Scranton*. We have written to the Post-office Department to ask for a change. They have not yet granted our request, but nevertheless if you direct to Scranton, Luzerne Co., Pa., it will come straight. We get letters daily addressed to Scranton and to Scrantonia. Please let us hear from you as often as convenient. With kind regards to all under you.

"I am hastily and very respectfully your obedient servant,
"GEO. W. SCRANTON, Agent."

Here is a letter which sheds some light on the financial side of the situation, showing that with the multitude of other troubles (his letters show that he was pestered with right of way difficulties; with labor fights, of which more later on; with indeed almost everything possible to the building of a wilderness railroad) the "ways and means" problem was by no means serene:

"Scranton, Pa., September 3d, 1850.

"Henry Hotchkiss, Esq., President,

"N. H. Co. Bank (New Haven Co. Bank).

"Dear Sir: I have two drafts coming due the 10th inst. for a little over \$5,000, accepted by Mr. Griffin and Mr. Dodge. I have arranged to pay off \$2,000, and have drawn on the same parties per understanding, 2 Drfts. ea. 4 mos. fr. September 7, for \$1,575.65 and enclose them to you hoping and trusting that it will be agreeable for the County Bank to dist. them. Please do me the favor to present them before your Board, with an argument in favor of the paper and if agreed to charge me discount and exchange as you shall deem proper and send proceeds after deducting same to Wm. E. Dodge for the full amount. Mr. James Stokes and family and Mr. Clinton and Davis have just left here for New York. I will (for want of time) refer you to Mr. S. for a particular account of all our doings, he will tell you of the great flood which we have just passed through. Entirely unequalled by anything that has ever occurred in this section for 50 years or since it was settled, it is remarkable that we have escaped so well—our dams all stood well, we lost two houses and part of the old grist mill. * * Altogether say \$2,000. damages. Mr. Stokes was here through the whole of it and assisted us all day. You will soon see him and he will give you a full account. We intend to prepare now for a larger flood than this. I am with best regards to you all,

"Truly yours,
"G. W. SCRANTON."

The following letters to Mr. David H. Dotterer, then expert machinist and master mechanic for the new road and later its first superintendent sheds light upon the inside details of this then great undertaking. Mr. Dotterer is at Reading, Pennsylvania:

"Office Liggetts Gap R. R. Co.,
"October 28, 1850.

"D. H. Dotterer, Esq.:

"Dear Sir: Since my return home I have been so much engaged that I have not had time to write to you as I promised. We have had a large party

here from New York to attend to. Your two letters have been received and noticed. The first one relative to the price of the small engine, would say that I do not think the engine cheap, the difference in the price I think too great. I think the larger one would do us more good, and shall expect you to send it along as soon as possible. Everything that can be got there, via canal should be, as the carting from Tamaqua is a hard business. Please go on and get up the planing machine and all the machinery necessary to make the cars, and such tools as you in your judgment shall deem necessary for use this winter.

The details with which this closes are unimportant.

* * * * *

The next day he continues in another letter:

"We are now in want of ten or twelve bridge builders or good workmen in wood and if you can employ such do so. We want eight or ten carpenters also. We have no houses. We must depend upon single men, or married men who can leave their families the coming winter, board is \$2½ a week, for carpenters we pay 10/-, 11/- and 12/- per day and bridge builders 10/-, 12/- and 14/- per day depending upon the qualities of the man—I would like you to get three or four first rate hands for building cars and three or four good blacksmiths also. We can find some men here who can work into the car trade. If we should use the solid hub please learn how to prepare the apparatus for cooling and get a first rate moulder to come on when we get ready. Please inform me how soon you will have the lathes, tenant machines, boring &c. ready to ship. * * * With kind regards to you all.

I am hast. and truly your friend,

"G. W. SCRANTON."

Here is a letter to the president of the road, discussing among other general matters, two particular things which were very important then, and as such are of special historical interest—particularly the allusion to the "Corkonians" and "Far-downers," among the men, and to the possibilities of a successful rival in the building of the Lehigh Valley railroad, up the Susquehanna river. To make clear the incident of the "Corkonians" and "Far-downers" we here insert from Mr. Platts book (p. 40) an account of what he styles the "Irish War, May, 1850." The grading of the Liggetts Gap railroad was commenced early in May, but before the month closed there was an Irish war in Liggetts Gap (it evidently extended over the whole line), between the Corkonians and Far-downers, as they called each other. Each side was determined to drive the other off the road, but both parties were if possible more hostile to the Germans, and as determined to oust them. The Germans armed themselves and continued at their work. A battle was fought on the 28th, one person being killed instantly, and a number wounded, all of whom were said to be "Corkonians." Two bodies were found in the woods near by the following month bearing marks of having been shot. On the 30th the Counought men to the number of some two hundred returned to drive the Corkonians further. On their way they came to the Dutch shanty, and demanded the fire arms, but failed to get them.

The Irish were said to be armed with almost everything that could be used in a melee, including guns, pistols, stones, sticks—one had an iron candlestick, and another part of a buck-saw fastened to a shovel-handle. Neither party succeeded in driving off the other. Work was soon resumed. Mr. Scrantons policy of separating the two clans, evidently worked, and ended the war.

“Office Liggetts Gap R. R. Co.,
“October 28, 1850.

“John Jay Phelps, President:

“Dear Sir: Your valued favor of the 26th is this moment received, and as I have about thirty minutes before the Eastern mail arrives, will just say that at the time of our resolution to draw off from the tunnel we had 350 men at work there. We have got the force down to about fifty now. We have drawn them off just as fast as possible. We could not take this force off until a suitable place was prepared to settle them at work,—the movement was so sudden that the work was not prepared for so large additional force to go on to. We had at that time not one-half mile of right of way settled on the Martins creek. We are attending to this now and have got about four miles settled and entered upon. We shall draw the balance of men off as fast as possible—this Tunnel force are Cork men and had to be shoved North. It would not do to take South among the ‘Far-downers.’ I should have explained this to Mr. Griffin and the Gent with us, but in the multitude of other matters forgot it. You will see the reason now and can explain to our friends. Everything is going on finely. We have had a few days bad weather but hope for better now.

“Now a word on the Elmira prospect. In the 1st place there is no charter to go from Pittston to Elmira, there was one once but the State repealed it many years ago, because it would conflict with the North Branch Canal. Now this being a State work will it be possible for a company to get a charter running up the Susquehanna parallel with that canal? I think not and if a road ever does go North there is no other way but the valley of the Susquehanna that a road can be laid. Mr. Drinker thinks he can do anything with the Legislature, but he will find out different when he tries this project, the same in distance, is not a mile over our Gt. Bend route for Elmira! and who would raise money to build so long a line of road when there is one now being built that will answer just as well. Still I think it our interest to move in the matter by proper and judicious movement, secure the line, the county and everything necessary to control the whole project and thus put a quietus to any rival or new project. We should see the owners of the survey road first and have some understanding with them, let them know that we are the proper parties for them to be connected with. When they understand our true position they will see that it would be difficult to move without us. Selden will be here today, he has undertaken that ——— Charles and I will see that it is (illegible). The land shall be attended to and that without any excitement. How soon may we expect to see you and Mr. Dodge here?

“In great haste I am faithfully yours,

“GEO W. SCRANTON,”

“General Agent.”

Notice that after two long pages, rather racilly written, he signs in "*great haste.*" The cool discussion of the way to block out a possible rival to the new road is refreshing, in the light of the modern Inter-State Commerce Commission! So our Fathers—wicked men!—did things also!

Another letter dated October 29, 1850, is of interest as showing that Mr. Scranton is leaving no stone unturned to secure the best equipment for the Liggetts Gap as a carrier of coal in the near future. He has been over the Reading system to see a new patent coal car invented by Mr. Millholland, master mechanic of that road. We quote:

"This coal car is made chiefly of wood. The body and springs are wood,—it is considered by all who have seen it to be the best and cheapest car now in use. * * * * Now he has a patent for the wooden springs for which he offers to sell the right to us * * for \$3,000. * * * I offered \$2,000, which he has not accepted. We are preparing to make the car and shall pay him \$4. per car unless he accepts the \$2,000. or near that sum, the saving in the first cost of the wooden spring over any other kind is \$25, the car besides being better. (This is a four letter page missive, and though all interesting, as showing the primitive condition of railroading at that time, yet space admits of printing only such as is of special interest, hence the bulk is omitted). And the closing half page given as referring to three important matters, viz. the size of the Locomotive to be purchased, the opening of the Road, and the building of the new Hotel, the old Wyoming House, at the corner of Lackawanna and Wyoming Avenues—where Jonas Longs Sons department store now stands, again quoting: "I suppose it will be necessary to decide upon the size of our Locomotive soon. (The road was to begin with one locomotive!) I had intended to have conferred with Mr. Jones and get his opinion, as to size of cylinder and some other parts and furnished the same to the committee on contracts. Jones has had a good deal of experience in Locomotives, having commenced his career or railroad life as a fireman on an engine. Mr. Rogers (the locomotive builder?) considers his judgment good in this particular. * * * Mr. Griffin will confer with you and others relative to the Hotel. No time should be lost in this matter, the House should be a large one and the plan decided upon soon and the work should be going on this winter or it will not be up in time for the opening!

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

"GEO. W. SCRANTON,
"General Agent."

Relative to the new hotel, it should be remembered that the opening of the Liggett's Gap railroad was to be a big event. It was to bring a lot of strangers here, and the only hotel here was the old Scranton House, kept by Mr. David K. Kressler, an excellent old-time hostelry, but of very limited capacity. Our general agent recognized the fact that to make the opening a "grand success," and secure a good impression upon the public, especially upon their stockholder guests, they must provide means for their accommodation and comfort. Hence the building of the "Wyoming" House became a factor in the growth of the city. A word about this old landmark may not be inappropriate here. It was not ready for the opening of the railroad, not

being completed until a year later, July 12, 1852. A growing town of importance was then foreseen. A town plot had been laid out under the supervision of Mr. Joel Amsden, a surveyor and architect, and the hotel was projected and built as an adjunct to the town. It was a large square three-story brick structure, a decidedly pretentious affair for its time and place. Mr. Platt tells us:

(Platt, p. 49) "It was not built for making money, or as a speculation, but to have a hotel that would be a credit to the place and help build it up. It was by some envious wags down the valley nicknamed 'Scranton's Folly,' but time has shown it to have been good policy. The building and furnishings, exclusive of the lots, cost about \$40,000. Why our pioneers went outside their own demesne for a name has always been a mystery. How beautiful and appropriate would have been either of the Indian names 'Nay-Aug' or 'Capouse,' or, if they preferred to honor a section of the country, why not 'Lackawanna.' The hotel was opened by Mr. John C. Burgess, a most estimable and substantial gentleman of the 'old school' from Hartford, Connecticut, who after a few years purchased it for \$37,500. Its subsequent history will more appropriately appear later on. Going back to the railroad, a word about Mr. Peter Jones, whose judgment regarding the one locomotive they were to have built was so important. The writer (who came here in 1854) well remembers Mr. Jones. He was then the principal contractor for building the 'Southern division.' He was a remarkable character in many respects, chiefly in his physical make-up. I think he was the physical equal of three or four ordinary men. He was the largest man I ever saw. He stood nearly six feet tall, but his width and thickness was out of all proportion to his height. I think he weighed fully 400 pounds, without an ounce of loose flesh on him; straight as an Indian, closely knitted, huge boned, he was a veritable giant. I have seen him pick up a tierce of hams and shoulders, weighing upwards of 600 pounds, and throw it onto his mule truck as if it had been a bundle of straw. It was told of him that he was a terror to all of his hands who got to brawling. One day he came upon two of them the worse for liquor, who were fighting. Without a word he grabbed each with one hand, slapped their heads together, and then threw them a dozen yards down an embankment. Withal his strength he was a thorough gentleman; though brusque and vigorous in his movements, he was gentle and kindly in his speech and intercourse with men, and very popular with employers and employees. His word was better than a bond. Mr. Scranton's confidence in his judgment was soundly placed."

Another letter, dated November 7, 1850, to F. R. Griffin, Esq., tells us that the new hotel is modelled after the "Astor House" (the famous old hotel which stood at the corner of Broadway and Dey street, New York), and gives the reasons for adopting that model. This letter is very valuable as showing that at that early date Colonel Scranton and his co-workers were forecasting a great city and building accordingly:

"Office Leggett's Gap R. R. Co.,
"Scranton, Pa., 7th Nov., '50.

"Dr. Sir:—Your vald. favr. of the 5th inst. is recd. and noticed with satisfaction. We are pleased to hear that you have obtained so handsome a

subscription to the hotel stock. * * * We notice also the additions made to the church subscriptions. We hope that may keep pace (pro rata) with the hotel! Now a word about the plan of the hotel. We have the plans of several hotels and have been talking over the subject of a suitable house a great deal; the proposed lot for the hotel to be given by the Co. It strikes us that, after looking at all plans, there is no plan superior to the "Astor House." We do not expect to build quite so large a house as the Astor! but a house on that plan wd. certainly be convenient. 2 sides cd. be built now and left all right to add to it as occasion wd. require—have it 3 stories high with a high basement for a bar-room, barber shop, kitchen, &c.—the hall and staircases of that house are convenient, easy and simple, and looses less room than most any other plan * * * (illegible)—this being the case a large hotel can be built here very cheap, *and as it is now certain that we are going to be a great people* (italics ours; estimated population, then 1,000) wd. it not be best to make suitable provision to entertain the traveling public in a very satisfactory manner!

* * * * *

"The proposed lot is large and will be in the centre of the city * * *
 * * * We shall be pleased to have your views, and only beg to have you keep in mind that this is going to be the great centre of Northern Pa! and that no one thing will give us a lift and standing abroad for the money it will cost than a good hotel. It will add largely to the value of our lots. * * *
 * * * We have this moment heard that Mr. Loder (president of the Erie R. Rd.), Mr. J. J. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge will be here Tuesday.

"With sentiments of high regard and esteem—I am truly yrs.,
 "GEO. W. SCRANTON."

Interesting as these letters are, we can make room for a few only. The following touches another phase of railroad building, bringing in some characters we shall see more of later:

"Office Liggett's Gap R. Rd. Co.,
 "Scranton, Pa., 9 Nov., '50.

"Dr. L. W. Smith:
 "Dr. Sir:—Yours of the 12th ult. has been recd. and contents noticed. In reply to which I would say that all are under agreement now with Docts. Throop and Sherrerd for just so much of the line as they desire to take the charge of. How far up they may wish to go they do not now wish to decide. They have given great satisfaction to the men and it is our wish to favor them with all the business they can do.

"Your application, however, meets with favour, and Mr. Bennett and other gents you refer to strengthens your application, and I have just proposed to Drs. Throop and Sherrerd to see you on the subject of a joint occupation of the upper end of the line, or a partnership might be formed between you and them for the section, say from Oakley or Martin's Creek to Great Bend, a distance of 25 miles, the upper 12 or 15 ms. to be attended by you and the lower end by them. Our paymaster is a Bro. of Dr. Sherrerd and no doubt will look pretty carefully to the collections and the arrangements are so systematized that you wd find it to your advantage to be connected with Drs. T. & S. rather than take the chances alone! I shall be pleased to hear from you.

"I am very resp. yrs.,
 "GEO. W. SCRANTON."

The following is inserted because it introduces Mr. Joseph Fellows, who later became an important figure in the building of our city, and further because it foreshadows the continuation of the railroad east to New York. It also shows that the dangerous Susquehanna river rival, heretofore noticed, was still menacing the Leggett's Gap road. Had that projected road from Elmira to Pittston, along the Susquehanna river, thence over the mountain through the Water Gap to New York, succeeded at that time, practically cutting Scranton out, we may well ask what would have been the fate of the Leggett's Gap road and its great successor, the Lackawanna, and what the fate of Scranton! This letter is also of historic interest, as showing the broad and statesman-like views of its author on the industrial future of our country. He is a quarter century ahead of his contemporaries in showing our industrial weakness as a nation. "We are importing too much and manufacturing too little!" is a startling economic utterance for that period:

"Jos. Fellows, Esq.:

"Scranton, Pa., Nov. 9, 1850.

"Dr. Sir:—Your valued favor of the 19 ult. was recd. during my absence. I have noticed the contents with lively interest and I had intended to have answered it two weeks ago, but I have had my hands so full that I felt I had not the time to write you as fully as I shd. wish to do, and I have not the time now to write but a quarter of what I shd., in order to give you fully the information you desire. * * * * That article speaking of a new route, &c., from Geneva to N. Y. via Ithaca, Owego to Scranton, thence to Del. Water Gap and across New Jersey to New York, makes the difference in distance * * in favor of new route 104 ms. This is a mistake. * * * * No nearer practical route can be found from Gt. Bend to Del. Water Gap than via this place—the direct route from Owego to this place wd. save 16 ms. over going by the Bend, but the route is impracticable, the grades are high and inadmissible; we tried it. No charter exists for a R. R. from Pittston to the state line, or Athens. Nor the state will not grant one while she owns the North Branch canal probably! But suppose a charter to be obtained, there wd. be nothing gained by a route from Elmira to Pittston and thence to Del. Water Gap—the distance from Pittston via Susq. river (the only route by which a Rrd. could be made) to the state line is 94½ ms., from state line to Elmira 19½ ms., making 114 ms.; from Pittston to Scranton, 9ms., making 123 ms. from Elmira to Scranton. Now from Elmira to Gt. Bend is 72 ms., from Gt. Bend to Scranton 48—120 ms., or 3 ms. nearer than via Susq. river to Pittston, and as there is no other way to go to the Water Gap but thro. Cobb's Gap, at the entrance of which we are located, you will see that no better route can be found from Elmira to this place than via Erie R. R. and Leggett's Gap R. Rd. No man can be found who would build 123 miles of R. Rd. to reach a point when another Rd. and route was nearly completed some miles thereon, unless the business was so great that a Rd. cd. not do it. 86 miles of R. Rd. wd. have to be made to connect this place with New York. * * * * Nothing has yet been done toward a commencement of this line * * * but that it will be done I have no doubt—it is now only a question of time, the route is feasible and practicable. * * * * I saw an excellent notice in a Geneva paper (we suppose sent by you) showing up a line of improvements by R. Rd. and canal from the

Chestpeake to Lake Ontario, &c., &c. This was well written, but too much canal in for the present generation. I think, however, this present generation are going a little too fast just now! Railroads are increasing rapidly and we are importing too much from other countries and manufacturing too little in our own to keep a continued healthy state of things. * * * *

"With sentiments of high regard—I am most resp. your friend,

"G. W. SCRANTON."

Interesting historical matter connected with the building of the Leggett's Gap railroad—in view of his subsequent career as probably the greatest "financier" and railroad magnate of his generation—is the fact that Mr. Jay Gould was one of the "section bosses" of this road. Here began the railroad career of this remarkable man. Apparently he cut no larger figure in the work than his colleagues. His name does not appear in any records to which we have had access. The fact, however, is attested by relatives of one of the principal "surveyors," or engineers, of the road, who knew him well, and who had frequent intercourse with him as a section boss on this work.

By act of assembly session of 1851 the name—"Leggett's Gap"—was changed to "Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company," the new name dating from 14th of April, 1851. The first locomotive bought for the road was the "Pioneer" from the "Cayuga and Susquehanna railroad." Many of the stockholders of the Leggett's Gap were also interested in the Cayuga road. The Pioneer was floated down the Susquehanna on an ark to near Pittston. The first locomotive to do any work on the road was the "Spit-fire," bought of the Reading Company. Both were small affairs and used chiefly for grading. Both engines were shipped to Pittston, thence over the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road to its connection with the ore mine road (old No. 5, near the present outlet of Lake Scranton) and then over the ore mine road to Scranton. Mr. Dotterer (then master mechanic) ran the Spit-fire. "It being the first locomotive that many here had seen, it was a great curiosity, and when it reached the furnace was covered by men and boys, some of them astride of it." (Platt, p. 43). The Leggett's Gap—now the Lackawanna & Western—was completed and the first locomotive—the "Wyoming"—with two passenger cars, made a successful trial trip over it on the 11th of October, 1851. The great opening day of the new road was four days later, the 15th of October, 1851. On that day sixty-five ladies and gentlemen, the latter being nearly all interested in the railroad and iron works, came over the road from Great Bend to Scranton (forty-eight miles) in two and three-quarters hours. On the next day the first coal train was started for Ithaca, New York. October 20 a passenger train commenced regular trips, with Mr. R. W. Olmstead as temporary conductor. These trips consisted of a round trip to Great Bend and return once each day, the train going up in the morning and connecting with the trains going east and west on the Erie, and returning at night after Erie's west-bound train from New York got in. The Wyoming was a beautiful wood-burning locomotive,

with six-foot drivers, and was capable of much faster running than the road-bed admitted of. The train for the first year consisted of the engine and two coaches—a baggage and a passenger coach. The details of these humble beginnings are interesting when contrasted with the Lackawanna's great passenger traffic of to-day. Forty-eight miles of road then; 985 now. One train a day then; 384 per day now. One locomotive then; 756 now. Number of passengers carried first year—liberal estimate—10,000; number of passengers carried in 1911 (record year) 26,512,689. Net income in 1912, \$10,042,-070.99. Dividends on stock paid in 1912, \$6,028,800.00. Its stock par value, \$100—the highest in value of any railroad in the United States. Its total investment is upwards of \$83,000,000, with a surplus of more than \$29,000,000.

The following letter, written four days after the opening of the Leggett's Gap railroad, will be interesting as showing the financial straits of the company and its first passenger and freight earnings:

"Office L. & W. R. R. Co.

"Scranton, October 23rd, 1851.

"Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.,

"Dear Sir:—Your valued favor of the 21st is at hand and all noticed. Noticed that our good president was low spirited and had the blues all the way over to Ithaca, and did not feel well otherwise. I suppose part of it came from his extraordinary and masterly efforts with the papers at our meeting here. I am pleased to know that you were not all down at once, but that some were in condition to cheer him up. There is no denying the fact that we have a big load upon us, but we are bound to overcome it, and to do this effectively it is highly important that the nerves of every member of the association should be well braced. We must all look ahead; our prospects for the future are certainly bright and encouraging. I believe those of us who have been foremost in the projects never expected much at the commencement, or first year, but there is not a doubt that every estimate and calculation that was made originally will be fully realized. I am more and more of the opinion that the most sanguine, or as some may say, visionary ideas and opinions entertained by some, of our next year's operations, will be much within what has been estimated for the two railroads (Leggett's Gap and Cayuga). We here most cordially agree with you all in the propriety of lessening our forces in every department and reducing our expenses to the smallest possible point. * * * The hotel (Wyoming House) roof will be on in a few days * * (illegible). I do not know how we can get along without it. Mr. Kressler can not provide for the passenger travel. Since we have commenced running I have had to take passengers to my house or throw them out doors, besides, we have sent a stage load to Hyde Park for two nights past. * * * *

"You have the estimated amount due on pay rolls. Now in order to make the most decided check to our day's expenses it is necessary for us to discharge three-fourths of all the men on the line of railroad. We have paid off till our funds are gone, and the longer we keep the men the more money is required to discharge them. We could discharge 125 men to-day if we had the means to pay them. We ought to have twenty-five or thirty thousands dollars immediately with which we could rid ourselves of one of the strongest

leaches. * * * We have not yet advertised our passenger trains. We begin to think it may be best to run the mail train and leave here at a quarter before 6, and leaving the Bend on the arrival of the express train at 2.

"Passenger receipts are as follows:

"Monday, \$38.50; Tuesday, \$69.12; Wednesday, \$73.14; Thursday, \$45.00. For freight so far received, \$50.00.

"We shall begin to carry freight regularly next week.

* * * * *

"I am hastily and truly your friend,

"GEO. W. SCRANTON."

And this was the great Lackawanna!





CHAPTER IV.

THE "DELAWARE AND COBB'S GAP RAILROAD," OR THE "SOUTHERN DIVISION OF THE LACKAWANNA."

Measuring the development and growth of our city by its successive stages, it must in fairness be stated, that the next important step was the construction of a railroad which should connect with the Liggett's Gap railroad, south over the Pocono mountains into New Jersey, there to connect with other lines to tide water. The letters of Colonel George W. Scranton show that this had been his dream from the very beginning of the iron enterprise in 1840, in Slocum Hollow. It has been seen that Henry W. Drinker and others as early as 1836 had obtained a charter for a railroad and canal from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, known as the Susquehanna & Delaware Canal and Railroad Company. This charter contemplated a canal where practicable, and where mountains made a canal impossible then a railroad in some form—probably by hoisting planes. In any event it was not a locomotive road, but was to be built and operated the same as a canal. This charter had been kept alive, but nothing towards its construction had been done up to 1851, the time of the active movement now on hand. The Scrantons had continuously been in touch and coöperation with Mr. Drinker and his friends—as witness their work together in the projection of the Liggett's Gap railroad. But now for some unexplained reason Mr. Drinker suddenly turns away from them with his charter, in consequence of which a real danger besets the further immediate progress of our young community. It was nothing less than the building of that road, with Wilkes-Barre or Pittston as its western terminus, leaving Scranton out, and connecting north with the North Branch canal. Had this project succeeded, there can be no doubt that it would have had a most marked effect upon the future of Scranton. Indeed, had Wilkes-Barre, the then county seat of the great and wealthy county of Luzerne, which of course then included the territory now in our own county of Lackawanna, been made the terminus of such a road, with all its advantages, it may well be doubted whether Scranton would ever have been much more than the prosperous little iron town it then was. That it did not succeed is due almost wholly to the vigilance and energy of Colonel George W. Scranton. It was his foresight and activity, in connection with Horatio W. Nicholson, attorney of the company, in bringing out the charter of the Delaware and Cobb's railroad and commencing operations in its construction that blocked and eventually nullified the Drinker undertaking.

That charter was granted by the legislature of Pennsylvania by act approved April 7, 1849. The following were the incorporators, viz.: Moses W. Coolbaugh, Simeon W. Schoonover, Thomas Grattan, Henry M. Labor, Adam Overfield, John Place, Benjamin V. Bush, Alpheus Hollister, Frank-

lin Starlund, James H. Stroud, Rudolphus Bingham, William Nice and Samuel Taylor. The capital stock was fixed at 18,000 shares of fifty dollars each. It was authorized to build a railroad from the "Delaware river, at or near the Delaware Water Gap, by such practicable route, with moderate grades, or will in the opinion of the president and directors of said company most conduce to the public interest, and terminating at or near Cobb's Gap, in the county of Luzerne or Wayne ("Cobb's Gap," it should be remembered, is the gap the Nay-Aug makes through our Eastern mountain—now mostly included in Nay-Aug Park) and to connect with any railroad or public improvement that is or may be constructed at either end of the said route. * * *

For the purpose of showing the facts above stated, we give herewith a letter of Colonel Scranton, addressed to Joseph Fellows, Esq. Mr. Joseph Fellows, the elder, was one of the pioneers of this valley, having come from England to Hyde Park in 1795. He was a doctor and lawyer, and served as a justice of the peace. He built the first substantial bridge over the Lackawanna river, near Scranton street. In 1796 he acquired a 999 years lease (equivalent to a deed) of a large tract of land in Providence township, in what is now the Hyde Park section, for which he was to pay four pounds four shillings yearly rental. He died in 1836 and was succeeded by his son, Joseph, to whom this letter is addressed, who had moved to New York. As will appear, the main purpose of Colonel Scranton's letter was to enter into negotiations for the coal underlying Mr. Fellows' lands. But incidentally it gives the particulars of the railroad crisis then on hand, and the means taken to control it:

"Jos. Fellows, Esq.:

"Scranton, Pa., Decr. 2, 1850.

"Dr. Sir:—You are aware that we have labored hard for many years to get a communication by canal or railroad to connect the Lackawanna Valley with the public improvements of the state of New York—for several years all our efforts were directed to the North Branch canal, but finding that too heavy a load to move with all the embarrassments the state was laboring under, we were forced to give it up and turn our attention to the Liggett's Gap railroad project, and after two years great exertion we got that started. Since that has been commenced, the friends of the North Branch have revived and commenced the canal and are likely to get it finished at an early day. We feel that the two avenues will seriously conflict with each other and make so keen a competition in the coal trade as to leave the profits of each very small for several years, at least. Your Western New York will not furnish a market large enough for a long time to keep both in action and profitable operation; it is not like the market on the seaboard. Your people have got to learn how to use it, and the demand will be moderate and increase slowly. Since the revival and commencement of the N. B. Canal we have had our attention more particularly turned to the old project of building a R. R. from this valley to the Delaware Water Gap and there to connect with the Jersey Roads, thus forming a R. Rd. to the City of New York, which connected with our Liggett's Gap, wd form a connection with the New York &



D. L. & W. LOCOMOTIVE SHOPS.

Erie at Gt. Bend. This all being done would without doubt ensure the investment in Liggett's Gap R. R. safe. You are aware that a charter is in existence and has been for near 20 years for a R. Rd. called the Delaware & Susq. and more particularly known here as the Drinker Charter. Henry W. Drinker obtained the law and has kept it revived, etc., ever since. We have been intimately associated with him and aided in helping the project along, hoping that the time wd not be long when we could get it started. Mr. Drinker has had control of the concern and we suppose that finding it was moving slowly and he growing old, and perhaps might not live to see it built without some great or renewed efforts, and thinking perhaps that we had our hands full but without consulting us, has sold out his charter and all interests connected therewith to some New York Company and has represented to the parties that a R. Rd. can be built, running to Pittston via of Spring Brook, leaving this place ab't 5 ms. to the right, and some 10 ms. in distance over coming this way. A great feeling is now stirred up in Wilkes-Barre and they are anxious to draw the terminus there. Some of the citizens there are in the secret and are active securing coal lands to use under a charter known as the Staffordshire Coal Co. A notice of the sale of the R. Rd. charter appeared in the Wilkes-Barre Advocate a few days ago and which has caused Mr. Drinker to write me the enclosed letter, which is the first letter he has sent me for 4 mos. Now there is no doubt but Pittston can be reached some 8 or 9 ms. nearer on that R. Rd. route as proposed, but the grade cannot be near as easy as thro. Cobbs Gap. Our object now is to try and protect our own interests. You can see that it wd be greatly to our **injury to have that Rd take the course pointed out** and it wd be against the interests of all Providence township also; the parties who have now the control of the Drinker Charter are not aware of any law in existence authorizing the construction of a R. Rd. from this valley to the Water Gap. This latter law we are now endeavoring to get into our hands and into the hands of our friends and shall no doubt accomplish it. Now with this in hand we wish to see what we can secure in the way of coal lands that wd be available and easy of access for a R. Rd. Co. to own in our immediate vicinity. We wish to have it in our power to offer strong inducements to any parties who will build this road.

* * * * *

"You are interested in all these movements prorate with us. It is the terminus of a R. Rd. and the use of coal lands that render them of any additional value over what they are worth for farming. Unless coal lands are located near and accessible to a public improvement they will lie dormant for centuries to come. *The amt. of coal in this field is beyond the calculations of any man (italics ours).* We feel that we have your best wishes for success in any lawful undertaking. We know that you appreciate all our efforts to improve this valley, for in so doing we have improved and increased the value of your property and we feel that we may ask you to coöperate with us in any plan to further the interests of our own and your estate. We believe with a proposition in hand at fair prices for your land together with what we now control and can control, we shall be able to show to any parties that the inducements we can offer together with the amt. of stock our Co. will take and the facilities we can offer for the furnishing iron, etc., that we shall make such a demonstration as will have its effects.

"Whatever is done in this matter, sh'd be done soon. *We are now in correspondence with parties in N. Y. to stave off any decision relative to the*

purchase of coal lands in Pittston or W. Barre for the present. (Italics ours). I enclose you a report of two examinations of coal lands owned by the Staffordshire Coal Co. and Mr. Drinker's letter by which you will see that he does not feel easy in what he has done without consulting his old friends.

"I shall be pleased to hear from you at your early convenience.

* * * * *

"I am most respectfully and truly,

"Your friend,

"GEO. W. SCRANTON."

The contents of Mr. Drinker's letter referred to by Mr. Scranton would be interesting in this connection. The latter's remark, that Mr. Drinker "does not feel easy at what he has done without consulting his old friends," may help us infer that he feared the energy of his "old friends"—the Scrantons. Whatever may have been his emotions it is quite evident that his letter was in line of reëstablishing the old *entente*. To this end a fine box of pears, as will appear, had preceded the letter. To show Colonel Scranton's chivalrous courtesy under all circumstances, and that in taking care of his own and the great interests committed to his care, he could do nothing underhanded, we here quote his reply :

"Lackawanna Iron Works,

"December 2d, 1850.

"Henry W. Drinker, Esq. :

"Dear Sir: Your valued favour of the 25th ult. has been rec'd and noticed with interest. You bring to my mind what I had forgotten, viz., that I was indebted to you a letter, which is a fact and I plead (* * illegible word) the non performance of my duty. I was absent from home when the letter came but intended to answer it, but it entirely escaped my mind.

"Now a word in reference to the Drinker R. Rd. We have felt a lively interest in all your movements and renewed efforts to bring that project favorably into notice. When we learned that you were corresponding with the Messrs. Russell, we had some fears that it might get into hands adverse to our interests or into hands that would prevent its being built. I expressed my opinion in this particular to you the last time we met. Ever since that conversation our minds have been at ease on that subject. In September I met Mr. Dusenbury in New York. He was engaged in talking up this R. Rd. He did not tell me his plans or seem inclined to communicate very freely with me. He told me he was not going to allow me the pleasure of building the Drinker Rd. I told him he c'd not *spite* me in that way. I told him we felt a deep interest in the project and w'd be happy to aid if desired in building it, etc. I have always been of the opinion that the building Liggett's Gap w'd ensure the other, and have believed that should you not succeed in filling up the stock list this season that we should have been able to arrange with you to go forward with the work next year. Some six weeks ago we were startled by the receipt of reliable information from New York that Mr. Dusenbury was making great exertions to build the Drinker Rd. that circulars had been addressed to many of the principal men of the city who invest in stocks to attend a meeting to be held in some public place where the matter could be fully discussed and shown. Maps were made showing a line direct from the Water Gap to Elmira via Pittston and representations

made that Pittston c'd be reached in 40 miles from the Water Gap with no grades over 40 ft. to the mile, *avoiding this place or leaving it* the right several miles by running down Spring Brook. Our friends enquired into the matter so far as to ascertain that Mr. D. held from you an agreement or power to do certain things which if carried out as proposed would seriously prejudice their and our interests, and we desired if possible to be in a position to have something to do and say in the building of a Rd. from this valley to the Water Gap, at least so far as *the location at this end* is concerned. We looked upon your R. Rd. charter as out of your control for the time being and it was impossible to foresee into whose hands it might fall or how our interests might (illegible) thereby effected and it must be obvious that with large interests and investments already made here and now being made on the line of the Liggetts Gap Railroad naturally if not imperatively demand such watchfulness and protection as an honorable and correct course of proceeding warrant, which is all that has been done. We immediately set to work out the Delaware and Cobbs Gap Railroad act. We pd. the state tax \$100. and expenses thereon. The commissioners advertised a meeting to open books for subscriptions, which after due notice had been given they did do, in Stroudsburg, and the whole amount of stock was subscribed viz. \$900,000. and ere this letters Patent are granted. This Act was obtained by the exertions of Colonel Porter some two years ago, we supposed at the time it was some move of yours, in doing all we have done in this matter we have been acting in self defense. We did not know what turn your charter might take in the hands of Dusenbury and his friends. Now what will grow out of all this movement it is impossible to predict. Certainly nothing against the interests of any concerned I hope.

"We are getting along rapidly with the L. G. R.R. Shall have it in operation next fall. I feel that it is wearing me out to see after and provide for all its wants and requirements in order that everything may go forward to the best advantage. We are all in usual health. The box of pears was received for which you have our united thanks, we shall be pleased to see you at any time and your family also at our house, to all of whom we beg to be kindly remembered.

"I am very respectfully and truly your friend,

"GEO. W. SCRANTON."

On the 28th of November, 1850, the commissioners authorized to receive subscriptions to the Delaware & Cobb's Gap railroad met at the house of Jacob Knecht, Stroudsburg, and opened subscription books. *Eighteen thousand* shares of \$50. each was promptly subscribed—\$900,000. The following were the subscribers: John I. Blair, T. W. Gale, J. H. Scranton, J. C. Platt, Scrantons & Platt, F. R. Griffing, Samuel Marsh, Edward Mowry, William E. Dodge, John J. Phelps, James Phelps, Daniel S. Miller, J. S. Stenges, Roswell Sprague, Henry Hotchkiss, George Bulkley, Anson G. Phelps, each 1,000 shares; S. T. Scranton, 480; George W. Scranton, 500; James M. Porter, Samuel Taylor, Phillip H. Mattes, and H. W. Nicholson, each five shares. On these subscriptions ten per cent. was paid down in cash, to wit: \$90,000, which made the project a "going" concern from that moment.

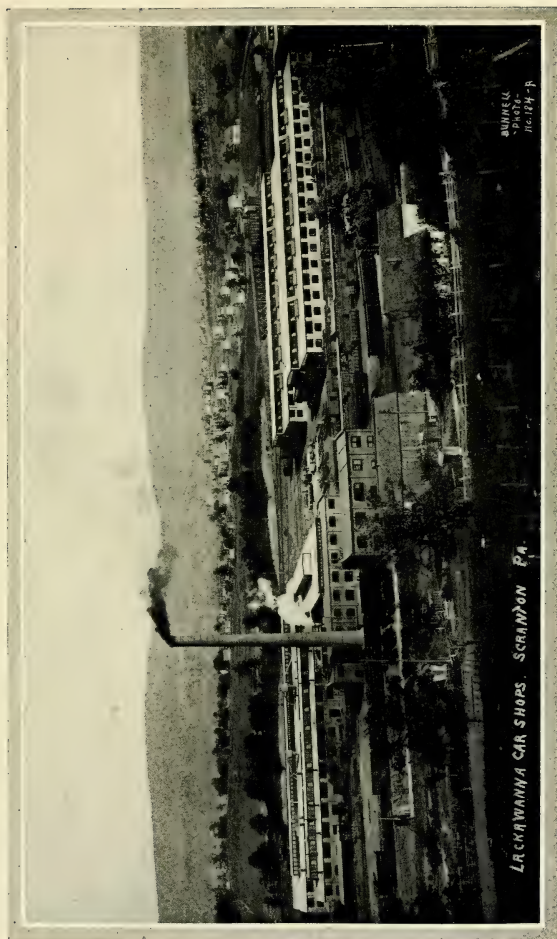
On the 26th of December following (1850), the company formally organ-

ized with the following officers: George W. Scranton, president; John I. Blair, treasurer; Charles F. Mattes, secretary. Directors—John J. Phelps, William E. Dodge, T. W. Gale, L. L. Stenges, John I. Blair, S. T. Scranton, J. H. Scranton, J. C. Platt, H. W. Nicholson, James M. Porter, James H. Stroud and Franklin Starbourn.

On April 8, 1851, Mr. E. McNeil commenced an explorative survey for the Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad, and from that time its construction was vigorously pushed forward. In this day of gigantic railroad engineering and construction, more than this simple statement would perhaps be unnecessary. But sixty-three years ago it was different. Railroadng then, if out of its swaddling clothes, was yet in its infancy. The Liggett's Gap railroad had met with no serious engineering difficulties, barring its windings in and out through the valleys and mountains. Its one contemplated tunnel at Nicholson was yet in abeyance—a four mile detour, answering the purpose for the present. The time scheduled did not provide for any "no stop through trains at a mile a minute speed. *Twenty to twenty-five* miles per hour—with plenty of time at the stations, to have a social chat with your friends and others friends, and "then some," was the *rapid* railroad gait of those early days. The project of building the Delaware and Cobb's Gap railroad was another and quite different proposition, the main engineering feature of which was the crossing of the Pocono mountains, the lowest possible route reaching an elevation of upwards of 2,200 feet above sea level. Not until nearly a decade later was the Allegheney crossed by the Pennsylvania. The "Poconos" had been pronounced impassable for a locomotive railroad, by eminent engineers. Nevertheless with his characteristic energy and indomitable purpose Colonel Scranton with his colleagues, were pushing ahead with undaunted courage to do the impossible. At that time from an engineering standpoint this was the most stupendous railroad undertaking, yet projected on this continent, if not in the world and well illustrates the pluck and faith of those pioneers. Its successful accomplishment is an achievement of which our city has a right to be proud.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE TWO RAILROADS.

By Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania approved the 11th of March, 1853, the "corporate powers rights and privileges" of the "Delaware and Cobb's Gap Railroad Co." were authorized to be merged in the "Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company" (the Liggett's Gap R. R. Co.), and this was immediately accomplished, by the proper action of the respective boards of directors of each company. Section 5, of the same Act provides, "that the corporate name of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company be and same is hereby changed to the name style and title of The Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Here then in March, 1853, we meet for the first time the completed corporation of the "Delaware, Lackawanna



BRUNEL
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LACKAWANNA CAR SHOPS. SCRANTON PA.

CAR SHOPS OF D., L. & W.

and Western Railroad." May 10, 1855 Nay-Aug tunnel was completed, and the first locomotive ran through it (Platt, p. 44).

THE "MALONE WAR."

In June, 1855, an incident occurred in the progress of the work, which made a good deal of noise, and threatened serious consequences. The firm of Malone & Company, Mr. James Malone, et al., the former a large and pugnaciously inclined son of Erin were contractors for this grading on a section of the road. A disagreement had arisen with this firm and the company regarding payment for work done, and Mr. Malone had decided to take the whole matter into his own hands, and arming his men, announced that no further work on his section of the road should be done until settlement had been made to his liking. He stopped all work, allowing no further track to be laid, even stopping the work trains. Parleys were held with the belligerent contractor, and mild methods used for more than *two months*, to no purpose, until August 21, the company adopting the same tactics, loaded a large train of plat-form cars with armed men; on the forward car stood "Old Sam"—a big cannon, whose only mission heretofore had been the highly patriotic and peaceful one of Fourth of July barking—looking frowningly forward, loaded to the muzzle, with every kind of missile from bullets to spikes, and moved up to the enemies works. On the forward car beside "Old Sam," stood President Phelps of the road. No further parleys now. Antedating General Grant's celebrated message to General Buckner at Fort Donelson, in 1862, he announced his terms as "unconditional surrender, or I move immediately on your works." Unlike Grant's message, however, there was more talk, and if the traditions are to be believed, some very loud and "high talk," but the outcome was the same unconditional surrender. I well remember this incident and have always felt that in hoisting the white flag, the Malones saved more lives than they dreamed of, for if "Old Sam" had been fired off, he certainly would have killed ten of his friends to one of the enemy. This closed the war, and henceforth the work of construction progressed rapidly until May 15, 1856, when passenger trains with a single car commenced making regular trips to Delaware Station, New Jersey, from which place stages ran to Belvidere, where connection for New York was made with the Central Railroad of New Jersey. On the 27th of May, 1856, the Southern Division was formally opened to New Hampton, where it connected with the same road. This was probably the most promising event for the future of Scranton, thus far of its history. It now had direct railroad connection at a distance of 146 miles with the great Metropolis on the Seaboard and on the north it could reach the west by the great lakes. Its coal fields, hitherto regarded as of little value, because shut out from the market by impassable mountains, *were now in the market*, both east and west, and her industrial products could now compete on even terms with the world about her. Mr. Platt well says (Platt, p. 46) "time has shown that the enterprise as a whole

(the building of the railroad) was not only a wise one, but was undertaken none too soon for the benefit of the entire Northern coal basin." The Northern coal basin includes not only the Lackawanna Valley, but the Wyoming Valley as well, and it is a fact that the latter has profited almost, if not quite as much, from the building of the Lackawanna road, as has the former. The connection with New York, however, was by no means perfect, involving as it did a change at New Hampton to the Central of New Jersey which at that time went only to Elizabeth, (Platt, p. 46), where connection with New York was made by steamboat via the "Kill Von Kull" to Pier No. 2, North river."

It is interesting to note that the first locomotives placed upon the Liggetts Gap, now the Northern Division, the "Pioneer" and "Spitfire" (freight) and the beautiful Wyoming (passenger), were all wood burning engines. The first anthracite coal burning locomotive was put on the road on May 27, 1854 (Platt, p. 43).

David H. Dotterer, during the building of the Liggett's Gap, was its master mechanic. On the opening of the road in 1851 he became its first superintendent. He continued as such after the consolidation with the Cobb's Gap, and until 1858, when he retired and was succeeded by John Brisbin. The latter formerly an attorney residing in Tunkhannock, became an attorney for the Scrantons & Platt in 1856, and later for the railroads, and in 1859 was appointed superintendent. Mr. Watts Cook, from Paterson, New Jersey, became master mechanic, soon after the promotion of Mr. Dotterer to be superintendent. He became the victim of the first serious accident on the railroad. He was a vigorous athletic young man and attempted to jump on to the engine "Wyoming" whilst in motion, and missing his footing went under the machine losing his right arm, but miraculously saving his life. Mr. Cook was justly very popular, and his accident profoundly stirred the young community.

Mr. Brisbin was promoted to the presidency of the railroad, and was succeeded in the superintendency by Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook's ability, both executive and mechanical, contributed very materially to the upbuilding and prosperity of the road during the years of his management, which continued until 1865, when he retired to enter upon a very successful manufacturing career with his brothers in New Jersey.

The first railroad station or depot, erected in Scranton, was the Liggetts Gap, in 1851. It was located on Lackawanna avenue, facing or fronting Wyoming avenue, on the corners now occupied in past by the First National Bank and The Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. It was a small, but comfortable frame structure, and the freight depot built at the same time occupied the corresponding place on Lackawanna avenue opposite the then entrance to Washington avenue—Washington avenue then, like Wyoming then and now, was opened only to Lackawanna. Both of these

structures were moved by Superintendent Dotterer in 1854 to the space on Lackawanna avenue opposite Franklin and Mifflin avenues, the passenger station being opposite Franklin avenue, and the freight station a couple hundred yards west. These buildings were both replaced, during the superintendency of Mr. Watts Cook in 1864 with very substantial brick structures, which remained in use until 1907, when the Lackawanna Company replaced both, the passenger station with the beautiful quarter million dollar station and office building at Platt Place, and the freight with the monster brick edifice now opposite Franklin avenue.

Copy of letter from Colonel Scrantons Letter Press Copy Book. First proposition of the Lackawanna Road to carry the U. S. Mails :

“Office Lackawanna & Western R. Rd. Co.,

“Scranton, Pa., February 2d, 1852.

“Dear Sir: The Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company hereby proposes to carry the mail six times a week each way over their road from Scranton to Great Bend (distance 50 miles), delivering the mail at all offices on the line now established or to be hereafter established within eighty rods for the sum of fifty dollars per mile, running to and from the mail trains of the New York & Erie R. Rd. receiving and delivering the mails to and from the mail agent on that road and delivering the mail at the office in Scranton free of any extra charge to the Post-office Department.

“We will also propose to carry the mail from Scranton to Wilkes-Barre (distance eighteen miles), six times a week each way running in connection with and to and from the mail train proposed to be established on the L. & W. R. Rd agreeable to any schedule for time, etc., that may be reasonable and which may be for the interest of the public and the P. O. Dept. for the sum of fifty dollars per mile. We will further propose to furnish a man of unexceptionable character, strict integrity, fully competent (and who has served as Deputy P. M. several years) as Mail Agent and for whom the undersigned will be responsible, for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Very respectfully,

“GEORGE W. SCRANTON,

“General Agent.”

“For more particular information relative to establishing this route, as herein proposed and as to the policy or propriety of changing or discontinuing any of the present mail routes in this section (provided the mail is placed on the L. & W. R. Rd.) we beg to refer you to Hon. H. M. Fuller, Hon. G. A. Grow and P. C. McGelchrist Esq., now in Washington, all of whom are intimately acquainted with all this part of Northern Pennsylvania. We also beg to refer you to a map furnished the Department showing the line of our R. Rd. and places contiguous thereto, &c.

“We believe it is desired by the public generally that the mail should be carried on the R. Rd. and that the route should be established by the Department from Gt. Bend to Wilkes-Barre,—the New York mail wd. then reach Wilkes-Barre daily, whereas it now requires two days. When such change is made all the mail matters for New York, that now goes from W. B. via Easton, and all mail matter on the Susquehanna river for thirty or forty miles below W. Barre or as far down as Berwick or Bloomsburg

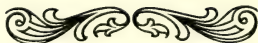
for N. Y. would be turned on this route. Also the mail for Western N. Y. that now leaves W. Barre and Wyoming Valley via Tunkhannock, Montrose to Binghamton wd. be thrown on to this route which cd. not fail to increase largely the present mail service between this and Wilkes-Barre.

"Our passenger trains now run to and connect with the mail train going each way on the N. Y. & E. R. Rd. We leave Scranton at 8 a. m. arrive at the Bend at 10.45, the mail train on Erie Rd passes going East at 11.13, the train leaves N. Y. at 8 a. m. arrives at the Bend 6.7 p. m. but in the spring and summer they leave at 7 and arrive at the Bend at about 4.45 which wd. allow us to reach Scranton at abt. 7 p. m. and W. Barre at abt. 10 p. m.

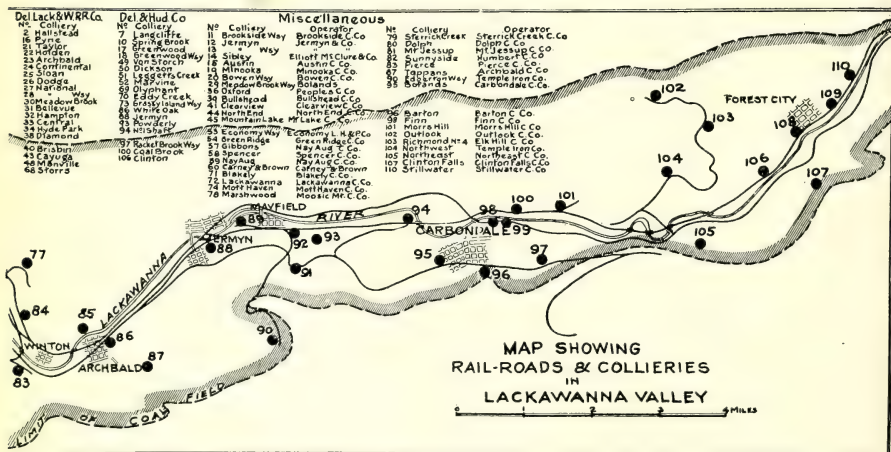
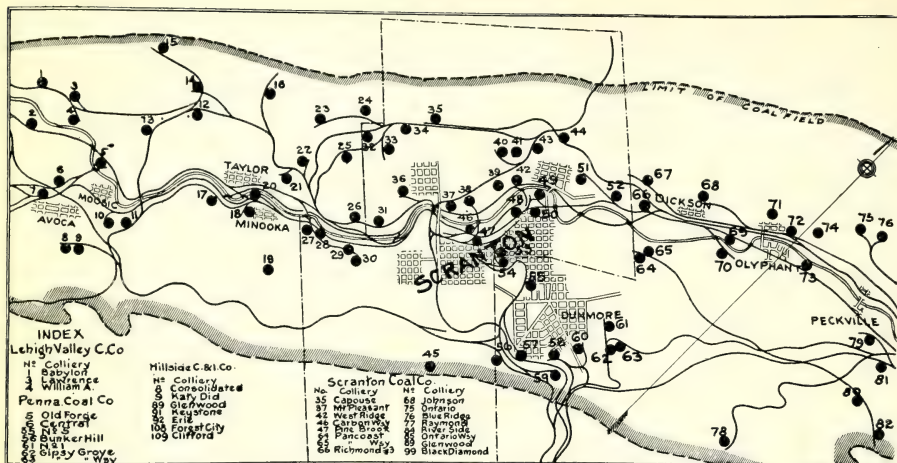
"Very respectfully your obedient servant,

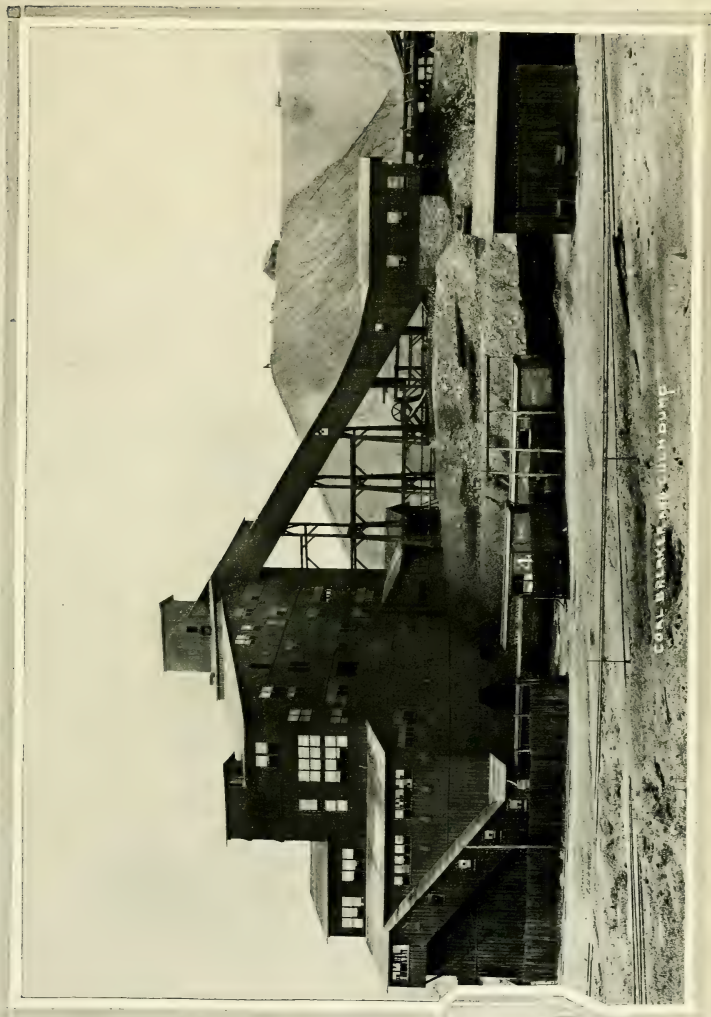
"GEO. W. SCRANTON,

"General Agent for L. & W. R. Rd."









CHAPTER V.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL MINING.

The third stage in the growth of our city was the development of its coal mining industry. The first step we have seen was the coming of the Scrantons and Grant to manufacture iron. The second, was the building of the Liggetts Gap railroad, thus providing an outlet to market of the iron products, and of coal. It may seem strange that this latter commodity should be placed third, in its relations to our city's development, for it is undoubtedly to be credited with much the larger share in its growth. But the power and influence of the coal industry upon the community came later. The iron industry was a patent factor in our life, at least a decade and a half earlier than coal and not until the building and opening of the railroad did the latter cut any figure at all. It should be recalled that anthracite coal as a fuel,—even for manufacturing purposes, did not come into any general use until after 1860, nor for general household uses until nearly a decade later. The reason for this was that it was little known. "*Stone Coal*" as it was called—for thirty years after its discovery, was a curiosity to the masses. The writer, then a boy in Connecticut (1850), well remembers the first piece he ever saw. It was given him by a farmer, who said it was "*Stone Coal.*" "They say the durn stuff 'l burn. I've got another chunk an I'm goin' to see if it'l burn." He didn't succeed in making it burn neither did I, and our opinion of the "black stones" was that of the public generally, that they were no good. Bituminous coal, much longer known as a fuel, especially in the old country, was practically not known in New England as late as 1850. It is foreign to this work to enter upon a discussion of the history of Anthracite Coal, except so far as this commodity enters into the development and growth of our city. Suffice it to say here, that from the time of its discovery, until it came into such general use as be a factor in our growth, upwards of a half century had elapsed. The reasons for this are obvious. *First wood* had been the recognized fuel for ages. It was abundant everywhere, practically at the cost of gathering. All burning and heating apparatus—such as stoves, grates, etc., (furnaces for heating were then unknown) were made and adapted for wood only. Second, Anthracite coal was expensive compared with wood and therefore was a luxury; the method of using it was unknown by the masses. It required not only specially made stoves of which there were none, for its combustion, but in most cases especially built chimneys, otherwise even if the grates would burn it in some cases, the sulphur fumes would fill the house almost to suffocation. Not until wood increased in prices by growing scarcity, and coal became cheaper by reason of increased transportation and competitions, was the problem of its successful combustion by means of proper stoves and chimneys flues solved, so as to bring it into use as a

standard fuel. As I have said this was the work of at least six decades. It may surprise readers to know that for more than half of this time there was almost no money made in the mining of coal! It is safe to say that the Lackawanna Railroad mined and carried coal to market for the first ten years and more, with hardly a dollars return for the dollar put out. On this point I quote from an interesting article from the facile pen of Mr. William H. Richmond, one of the earliest of our miners and shippers of coal:

"The Lackawanna Company had a hard struggle to get its coal accepted by the public, for while it was equally good, the officials of the Delaware & Hudson Co. and the Pennsylvania Coal Co. spared no efforts to enable them to hold the market; at times the quantity of coal mined was such that during the summer months when the Delaware & Hudson Co. could send their coals to market by canal, there would be dull market due to the overproduction; moreover, it was the custom of the Delaware & Hudson Co. to sell much of its coal on time; the Delaware, Lackawanna Western Co., though sending its coal daily by railroad, found it difficult to market it, and for some years after it commenced shipping east it carried on monthly sales by auction, and would sell 50,000 to 100,000 tons in lots, I think, of not less than 100 tons; at times prices went down to \$2.50 or \$3 per ton for stove and larger sizes, and these sales had a tendency to partially fix the prices of coal for a month; but the balance of the production for the month usually brought from 10 to 20 per cent. more, and the Delaware & Hudson Co. and Pennsylvania Coal Co. would probably average that much more than the auction sales."

We thus see that Lackawanna coal was another "Richmond" in that early field and had to fight for its market. Then it must be remembered that not more than 30 per cent. of the coal mined found its way to market. What became of the other 70 per cent? It went out in the culm dump!! This has been characterized as the most prodigal and wicked waste of the products of nature in the history of mankind! A criticism as unjust as it is senseless! Suppose our pioneers wasted if you please 70 per cent. of the coal in utilizing the other 30 per cent., they were just 30 per cent. ahead of their ancestors to whom—for how many thousands of years—the "black stones" had been 100 per cent. waste! Again our pioneers had to create a market for the black stones; they had to meet conditions as they found them; to overcome both custom and prejudice, the hardest factors in human nature to reach; to practically supersede one commodity which had the ages behind it with all its cognate industries and interests, with another which was a "new-fangled experiment." To accomplish this they must adapt themselves to the demands and whims of those they would make consumers. This required the early adoption of the coal breaker, which was, and still is, one cause of the waste in the preparation of coal for the market. Bituminous coal has always gone to market as it came from the mine—large and small sizes and fine stuff altogether. Not so with anthracite. It was required to be broken up into uniform sizes and separated and cleaned by screens. A comparatively small amount went to market in large sizes known as "lump coal." The balance went through the breaker and

was screened into three sizes only in those early days viz. steamboat, egg and stove—these sizes constituted the 25 to 30 per cent. that went to market. For a time the chestnut size, (now the most popular and valuable of all) was screened out, but it found no market and with the rest went into the dump. The writer was told of one huge dump which contained from 30,000 to 40,000 tons of Chestnut coal besides an enormous quantity of all the smaller sizes. Wherever a mine was opened there rose one of these great black mountain dumps, which contained, it is safe to say, three times as much of the very best coal, as was shipped to market. Millions of tons of coal were thus lost, for many of the dumps unfortunately took fire, by spontaneous combustion, and were practically consumed. But who was to blame for this loss? Certainly not the mine owners, but the uneducated, ignorant public. The former would have been glad to have found a market for all of it and then there would have been big money in coal from the beginning. However, when we come to compare their experiences with this commodity with others much longer in use, we find that our "Coal Barons"—as they have been facetiously called—were not "sinners above all men." Take for example the preparation of meats for market—commodities with which we are all familiar. How long has it been since in the slaughter of pork and beef for example, there was a shrinkage of from 50 per cent. to 60 per cent. in the weight of the animal? That is to say from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. only went to market, *the balance was waste!* Now, Mr. Phillip Armour tells us that in the slaughter of the pig the only thing lost is the *squeal!* Well today we have coal mining down about as fine. Against the three sizes which formerly went to market, we now have twelve or more, and even the dust, is being pressed into bric-quettes, making an excellent fuel. About the only thing now lost, is the power behind the mules heels, as they fly in the air in response to the drivers prod!

By reason of their early proximity, and subsequent entry into our territory, the mining operations of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Coal Co. (now owned by the Erie) have been important factors in the development and growth of our city. In view of this fact a brief sketch of these companies becomes appropriate. For this purpose I again quote from the article of Mr. Richmond:

"After the completion of the Erie Canal in the state of New York in 1825, the next important public work was the building of the Delaware & Hudson Canal from Kingston (Roundout), on the Hudson River, to Honesdale, Pa., a distance of 108 miles; this canal was completed in the fall of 1829, and in that year the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. sent 7,000 tons of coal from its mines in Carbondale, Pa., over its gravity railroad to Honesdale, at the head of its canal, thence to Kingston on the Hudson River, from which place it reached the city of New York and other markets. In 1830 42,000 tons were shipped, and for 1842, when the writer arrived in Honesdale, the tonnage was about 250,000 tons, all mined by the Delaware & Hudson Co. at Carbondale. In 1847 the company completed the gravity railroad

to Archbald, 6 miles west of Carbondale. All the coal from the Lackawanna basin was mined and shipped by the Delaware & Hudson Co., up to 1851, except a nominal amount about Pittston; where mining commenced a few years before this date, this latter coal was shipped by the North Branch Canal, and also over the gravity planes below Wilkes-Barre, reaching market by the Lehigh Canal. Up to this time all coal was shipped as run of the mine to all markets, being run over screens at shipping points, the culm and all small sizes below chestnut being taken out and deposited at convenient points as waste. Up to this time chestnut size coal was not in demand, and small prices were obtained.

"In 1859 the gravity railroad was extended to Olyphant, 5 miles west, and mining commenced there by Jones & Co., and by the Landmessers. The latter firm discontinued the following year. In 1860 the railroad was continued to Market Street, Scranton, about 4 miles, and a small locomotive hauled the cars from and to Olyphant."

Two brothers, Maurice and William Werts, were the pioneers in the discovery and development of coal and coal mining at the upper end of the valley, and the movement which culminated in the bringing in of the "Delaware & Hudson Canal Company" and the beginning and growth of the city of Carbon—Carbondale. This great company commenced shipping coal as early as 1829—eleven years before the first pick was struck into the ground for the iron works at "Slocum Hollow," the beginning of Scranton. It being the only concern that shipped coal in large quantities, it had for more than twenty years practically a monopoly of the coal trade. Its first competitor, the Pennsylvania Coal Company's gravity road, was built in 1849-50, really as an adjunct of the Delaware & Hudson canal, to run from Pittston to a point near Honesdale to connect with the canal—the latter being the only feasible mode of transporting so bulky and heavy a commodity. Mr. James Archbald, one of the early substantial citizens of our city, was chief engineer in charge of the building of this road. Both of these roads came into the Providence section of our territory, the Delaware & Hudson as early as 1860 and the Pennsylvania soon after, since which time they have been heavy miners and shippers of coal from this section, as well as from their other large operations. The Pennsylvania, however, though owning and mining extensively under our city territory, has opened no breakers, using her breakers in Dunmore for this coal.

The Ontario & Western railroad came into this territory in 1890 and became heavy miners and shippers of coal through the Scranton Coal Company, which as its holding or subsidiary company purchased the mines of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company on its removal to Buffalo.

Among the miners and shippers of coal not connected with the carrying companies, known as private or individual miners, Mr. William H. Richmond, formerly of Carbondale, now of Richmond Hill, in our own city, is undoubtedly the first. He began mining and shipping coal over the Delaware & Hudson Company's gravity road and canal in 1860. Later, as the Elk



No. 6 PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY'S GRAVITY
RAILROAD, 1879.

Hill Coal & Iron Company, he opened a mine on lands he acquired in the first ward, "Providence," and in the contiguous borough of Dickson City. His mining operations extended over a period of fifty years. Mr. Richmond was the pioneer in using the small or then waste sizes for steam purposes at his own works, and by his example and urging secured the early adoption of this economic saving, not only by the Delaware & Hudson Company, but by operators generally. Following Mr. Richmond came Edward Jones and Alva Eaton, as Jones, Eaton & Company, just below Carbondale. With these gentlemen were associated George Simpson and James J. Williams; the firm changing first to Jones & Simpson, and later Jones, Simpson & Company, which then included Mr. Williams. Messrs. Jones and Williams later on became very substantial residents of Scranton.

Mr. John Jermyn was the first to open an exclusively retail mine. It was a very humble affair in what was then called the Notch. He, with two or three men, worked on the upper veins or outcroppings and sold his output to parties who came and carted it away. Mr. Jermyn, himself, with his miner's lamp and pick and shovel, was a familiar daily figure. This was opened in the early '50s, and became the foundation probably of the most extensive individual coal operations this valley has seen. In 1863 he opened and operated a large mine at what is now Jermyn, making the borough which was named for him. This he operated for eighteen years. His lease with the Delaware & Hudson Company having expired, he came back to Scranton and opened and operated what was known as Jermyn No. 3—now the Manville, now operated jointly by the Delaware & Hudson and Lackawanna companies, at Green Ridge. Later he opened a mine at Priceburg, with two immense breakers, and another at the "Ridge," in the borough of Archbald. Disposing of all these, he started the largest of all his operations in "Old Forge" borough, which are still owned and operated by the Jermyn estate. Altogether Mr. Jermyn opened and operated no less than six different anthracite mines during his career. With the exception of the little retail mine, all are in successful operation to-day. In 1851 Mr. Jermyn opened the first mine—the Diamond—for the Liggett's Gap Railroad Company, now the Lackawanna, and himself mined the first ton of coal sent to market by that company. Besides being an extensive mine operator, Mr. Jermyn was also a large owner and builder of real estate in our city. Some of our best buildings are to be credited to him—Hotel Jermyn, named for him, Nos. 320-322 Penn avenue; 419-423 Lackawanna avenue; Coal Exchange, on Wyoming avenue. Besides these he owned the old Second National Bank building, on Lackawanna avenue; Nos. 119-121 Wyoming avenue. Few citizens have done more towards the permanent growth of our city than Mr. Jermyn.

What is now known as the Green Ridge Coal Mine was opened in 1870 by George Filer, Frank Marsh and James P. W. Riley, under the firm of Filer,

Marsh & Riley. Mr. Filer shortly retired from the firm and Marsh & Riley continued operating until driven to the wall under the financial stress of 1875-76, when E. R. Willard, Milo Wilson, Orlando S. Johnson and Edward P. Kingsbury and later L. A. Watres took over the mine and continued operation until it became the property of the corporation chartered under its present name, of which Mr. W. L. Connell is now president. This shaft and breaker is located on North Washington avenue, at its intersection with Poplar street, and is one of the oldest mine operations in the city.

Another of the old individual mines is the Oxford. This was opened in 1852 by George W. and Selden T. Scranton and was long known as the Scrantons' breaker. After some years operation it was taken over by the Lackawanna Company and later leased to the People's Coal Company, which corporation, with Mr. Frank P. Christian, president, is now operating it. The mine is located on Tenth street, on the Hyde Park side of the city.

In 1866-67 Joshua Williams and Edward F. Williams opened a retail mine on what is now Gibson street, between Washington and Wyoming avenues. They sold out in 1872 to John Hosie and John Robertson. In 1875 Thomas Achbald, representing his mother, Mrs. James Archbald, became a member of the concern, now reorganized as the Fairlawn Coal Company, Limited. This concern continued in business until —, when it was sold out to the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, who closed the mine opening, taking the coal to their Pine Brook breaker.

The Lucas or Calico Mine.—About the year 1881 Carl McKinney and Reese Brooks obtained a coal lease and opened a mine on East Market street. They soon sold out to Thomas Lucas & Sons, who were then conducting a large dry goods store on Lackawanna avenue. From this fact the mine breaker and works was dubbed the "Calico" by the men. Under this pseudonym it is best remembered to-day. In 1884 Messrs. Lucas sold to Samuel Stetler, E. L. Fuller, Edward Clark and Galusha A. Grow, under the firm name of the Union Coal Company, Limited. This concern went to the wall and the year following it was taken over by the Delaware & Hudson Company, by whom the mine is still operated, though the breaker has been dismantled and the opening is only used as an air shaft, the coal going to the Von Storch breaker.

The Bridge Coal Company.—This mine, familiarly known as the "Cork and Bottle," was located at what is now the western end of Lackawanna avenue bridge, on the site of the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. It was opened in 1871 by Morgan and William Bowen, Evan J. Davis, Reese Brooks, R. W. Luce and James Millspaugh, under the firm name of the Park Coal Company, Limited. In 1875-76 Asa B. Stevens and Edward N. Willard purchased the interests of the firm and reorganized under the name of the School Fund Association, it being then supposed that the land—some fifty acres—under lease, was the property of the Providence

school controllers, under the grant of the old colonial Susquehanna Company. The land was claimed as belonging to the Joseph Fellows estate, and after some five years litigation the courts decided against the Susquehanna Company and in favor of the Fellows title. Thereupon the company reorganized under the firm name of the Bridge Coal Company, Limited, and operated the mine until 1880, when it sold seven acres of the surface where its works stood to the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and transferred its coal leases to the Lackawanna Company. The Central Railroad of New Jersey closed up the mine and erected its passenger station thereon. The Lackawanna Company transferred the coal leases to the People's Coal Company, which is still running under those leases.

The Pawnee Coal Company.—In 1866 some New York capitalists, under the corporate name of the Pawnee Coal Company, opened the Meadow Brook in what is now South Scranton, and of which Mr. R. C. Shribers, a German mine and civil engineer, was superintendent and general manager. For some reason the enterprise proved a failure and the property came into the hands of William Connell in 1881, who with his brothers, James and Alexander, and Alfred Hand and A. G. Gilmore, and later on Ezra H. Ripple, operated the mines under the firm name of William Connell & Company, with the practical mining knowledge of the Connells—particularly of James Connell, who had been a miner in his native country, Nova Scotia, and was therefore an expert, the operation proved an immediate and very profitable success. It was said that its failure under its former owners was due to want of practical knowledge in running or locating its shafts and gangways. In 1895 the properties were sold to the Lackawanna Company, by whom they are still operated.

The Church Coal Company, Limited, and Bull's Head Coal Company.—About 1890 John Van Bergen, Frederick Fuller, Wade M. Finn and H. C. Shafer organized the Church Coal Company, Limited, and opened a mine near the junction of North and South Main avenues, at the point long known as Bull's Head, from its use as cattle dealers' and butchers' rendezvous for beef cattle. This mine was chiefly a retail concern—though considerable coal was shipped away. Probably no mine enterprise in the whole valley has had the vicissitudes of this one. For more than twenty years it was in litigation in the various courts; its causes having been carried up to the Supreme Court no less than five times, and twice to the Supreme Court of the United States. For the first fifteen years it is doubtful if the coal mined would more than pay the cost of pending litigation. The final result was that the company having changed hands several times finally failed and was sold out and a new corporation organized under the name of the Bull's Head Coal Company. The latter company, now principally owned by Messrs. Sprucks Brothers, are still operating the mine.

The amount of coal taken out from under our city is shown by the fol-

lowing table taken from the able and exhaustive official report of Messrs. Griffith & Conner, mining engineers, made to the mayor and council and the board of control of the Scranton school district on the 20th of March, 1911:

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF TONS OF COAL MINED UNDER CITY OF SCRANTON FROM 1841-1911.

TABLE No. 1.

Date.	Production Tons.	Date.	Production Tons.
1841 to 1872.....	22,750,000	1892.....	3,921,894
1872.....	2,155,647	1893.....	3,992,640
1873.....	2,570,081	1894.....	3,614,488
1874.....	1,630,158	1895.....	4,042,677
1875.....	2,312,580	1896.....	3,882,848
1876.....	1,572,033	1897.....	3,935,907
1877.....	1,818,867	1898.....	3,527,826
1878.....	1,732,782	1899.....	4,308,338
1879.....	2,670,629	1900.....	4,381,573
1880.....	2,477,285	1901.....	6,041,215
1881.....	3,002,761	1902.....	4,345,310
1882.....	2,996,795	1903.....	6,578,771
1883.....	3,280,001	1904.....	6,202,694
1884.....	3,038,291	1905.....	6,257,380
1885.....	3,261,483	1906.....	6,163,199
1886.....	3,092,069	1907.....	6,948,258
1887.....	4,054,109	1908.....	6,336,726
1888.....	4,474,419	1909.....	5,915,774
1889.....	3,724,127	1910.....	6,000,000
1890.....	4,032,073		
1891.....	3,795,911	Total (tons).....	176,839,619

The maximum year was 1907, with 6,948,258 tons. If we add for the years 1911 and 1912 the yearly average output for the past five years, viz.: 12,545,585 tons, we shall have the aggregate amount of coal mined under our city up to this date (1913) as 189,385,204 tons. According to Messrs. Griffith & Connor, above quoted, the space excavated under the city is about 198,000,000 cubic yards. They add by way of comparison that the total estimated excavation of the Panama Canal is 174,666,594 cubic yards; showing that there has been 23,333,406 cubic yards more taken out from under the city of Scranton than the total estimate excavation of the world-famous Panama Canal. The engineers fail to state, however, that the difference between the total excavation and the total tons of coal taken out, viz.: some 11,000,000 cubic yards, or about six per cent. of the total, was what is known in mining parlance as "gob"—slate, rock and other debris—which was left in the mines, and by that much reducing the excavation. This feature of their report, quite unintentionally no doubt on their part, has produced in some quarters a radically wrong impression as to the condition of the mines underneath our city, viz.: that this excavated area—larger than the total excavations of the "Great Ditch"—is a vast yawning sepulchral void into which our devoted city, with all its inhabitants and appurtenances, including its politicians and suffragettes, is liable at any moment to topple into. A so-

called scientific publication has emblazoned to the world this awful impending catastrophe, under the cognomen of "*The Doomed City*," and has outrageously sought to give it credence by using the name of Mr. William Griffith, one of the city's engineers, employed as mentioned above to ascertain and report the underground mining conditions here. The whole article is wilfully and wickedly misleading, because the author had at hand (or could easily have had), in the exhaustive report of Messrs. Griffith & Conner, all the facts, including elaborate maps of all the mining under the city. The whole article savors of a scheme of blackmail upon our city. For the benefit of such outsiders as may be hysterically inclined over our alleged impending descent to the "demnition bow-wows" let us hasten to say that there is no such "aching void" existing beneath us. The "coal measures," as all intelligent people are supposed to know, consist of a series of veins or layers of coal horizontally underlying our valley at successive and varying depth from the surface, a perpendicular cross section of which we publish herewith. There are eleven of these veins of coal underlying the area west of the Lackawanna river and only eight underlying the area on the east side of that river, which flows practically through the center of our city. It therefore follows that if all the coal in all of the veins were mined out and nothing left in its place there would be no such enormous cavity threatening to swallow us up as stated in the article referred to, but there would be a series of excavations at the various depths between which are varying thicknesses of slate, rock and earth, and if the worst possible should come, viz.: all should go down at once, the most that could happen to the surface would be a depression of more or less depth—the most experienced engineers tell us—not exceeding four or five feet. The "shelving" of the various strata of interlying rock and earth, particularly in the lower veins, will fully take up the excavated space should a general fall—or what is technically termed a general "squeeze"—occur. The danger to the surface is to be apprehended from the veins—two or at most three—nearest the surface and that where these veins near their outcrops, which is almost wholly in the suburban parts of the city. For a more specific reply to the article in the magazine referred to we reproduce an article from the facile pen of Mr. R. J. Foster, vice-president International Correspondence Schools, mining engineer, and editor of the *Collier Engineer* of our city, to which Mr. Foster appends a letter of Mr. Griffith, which speaks for itself:

"The article entitled 'Near Doomed Cities,' by George H. Cushing, which appeared in the July issue of a so-called technical monthly, can only be accounted for in one of two ways: either the author is woefully ignorant of coal geology and mining methods, or he deliberately misrepresented conditions for the sake of sensationalism.

"As the editor of the *Black Diamond*, a coal trade journal published in Chicago, Mr. Cushing should have at least a general knowledge of how coal is mined. Perhaps he has. If he has, he is a willful perverter of facts. If

he hasn't, his presumption in attempting to write a popular article on a technical subject entitles him to the decoration of a cap with bells. While the article is an outrageous libel on several cities and towns, the author emphasizes his libel on the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The facts of the case as far as Scranton is concerned are as follows:

"The city of Scranton, with a population slightly under 150,000 and covering an area of about twenty square miles, is located in the northern anthracite coal field of Pennsylvania. It is underlaid with several coal seams, only two of which are comparatively thick, and these two do not underlay the whole area of the city. A columnar section taken at the Marvine shaft, which is near the geographical center of the city and located at a point where all the workable seams are found, shows a total thickness of rock and coal of 639 feet. The first workable seam is three feet thick and at the Marvine shaft it is overlaid with forty-two feet of rock and slate. The next coal seam is sixty-four feet lower, and is nine feet four inches thick. The next workable bed is 119 feet five inches lower. These three seams are separated from each other by rock strata of the thicknesses mentioned above. They do not extend under a large portion of the city, as they crop out on the sides of the hills on which much of the city is built. At a point 127 feet seven inches below the third seam is another five feet six inches thick. Below the latter seam, with 121 feet four inches of rock intervening, is another seam about four feet thick. Under this, with thirty-four feet two inches of intervening rock, is another seam averaging about four feet in thickness. Below this is the bottom seam, four feet six inches thick, with forty-five feet seven inches of rock intervening. Of the seven workable seams none underlie all of the city, and the three nearest the surface do not underlay half of its area.

"It must, however, be borne in mind that as the surface topography changes the seams approach the surface more closely until they all crop out. For instance, the lowest seam is the only one that has not been eroded in some parts of the city, and in such localities it lies close to the surface.

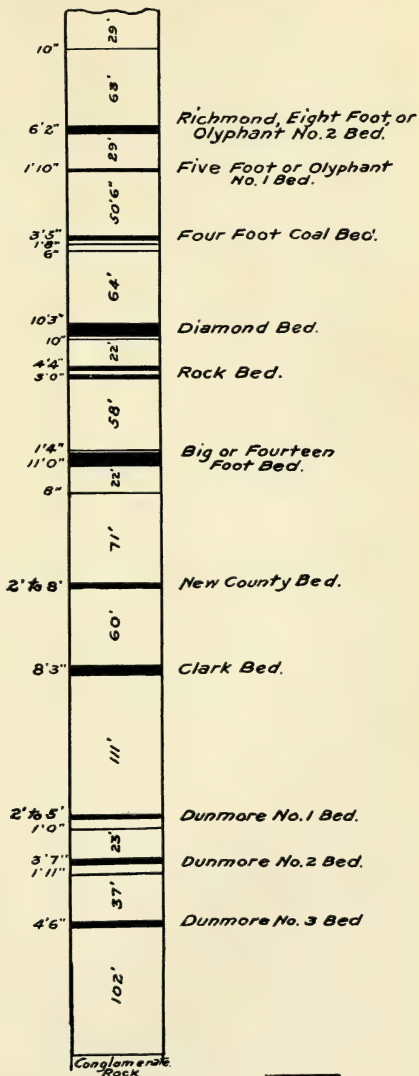
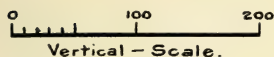
"Some sections of the city—those in which the real estate owners own the coal under their buildings—are not and never will be undermined. But there was no city of Scranton and there never would have been such a city if it was not for the coal mining industry. When it started to grow, some fifty years ago, the owners of the coal lands sold town lots in the deeds for which was incorporated a provision that reserved the coal to the original owners, their heirs and assigns, and a release on the part of the purchasers releasing the coal owner from any liability for damages to the surface, or buildings thereon, due to the mining of the coal.

"In the early days of mining in this region the coal nearest the surface and most easily obtainable was mined in a very unsystematic manner. As a result some portions of the surface settled before any buildings were erected. In other sections settling occurred after buildings had been erected, and from time to time settlements of surface have occurred during the past twenty years, due in part to old workings, to pillar extraction and more extensive operations incident to the growth of the demand for anthracite. In some localities the strata overlying the workings broke and the broken rock filled the opening in such a manner as to support the rock strata nearest the surface, thus keeping the surface intact, or the settlement was so easy and gradual that no damage was done. In other instances buildings were seriously damaged.

"Since mining was first commenced at Scranton the total amount of coal

Surface, Hyde Park Hill.

Columnar Section
of
Coal Measures
at
Scranton, Penn'a.



taken from the several seams has slightly exceeded the total excavation made for the Panama Canal. But it must be remembered that the coal extracted came from seven different seams and not from one hole, or from one restricted area.

"That there is a liability to surface settlement in many sections of the city, where the companies own the coal, is a fact, and that fact is recognized by both the coal mining companies and the citizens of Scranton.

"In view of this condition the city some three years ago engaged William Griffith, a mining engineer and coal geologist of national reputation, and Eli T. Conner, a practical mining engineer and mine manager of broad experience, to make an examination of the mine workings and strata under the city and report thereon. The two gentlemen mentioned performed the work assigned them in a very thorough manner and submitted a voluminous report accompanied by numerous maps and cross sections. As was natural they were expected to, and did, call attention to every condition that could by any possibility cause surface disturbance.

"On the presentation of this report prominent men in the city influenced the State Legislature to enact legislation providing for a commission to study the situation as reported by Messrs. Griffith & Conner, and to suggest means to safeguard the interests of the property owners in Scranton. In pursuance of this legislation, Governor Tener appointed an exceptionally able commission which, after many sessions, finally made a report in which was embodied a liberal offer from the coal companies, which if accepted by Scrantonians, would have in a measure solved the difficulty. This offer did not meet with favor from a majority of the citizens of the city, and legislation of a drastic nature was introduced in the last Legislature, which was passed, but which at this writing has not been approved by the governor. This legislation, if approved by the governor and sustained by the Supreme Court, will effectually prevent further surface trouble. But there are grave doubts as to the constitutionality of the proposed laws.

"The publicity incident to the work of Messrs. Griffith & Conner, the legislation providing for, and the work of the state commission, and the discussion of the proposed legislation has drawn the attention of the whole country to the so-called mine cave troubles of Scranton. As a result yellow journalism and ignoramus have made matters infinitely worse.

"There have been practically no mine caves in Scranton. There have been a number of instances of surface settlement causing some damage to property. In the past twenty years the total damage done to property has not amounted to \$200,000. Several fires during that time have each cost the city more than that amount. Not a single life has been lost through these surface settlements.

"In the territory tributary in a commercial sense to Scranton, there was produced last year 20,000,000 tons of coal. This meant the circulation of approximately \$50,000,000 in the city. A loss of \$200,000 in twenty years due to an industry yielding \$50,000,000 per annum to the city is not one to warrant many regrets. Many cities in the middle west had greater losses in money, not counting lives, from floods during the past few months. Pittsburgh and other cities in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys have an average annual loss from floods of several times \$200,000. Omaha had a tornado a few months ago which was far more disastrous than Scranton's loss in twenty years. Besides, Scranton through its location is protected by nature from devastation by floods and tornados.

"While it is true that there are many sections of the city that will be damaged by surface settlements in the future if means are not taken for prevention, it is physically impossible for such a disaster to occur as Mr. Cushing predicts in the following quotations from his article:

" 'There is a hole under Scranton, Pennsylvania, one-seventh bigger than the American excavation for the Panama Canal. It is somewhat greater than the American and French excavations on the Ithmus combined. * * * Over this vast hole is a thin covering of earth, shale and stone, ranging from a few hundred feet to a few hundred inches in thickness. Upon this shell has been established the great, beautiful city of more than two hundred thousand people and—this city is likely at almost any time to settle into that hole.

" 'It isn't merely this great hole which yawns to engulf Scranton that causes so much worry; the danger lies in what the mining companies have done and threaten to do. Those four veins of coal lie one above another, separated by thin strata of earth and stone. The whole resembles a layer cake; the coal is the cake and the earth and stone the icing.'

"The above quotations are simply a sample of the misrepresentations in Mr. Cushing's article. In preparing it he had access to the report of Messrs. Griffith & Conner, and in addition he had a personal interview with Mr. Griffith. As an example of the manner in which he misquoted Mr. Griffith, the 'layer cake' simile he uses is striking. In a letter to a non-technical inquirer Mr. Griffith, in speaking of the strata under Scranton, said: 'The whole resembles a layer cake, in which the coal is the filling.' Mr. Cushing had a copy of the letter referred to, and therefore there can be no excuse for this and other misrepresentations than a desire for sensationalism that overcame truth, or absolute ignorance of coal geology and methods of mining on the part of the author. While the city of Scranton is particularly the mark for Mr. Cushing's misstatements by direct mention, he classes Wilkes-Barre, Pittston, Pottsville and a part of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Fairmount, West Virginia, and Springfield, Illinois, as being in the 'same unenviable position.' Such an article from the pen of an ordinary newspaper writer of the 'yellow' tinge would be bad enough, but when it bears the name of the editor of a prominent coal trade paper it shows that the author is either a willful perverter of facts, or woefully ignorant of the technical side of the industry which his journal professes to represent in a commercial way.

"As evidence that both the author and the editors of the magazine in which the article appeared were warned of its sensational and untruthful nature, the letter written by Mark Edgar, secretary of the Scranton Board of Trade, to the managing editor of the magazine on May 29, and the reply to the same under date of June 12, are most convincing. Mr. Edgar's letter was due to his having read an advertisement of the article, itself containing misstatements in the June number of the same magazine.

"The publication of the portraits of Messrs. Griffith & Conner in the article was a gratuitous insult to both gentlemen, neither of whom gave the author any data, but facts which he garbled and misquoted.

"One of the largest illustrations in the article is the mouth of the Monongah, West Virginia, mine after the accident of December 6, 1907, and it bears the title, 'The Fate That Was Theirs Should Warn Scranton.'

"As the Monongah disaster was intensified and made great by the explosion of coal dust, the ridiculousness of the inference that such a disaster is imminent at Scranton is evident to anyone familiar with the difference in the composition of the Fairmount region bituminous coal and Pennsylvania

anthracite. Is it possible that the editor of the Black Diamond does not know the difference?

"The following letter from William Griffith to Mr. Cushing expresses emphatically the opinion of an engineer and geologist thoroughly familiar with facts in the case:

"June 20th, 1913.

"Mr. George H. Cushing, Editor, Black Diamond, Chicago, Ill.

"My Dear Sir:—Through the courtesy of the editors, I have received an advanced copy of the July issue of Technical World magazine, containing your article on 'Near Doomed Cities.'

"I very seldom make comments or criticisms on publications of this sort, but in the present case, I feel compelled to take exception to the sensational nature and the general tenor and effect of your effort. In fact, Mr. Cushing, I am amazed that a man of your standing, the editor of one of the foremost coal journals of the country, having knowledge of the general conditions in and about the coal mines, could induce himself to prepare for publication such supremely erroneous and ridiculous statements, as the following for example: 'There is, therefore under Scranton a great hole—into this hole the city of Scranton is likely to slide, as the earth slides from time to time into Culebra Cut.' You must know it is not true. Among people familiar with circumstances, such rot carries its own refutation, but among the mass of non-posted people, it is very destructive and damaging in its effect and I must condemn such exaggerated misstatements and such false sensational verbal illustrations as your article contains.

"We do not object to the publication of the actual conditions as they exist here, but we do seriously object to the continued unfair, knocking articles by outsiders, who do not know the conditions and do not care to try to find out. There might perhaps be a modicum of excuse for erroneous descriptions of such, but when you notified me of the proposed article, knowing you as I do, I thought now we would at least have a popular article published, which will be fair and square and not decorated in yellow. But I must say, I am sadly disappointed, for in my opinion, this article is the yellowest, most sensational, and with all, the most damaging to the business of this city, that I have ever read. I am, indeed, sorry you wrote it, but that will not mend matters now and I regret that I can only relieve my mind and reluctantly perform what I feel is a duty by writing you this letter.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) WILLIAM GRIFFITH'."

For a more detailed statement of our coal geology and the mining conditions under our city, the reader is referred to the article from the pen of Mr. Griffith at the close of this chapter.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there is no occasion for alarm over existing conditions under our city; that the matter is fully understood, and our people have its future well in hand. In the first place it should be remembered that whilst most of the veins have been mined in places, none have been wholly mined out, for the reason that no one owner controls more than a portion of each vein, and only a part of the coal has been taken where the vein has been attacked. Originally this portion taken out amounted only to from sixty to seventy per cent. of the coal, the balance of thirty to forty per cent. was left as pillars to sustain the roof. This pillar support was a

necessity to safe mining. Manifestly the time will come when this pillar coal will be so valuable that it will have to come out, but when it does come out there will have to be something to support the roof put in its place or it cannot be recovered. That something to support the roof may be either cement pillars or flushing culm ashes or sand. The Lackawanna Company, probably the largest mining operator under our city, originated a system of flushing as early as 1890, which they are still steadily practicing, making all their mines practically forever safe against mine caves. The public has been referred to the superior flushing systems originating with German mine engineers, and in vogue in Germany. This is another illustration of the prevailing idea that only away from home—especially in Germany—are things properly and scientifically done. As a matter of fact, the German mine flushing system was copied bodily from that of our own Lackawanna system. This company originated and practiced the system a full decade before Germany adopted it. German mine engineers came here and after a careful examination of the Lackawanna system went back and introduced it in some of the mines of their own country.

Again, the business portion of the central city is practically immune from any general cave-in from the fact that the Scrantons and Platt and their successors, the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, the original owners of the land in what is now the central city, in selling the land reserved all the coal and other minerals beneath the surface under a non-minable covenant from all the land lying between Lackawanna avenue and Spruce street, the whole length of those avenues extending from what is now Jefferson avenue to the Lackawanna river. Here there is a bridge, a block wide, clear through the central city, covering all the veins of coal, which is to remain forever unmined. Furthermore, our court house and most of the large buildings have had their foundations properly secured. All of these constitute additional bridges, so to speak, protecting adjacent property. Now with the enforcement of the "police powers" through our newly-created "City Bureau of Mines," compelling a proper and adequate support of the city streets highways and courts, the cave bug-bear is practically nil. Very much of the suburban area that is most liable to go down by reason of the proximity of the upper veins of coal nearing the surface have already settled down, doing comparatively little damage, which the companies have in most cases remedied or repaired. Where such settlings have occurred no further damage is apprehended. Again by the act of Assembly of 1913 a tax of five cents per ton has been levied on all anthracite coal mined, one-half of which goes to the several municipalities under which the coal is mined, for the purpose of repairing mine cave damages.

Number of collieries in operation in our city.....	27
Number of mines in operation in our city.....	33
Number of employees in and about the mines, approximately.....	15,000
Amount of money monthly distributed in city as wages, etc., approximate.	\$1,000,000
Amount of capital invested in colliery plants, approximate.....	15,000,000

Scranton's Mining Death Toll.—A careful examination of the mine inspection reports from the earliest date of their publication, viz.: 1872, for the district including Scranton, shows the following mining death toll in Scranton and Dunmore. It is impossible to separate these two municipalities in this record, because many of the mines are working interchangeably across the boundary lines. Deaths in this territory by mine accidents from 1872 to 1911, the latest report, 810. "Seriously" injured by accidents, same period, 1,445. We have seen that mining coal for shipment from this point commenced in a small way as early as 1851, upon the completion of the Liggett's Gap railroad, yet the business did not reach sufficient volume for the next fifteen years to make an average of death toll based upon the experience of later years. So that if we take one-half the average of the decade from 1872 to 1882 and charge the foregoing non-record period (twenty years) with that average we shall have an approximate conservative death toll for the whole period down to 1912 of 1,082 men. The same average of the injured will give us a total of 1,588. The "seriously" injured in most cases amounted to a total disability (mostly loss of limbs or sight), so that the real cost in human life and limb to Scranton and Dunmore in mining coal up to 1912 is 2,670 men and boys.

It is noticeable that this toll of life and limb is much heavier during the earlier years. The average deaths per year, 1872-1882, is twenty-seven and four-tenths; 1882 to 1892, twenty-four and nine-tenths; 1892 to 1902, eleven and four-tenths; 1902 to 1912, ten and nine-tenths. The banner year for the whole period was 1908, with but two fatal accidents and seven non-fatal. The record year for fatalities was 1878, with deaths, forty; injured, forty-eight. The next was 1889, with deaths, thirty-nine; injured, fifty-one. The next was 1886, with deaths, thirty-seven; injured, ninety-three.

The later included two serious accidents during that year. One at Fairlawn Coal Company's works, August 30th, when six men were killed by an "Explosion of Fire Damp," including the "fire boss," due, the mine inspector reports, to "carelessness on the part of the fire boss," who evidently paid the last penalty for his direlection. The other was at the Marvine shaft, September 13, when eight men were suffocated by gas, owing to a "sudden crush in workings."

These figures, bad as they are, show that there has been a steady improvement in mining conditions, so that the toll of human life involved now is nearly 300 per cent. less than it was during the first decade of which we have record.

Fortunately our city and Dunmore have been spared any great disaster such as the Avondale of twenty years ago or the Throop of more recent date. The accidents which make up the aggregate that seems so large were sporadic and mostly occurred one at a time, and represent probably an average aggregate of 5,000 to 15,000 men and boys engaged inside and outside of the mines. In this view it is probable that the fatal accidents per capita

in mining in our city will compare not so very unfavorably with that of other less dangerous occupations.

The first coal breaker for this region is told of in the following letter of Colonel George W. Scranton, general manager, to John J. Phelps, president:

"Office L. & W. R. R. Co.,
"Scranton, Feby. 3, 1852.

* * * * *

"We have closed a contract with Mr. J. S. Cox, of Reading, for a coal breaker and engine, 30 horse-power, and screens, apparatus, etc., all to be delivered and put into successful and satisfactory operation by May 1st, for \$3,800. We reserve the right to make the boilers and certain castings here to the amt. of \$800, which is to be deducted. He is to furnish an experienced man to put up the building timber and trestle work, which will be at our expense. The whole cost of the concern will be not far from \$7,000, and warranted to break and screen 400 tons per day. The plan is the same as the most approved now in use in Schuylkill Co."

(He finds time to note that "we have had a severe snow storm and the sleighing is very fine.")

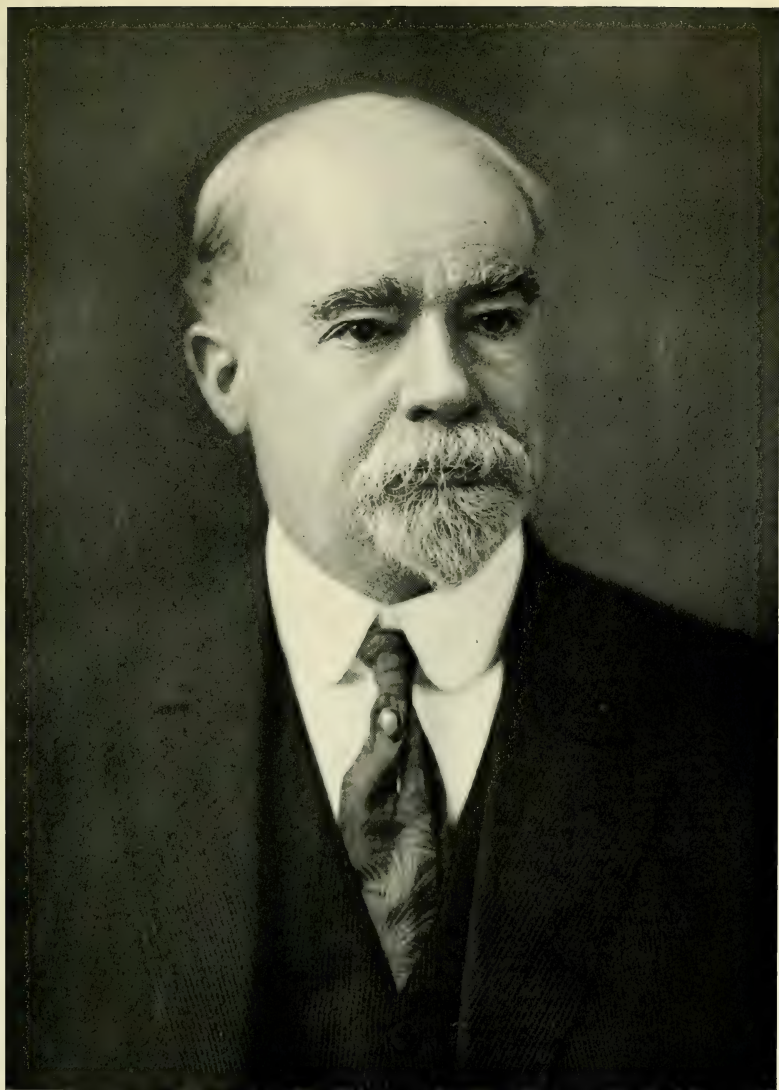
* * * * *

"Very respy. yours,
"GEORGE W. SCRANTON,
Genl. Agt.

The following brief history of anthracite coal, with a sketch of the geological formation of the coal measures, with map showing the different veins under the city of Scranton, and the methods of mining and preparing coal for market, has been prepared for this work by William Griffith, geologist and mining engineer:

"The first cargo of anthracite coal ever sent to market from the Pennsylvania mines was shipped by Abijah Smith & Company in an ark down the Susquehanna river from Plymouth, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1807. This was mainly intended for use in blacksmith forges, but Judge Fell, of Wilkes-Barre, in the following spring, discovered its usefulness as a domestic fuel, and, profiting thereby, the Smiths continued their coal shipments on the river for a long time, and so introduced the fuel that its value for domestic purposes became generally recognized. Other mines were opened through the entire coal field, and thus, about 1840, the mining of anthracite coal was begun about the locality of the present city of Scranton, and shipments were made by wagon to New York State. About the same time, mining of a more pretentious character was begun at the old Roaring Brook drifts, to furnish a supply of coal to the Scranton iron furnaces then building. From these beginnings the coal mining industry of this city has progressed continuously, with giant strides, until the city of Scranton is now recognized as the metropolis of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania and the first coal mining city of the world.

"A few words as to the local geology may enable the reader the better to understand the present mining conditions at Scranton. The carboniferous strata which carry the coal measures of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys extend in canoe-shaped trough from Shickshinny on the south to Forest



Wm. Griffith

Civil and Mining Engineer. One of the engineers employed by the City of Scranton in 1911 to investigate and report upon the mining conditions under the city, and make recommendations for the amelioration of the same.

City on the north, and Scranton is located in the middle of this basin, its east and west margin marking roughly the city limits in the mountains. One of the most prominent rock strata having a continuous outcrop along the east and west ridges is the Pottsville conglomerate, a hard, light gray rock composed of white pebbles cemented together by sandy rock of finer grain. This forms the bottom and floor of the coal measures. It extends from the mountainside down into the earth, passing under the city at a depth of 700 or 800 feet below the surface, forming a huge basin; and all the coal is in the rocks that fill this basin and are above the conglomerate.

"The coal does not occur in one immense lump which, when mined out, would leave a great hole under the city, as many foolish people have supposed. It is disposed in regular thin seams, beds, or veins, as they are locally called, each bed being a few feet only in thickness, and within the limits of its outcrop extending persistently under the city, being at every point nearly the same distance above the conglomerate, and separated from the seams above by a thick layer or strata of sandstones and shale. The arrangement of the coal in the ground has been described as similar to the layers of filling in a layer cake, only the coal seams are thinner in proportion. Or, we might liken the arrangement to that of large sheets of paper between several layers of flagstone when piled one upon another.

"The accompanying engraving shows a columnar section of the coal measures at Scranton. Not only does it indicate the position of the several coal beds in the measures with respect to the conglomerate and to each other, but it shows the thickness of the several beds, their distance apart—that is, the thickness of the rock which separates them—and also shows the names by which the several beds of coal are known. Not all of the beds shown on this section are found in all parts of the city. The greatest number of coal seams exist in the ridge or hill which extends through Bellevue and Hyde Park, to Providence. Under the other sections of the city, namely, Kaiser Valley district, South Scranton, Central City and Green Ridge, the upper beds above the 'Big Vein' have been washed away or eroded by glacial action, leaving the remaining lower beds, namely, the 'Big,' 'New County,' 'Clark' and 'Dunmores,' as the only ones on the east side of the valley, and even here the 'Big' bed is found only at Minooka, under the Central City and the hill section as far as the Moses Taylor Hospital.

"In the early years of the anthracite industry in this valley the expert miners were Welsh, Irish and Scotch, who had come from the mines in their own countries to develop the local industry, and they fixed upon the 'pillar and room' method of mining as the best adapted under the existing conditions. The coal beds at that time, being considered inexhaustible, they were mined in a very profligate manner, leaving much waste in the ground, and much coal was wasted on the surface, the larger coals only being worked. The method then adopted for mining the coal, and which has been continued ever since, was to sink vertical shafts from the surface, through the rock, piercing the several coal beds, and from these shafts driving horizontal headings or gangways in systematic manner in all directions in the bed of coal, the coal product of the mine being mainly taken from the contents of rooms or breasts which are driven off from the sides of these gangways. The rooms were separated about fifteen feet apart, parallel in the coal bed, and being five or six feet or more in height, depending on the thickness of the seam, and about thirty feet in width. The space of fifteen feet of solid coal between the rooms was left as pillars or supports to hold up the surface and prevent its caving. This practice of leaving one-third of the coal for surface

support, adopted at the start, was found sufficient for the comparatively light overburden to be sustained in the mining of the beds near the surface, and has been continued with little variation. With the deeper mining under the city, the several beds, one above the other, including also the thin seams which it became necessary to mine, have been worked gradually and slowly, and independent of each other, leaving the distribution of pillars according to this one-third rule, which has ultimately formed an immense underground city in each coal bed, consisting of multitudes of rooms connected by an endless series of subways. So the mining in the several seams has thus produced a number of subterranean cities, one over the other, separated by a thickness of solid rock.

"From the foot of the vertical shafts above-mentioned the coal is hoisted to the surface by steam power to the top of a large breaker building where it is crushed, and then passes by gravity through screens and various devices for separating it into the several sizes of coal which are known in the market, and from the coal pockets at the foot of the breaker into which this coal is collected, it is loaded into coal cars for shipment to the markets throughout the country.

"Coal beds do not usually consist of clean coal only, but are composed of several layers of coal, slate, fire-clay and rock, from which the coal, when it is mined, must be separated by hand, in the mine. The coal is put in the mine car and hauled to the surface, and the interstratified rock and other impurities which are found in the vein are piled up inside the mine. These piles of refuse are referred to by the miners as 'gob.' Where the refuse of the coal vein is considerable the piles of 'gob' that are left sometimes are sufficient to nearly fill the spaces from which the coal has been removed. The 'Lower' or 'Dunmore' beds under Scranton contain considerable of such refuse, and universally, throughout the city, the excavation from which the coal has been removed in the Dunmore beds is now nearly filled with the refuse or gob from the mining of the coal. In some of the seams above the Dunmore there was a similar quantity of interstratified refuse, but the proportion of gob left in the mines was not so large.

"Up to the present time the pillars consisting of one-third of the coal as above-mentioned have not been removed. Of course, if in the future the mining of this one-third of the coal shall be attempted, some adequate means must be devised for supporting the surface under the central part of the city, to take the place of the pillars.

"The city has recently appointed a permanent "Bureau of Mines Investigation and Surface Support." The present incumbents being Hon. Edward F. Blewitt, L. F. Hiorns and David Evans. The duty of the bureau is to have charge of the mining conditions under the city, make surveys and examinations in the mines and render reports thereon, etc.

"The subject of the mining conditions under Scranton has been before the public for a number of years, and was investigated thoroughly by the Scranton *'Mine Cave Commission,' during winter and spring of 1910-11.

*The Scranton Mine Cave Commission consisted of an Advisory Board, which appointed as their examining engineers, William Griffith of Scranton and West Pittston, and Eli T. Conner of Philadelphia, who investigated the mining conditions under the city and rendered the report. The report was considered and approved by the Advisory Board, consisting of the following prominent engineers: John Hayes Hammond, New York and Washington; D. W. Brunton, Denver, Colo.; R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., Philadelphia; Lewis B. Stillwell, New York; W. A. Lathrop, Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia; Dr. H. S. Drinker, President of Lehigh University; Dr. J. A. Holmes, Director of U. S. Bureau of Mines; Prof. J. E. Kemp, Columbia University; Prof. J. E. McClelland, Yale University; Prof. H. L. Smyth, Harvard University; Chas. Enzian, Eng. Bureau Mines, Wilkes-Barre; George S. Rice, Eng. Bureau Mines, Pittsburgh.

Their report, in great detail, was rendered to the mayor, council and school board of the city, and published by United States Bureau of Mines as Bulletin No. 25. The original of this report is on file in the city offices and may be examined by any interested citizen who cares to investigate this subject of the mining conditions of the city more in detail.

"Although statistics are usually not very entertaining, nevertheless, they present in a very concise and accurate form many valuable facts which could not well be indicated in any other way. From the above-mentioned report we quote the following statistics, which will give the reader an idea of the tremendous magnitude of the mining industry that has been carried on in this city during the past fifty years:

TABLE 1—TOTAL PRODUCTION OF COAL MINED UNDER THE CITY OF SCRANTON, 1841-1911.

Year.	Production Long Tons.	Year.	Production Long Tons.
1841-1872.....	22,760,000	1893.....	3,992,640
1872.....	2,155,647	1894.....	3,614,488
1873.....	2,570,081	1895.....	4,042,677
1874.....	1,630,158	1896.....	3,882,848
1875.....	2,312,580	1897.....	3,935,907
1876.....	1,572,033	1898.....	3,527,826
1877.....	1,818,867	1899.....	4,308,338
1878.....	1,732,782	1900.....	4,381,573
1879.....	2,670,620	1901.....	6,041,215
1880.....	2,477,285	1902.....	4,345,310
1881.....	3,002,761	1903.....	6,578,771
1882.....	2,996,795	1904.....	6,202,694
1883.....	3,280,001	1905.....	6,257,380
1884.....	3,038,291	1906.....	6,163,199
1885.....	3,261,483	1907.....	6,948,258
1886.....	3,092,069	1908.....	6,636,726
1887.....	4,054,109	1909.....	5,915,774
1888.....	4,474,419	1910.....	5,251,226
1889.....	3,724,127	1911.....	4,152,865
1890.....	4,032,073		
1891.....	3,795,911		
1892.....	3,921,894	Total.....	180,243,710

TABLE 2—STATISTICAL TABLE OF COAL MINING.

COAL BEDS.	Average Thickness Of Beds.	Original Area Before Mining.	Area Mined Over.	Area To Be Mined.	Approximate Area of Pillars.	Area of Mine Excavation.	Foot Acres			Foot Acres To Be Excavated, Leaving One-third For Pillars.
							Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Feet.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Eight Foot	7.6	1.40	111	29	35	76	843	577	146	
Five Foot	4.4	2,000	1,993	997	364	729	4,899	3,208	2,660	
Four Foot	3.6	2,460	994	1,466	331	663	3,578	2,387	3,518	
Diamond	9.4	4,160	3,562	598	1,187	2,375	33,495	22,325	3,746	
Rock	5.2	4,500	3,000	1,500	1,000	2,000	15,600	10,400	5,200	
Big	12.2	6,000	4,831	1,169	1,610	3,231	58,938	39,296	9,508	
New County	6.0	5,360	1,549	3,811	516	1,033	9,204	6,108	15,244	
Clark	6.7	7,860	6,040	1,820	2,013	4,027	40,468	26,981	8,130	
Dunmore No. 1	3.0	7,500	690	6,810	230	460	2,070	1,380	13,020	
Dunmore No. 2	4.0	9,630	2,533	7,097	844	1,689	10,132	6,756	14,194	
Dunmore No. 3	3.3	8,500	1,573	6,927	524	1,049	5,191	3,462	15,240	
							184,418	122,970	91,206	
Total space excavated in the mines under Scranton							Cubic Yards,		198,104,670	
Total estimated excavation for Panama Canal							do		174,666,594	
Total approximate tonnage of coal produced to January 1, 1911							Long Tons,		179,099,845	
Total approximate tonnage of coal waste and mine refuse excavated, but not included in production							Long Tons,		44,500,000	
Average production per foot-acre excavated							do		1,440	
Average production per foot-acre mined over							do		960	
Number of collieries and mines operating under the city									27	

"Anthracite coal is a domestic fuel and therefore in constant demand. Thus the mining of it continues regularly, without the frequent interruptions common to many other industries. The magnitude of this basis or foundation trade in this city and vicinity will be better appreciated by an examination of the following figures, which are taken from the Board of Trade booklet published in 1912:

	City of Scranton.	Lackawanna Valley.
Number of collieries in operation	27	84
Number of mines in operation	33	167
Approximate production to January 1, 1912, in gross tons.	180,000,000	600,000,000
Approximate present annual rate of production.....	6,000,000	18,400,000
Present average monthly production.....	500,000	1,533,000
Number of employees in and about the mines.....	14,500	44,300
Cost (labor and local expense) per ton, \$1.50 to \$2.45, say	\$2.00	\$2.00
Approximate amount annually distributed locally.....	\$12,000,000	\$36,000,000
Approximate amount distributed per month.....	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Approximate capital invested in colliery plants.....	\$12,000,000	\$37,000,000

"The figures contained in the above table are so enormous that it is difficult for the ordinary person to understand their true meaning. By a little calculation we may more easily grasp their true significance, and will find that:

" 'If all the coal mined under city of Scranton in one month were loaded into coal cars, it would make a continuous train which would reach from Scranton to New York; and the monthly output of the Lackawanna Valley would fill a coal train long enough to cover the whole Lackawanna system from New York to Buffalo.

" 'Also, if all the coal mined in Scranton in one year were hauled to New York and dumped into Broadway, it would fill such a street to the tops of the third-story windows for twenty-six miles. And, the total annual production of the Lackawanna Valley would similarly fill eighty miles of the city streets.'

The following excerpt from a current daily paper of Scranton, published as this history is in preparation, is given to show the alleged "prodigality" with which this great natural resource was wasted. It will be noticed that the sizes run from "culm" to "Chestnut." Nothing larger than chestnut. But on reference to our article on coal mining it will be seen that none of these sizes were marketable during the early days of mining. Hence our fathers are not to be criticized too harshly. They faced conditions as they were. This "El Dorado of coal" was pure waste then, and was dumped into the creeks as the most economical way to get rid of it. To have attempted to store it against the time when it could be marketed—nobody could prophesy when—was utterly impracticable, if not impossible. The writer knew of one such effort, over 30,000 tons of the best chestnut coal was piled up, and was speedily consumed by fire through spontaneous combustion. This find is by no means the only one. Capitalists in this city and elsewhere have invested thousands of dollars in dredging the Susquehanna river for a hundred miles south, reclaiming good coal, and have gotten it in paying quantities.

"Coal El Dorado in Heart of Scranton; thirty thousand tons of fine coal taken from pond in the Roaring Brook by Suction.—Modern ingenuity is making it possible for the officers of the Laurel Line to delve deep into the pond in the Roaring Brook just south of the Linden street bridge and bring out something like 30,000 tons of coal of the finest grade. It is coal for which the miner who dug it never received a single penny, it is coal for which the operator never received a penny and coal for which the man who originally owned the land in which it was deposited never received a penny. And the Laurel Line will get this coal for a very small cost, almost nothing as compared with the cost of mining coal to-day. It is a coal El Dorado in the heart of Scranton.

"The company is now washing out approximately 100 tons of fine coal per day from the pond in Roaring Brook just south of the bridge and it has already taken out something like 15,000 tons with expectations that it will be able to get another 15,000 tons from the pond. In the last two or three days of work the company has washed out 116 tons of coal per day.

"The work is being done under the direction of Chief Engineer Esslinger, of the power house, who designed the machinery which is being used to dredge the pond and wash out the coal. Seven tons of machinery have been placed on a box boat nine feet wide, eighteen feet long and two feet deep. On the boat is one thirty-five horse-power motor and a centrifugal pump, while stationed under the Linden street bridge is a fifty horse-power motor and a pump. Then there are several hundred feet of pipe, half of which is supported on the surface of the pond by barrels, the pipe running from the motor under the bridge to the washer. The cradle washer is located on the bank of the creek below the bridge and is used to separate the coal from the other material found in the pond and allows the water to run off, leaving the coal free and clear.

"The discovery of this rich tract of coal and a method of rescuing it and putting it to commercial use reads like the romance of a golden El Dorado, so unexpected, so completely a child of accident, is the find. The culm which fills the pond every year is washed down by the creek and heretofore has been allowed to pass through the gates of the dam at the lower end of the pond during high water. For years this has been going on and thousands of tons of coal of the finest quality have been going to waste, coal which was mined without return to the miner, the operator or the original owners of the coal.

"Last year the gates of the dam at the lower end of the pond were caught and the company was compelled to open them. An investigation was made to discover what caused the gates to catch, and lo and behold, there was revealed a coal El Dorado. Thousands of tons of coal, worth a good market price, lay revealed, to be had at comparative small cost. Every year the pond fills up with this culm, containing a rich quality of coal, and it is estimated that from 50,000 to 75,000 tons of a fine grade of coal can be washed from the little despised pond in the Roaring Brook, just below the Linden street bridge.

"Did ever commercial romance have finer setting? Was ever a golden El Dorado of the Rocky mountains found with less hardship or greater ease than the coal El Dorado which lies within the city's limits? And the coal. It is not a cheap, non-usable coal. It is a fine quality of coal, ranging in size from buckwheat to chestnut. With coal at its present price, the find has indeed proved an El Dorado.

"And not alone is the find valuable for the monetary return it brings the company washing out the coal, but it adds to the wealth of the company, this washing out of this coal, by purifying the water in the pond so that it is better adapted for use in the company's condenser. The water of the creek has always been used in the condenser of the company at the power house. By cleaning this coal out of the creek bed the water is much cleaner and better adapted to the various uses to which the company puts it."



CHAPTER VI.

THE GREAT BUILDERS OF SCRANTON.

Some philosopher—evidently a seer of eminence—has given us as a dictum of wisdom this aphorism—"If a man would succeed in this world it is imperative that he choose a top-notch grandfather." Without stopping to inquire of the relative value of a top-notch grandmother we may accept the aphorism and apply it to our city. It certainly was her good fortune to have a coterie of remarkably able and energetic forefathers, or grandfathers; and to their far-sighted, wise and able building is largely due the remarkable growth of our city. They took a crude inhospitable wilderness and converted it into a great hive of industrial activity—a Great City. It has become popular in some quarters to say that Scranton is the product of coal, as if she had risen genii-like from the beds of anthracite lying underneath her. If this were true, one might ask why neighboring towns, which were hoary with age before Scranton was born, and underneath which there were greater coal deposits, have lagged behind. It may be said that these men made coal, rather than that coal made the city. For coal, in its original state in the ground, is not fuel; it is carbon, or mineral, pure and simple, and absolutely useless. Taken out of the ground, prepared for use, it becomes fuel, and is valuable in proportion to the demand for it. It had existed here for ages and was known to everybody, yet the land was bought for sixteen dollars per acre when the Scrantons came here. Indeed, it was cheaper than good farm lands outside the valley where there was no coal, but better soil. In producing fuel coal and building up a great trade for it these men not only made Scranton, but they made what are known as the Lackawanna coal fields region, which extend from Carbondale to Nanticoke. All this region is a teeming city and all the growth of their pioneer work. Without in any wise disparaging the work of others possibly less prominent of the early builders, it may fairly be said that we owe most to the work of twelve men: the Scrantons—George, Shelden and Joseph; Joseph J. Albright, Joseph Curtis Platt, James Archbald, Thomas Dickson, John B. Smith, Edward W. Weston, William H. Richmond, John Jermyn and William Connell. There may be a difference of opinion as to the order in which their work should be placed, but they did the rough pioneer work. They opened our coal fields, built our railroads, developed and made a market for our coal under conditions which exacted enormous labor, exhaustless perseverance and financial blood-sweating. They were all men of superb brawn as well as brains; yet it will be noticed that none of them attained the allotted period of three-score years and ten. All passed away comparatively young men. This was the price they paid, the toll exacted for those strenuous years. Few communities have been favored with so large a coterie of exceptionally



Geo W Scrantom

strong men. We honor ourselves in recognizing and commemorating their splendid achievements.

The first and foremost of those builders are the Scrantons—Colonel George W., Selden T. and Joseph H. The first two were brothers, the latter a cousin of the first two. To Colonel George W. Scranton the credit is given of having been the pioneer or founder of our city, whose name it bears. In point of fact, his brother Selden was as much, if not more, responsible for the first coming of the Scrantons as George, for it was through the marriage of Selden with the daughter of William Henry that the latter came into contact with the firm of G. W. & S. T. Scranton, iron manufacturers, at Oxford, New Jersey, and induced them to come to this point, as told in a former chapter. In all the fateful work of those days of beginnings Selden was as active as George, and as persistent and self-sacrificing. But Colonel George possessed a rare quality of leadership, a personal magnetism which by common consent placed him always at the head. It could have been said of him as was said of the old Scotch clansman: "Where the McGregor sat was the head of the table." This judgment of the masses of his own day was made and acquiesced in because the leadership was there. Furthermore, Colonel Scranton was not only a great leader of men, but a man of farseeing vision. He saw in the future and builded for a great Scranton. It has been said that from a business point of view his life was not a great success, because he died comparatively poor. But these fail to realize that he died before the harvest came. He had sown and planted most liberally, but none of the planting or sowing had yet ripened. Only one of the enterprises he had helped to found was fairly on its feet when death claimed him. For all his years of intense labor and sacrifice—and this sacrifice, as stated elsewhere, was really his life—he reaped practically nothing. He was, for example, one of the largest stockholders of the Lackawanna railroad, and at a time when it might almost have been said that the more stock one owned the poorer he was. When he died it was barely worth twenty-five cents on the dollar, and no market for it at that. The subsequent value of that remarkable stock tells what might have been for him had he lived to reap of his planting. Those of his colleagues in that planting who lived until the harvest came were amply rewarded. The two brothers, George and Selden, gave the best years of their lives to the dark building days of our city—barely twenty years in the case of Colonel Scranton and a couple of years less in the case of Selden, the former passing into "the better life," the latter moving to Oxford, New Jersey. On the other hand, Joseph H. Scranton, who came here four years later than his cousins, lived and was conspicuously active in all that made for the growth of our city until 1872, a period of upwards of twenty-six years. Whilst he lived in Scranton but six years longer than his cousin George, he came four years later, hence his life covers a period later by eleven years, and includes a full decade of the years of our greatest growth. Colonel Scranton saw only the beginnings; Joseph lived to see a city of 70,000 people. He therefore im-

pressed his personality upon our growth to a much greater degree than either of his colleagues, hence his career will be longer remembered. To this trio of Scrantons our city undoubtedly owes its name, its beginnings and much of its growth and prosperity.

Colonel George Whitfield Scranton was born at Madison, Connecticut, May 23, 1811, and died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 24, 1861. Had he lived two months longer, plus one day, he would have reached his fiftieth birthday. He was married to Miss Jane Hiles, of Belvidere, New Jersey, January 21, 1835. Three children were born to them who grew up in our city—William H., James S. and Elizabeth.

The pioneer work of Colonel Scranton in the building of our city has already been given. It remains here to speak of his relations to the religious, social and civic beginnings and growth of the young community. He was no less a leader in all these than in the material growth. It is said the Pilgrim Fathers first built a church, then a school house. The Scrantons were of that same sturdy New England stock, and we therefore find the church and the school house at the forefront of their building. All three with their wives were active participants in the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton. Colonel Scranton was one of the organizers and most active workers of the Young Men's Christian Association. In politics he had been an ardent follower of Henry Clay—a Whig; but on the formation of the Republican party he became at once a leader in its ranks, though not "a politician" in its modern sense. The county of Luzerne then embodied the present Lackawanna county in its limits, and was in politics overwhelmingly Democratic, yet Colonel Scranton, almost against his will, was nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in 1858, and was elected by a handsome majority. In 1860 he was reelected by an increased majority, but died before his second term expired.

Selden T. Scranton, of the original firm of Scrantons & Grant, and later of Scrantons & Platt, was a brother of Colonel George W. Scranton, and first cousin of Joseph H. Scranton. He was born in Madison, Connecticut, in 1814, and died at Oxford, New Jersey. He was, as previously narrated, in the group of men who founded the "Iron Works" in 1840, the beginning of Scranton. He was the first of the three Scrantons to take up his permanent residence here, which was in 1844, and was the first president of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. He resigned from this position in 1858, and returned to his former home in Oxford, New Jersey, and resumed charge of his extensive iron works at that place. He was one of the organizers and a director of the First National Bank, also of the Dickson Manufacturing Company. He was one of the charter members of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and one of its most active and earnest supporters. He, like all the Scrantons, was a typical New Englander, keen and shrewd in business, yet upright and genial in his dealings. He married Miss Ellen Henry. They had no children.

Joseph Hand Scranton, the third of the Scranton trio, was born in Guilford, Connecticut, June 28, 1813, and died on June 6, 1872, in Baden-Baden, Germany—whither he had gone to recover his health. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Eliza M. Wilcox, of his native town; by her he had one son, the late Hon. Joseph A. Scranton. His second wife was Miss Cornelia Walker, a sister of the wife of Judge David Davis, of Illinois, an intimate personal friend and political confrere of Abraham Lincoln. Judge Davis and his wife were frequent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Scranton in our city. By his second wife Mr. Scranton had seven children—William Walker, Walter, Francis, Alice, Arthur, Cornelia and Grace.

The story of Mr. Scranton's pioneer work has in part already been told. The enterprise had reached a crisis in its history when he came here in 1846, as already stated, and there is little doubt that the means he and his brother, Erastus C. Scranton, then put into the concern, together with his own personal work, were a large factor in its final success. Joseph H. Scranton was a man of exhaustless energy and great executive ability. He soon became the general manager of the iron works, and on the retirement of Selden T. Scranton in 1858 became its president, and continued the executive head of this great corporation until his death. He was one of the organizers—indeed, practically the promoter and organizer—of the great First National Bank of Scranton, of which he was made a director and its first president, which offices he also held until his death. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, which for many years was one of the great corporations of the state. He helped to organize the Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank; and was a director of the Moosic Powder Company. The superb water system of Scranton is largely indebted to his foresight and energy. He practically organized the Scranton Gas and Water Company, and as its head directed its work for many years. Besides these local industries he was interested in several large outside enterprises. He never held a political office, though often urged to enter the political arena. He was appointed one of the first commissioners of the Union Pacific railroad, a position doubtless due more to his business and financial standing than to his politics, though he was a strong Republican. As previously noted he was one of the organizers and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and for some years superintendent of its Sunday school. He was elected a ruling elder, but declined the office. He helped organize the Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton, and became its first president.

Of Joseph Curtis Platt much has already been written in connection with the "Iron Works" of Scrantons & Platt, but his activities with that firm by no means covered his work in the young community. As the town grew, he grew with it, and was ever at the front with his colleagues of that company, with his shoulder at the wheel of progress. He, like his partners, the Scrantons, was a Connecticut man, and with them was imbued with the spirit and

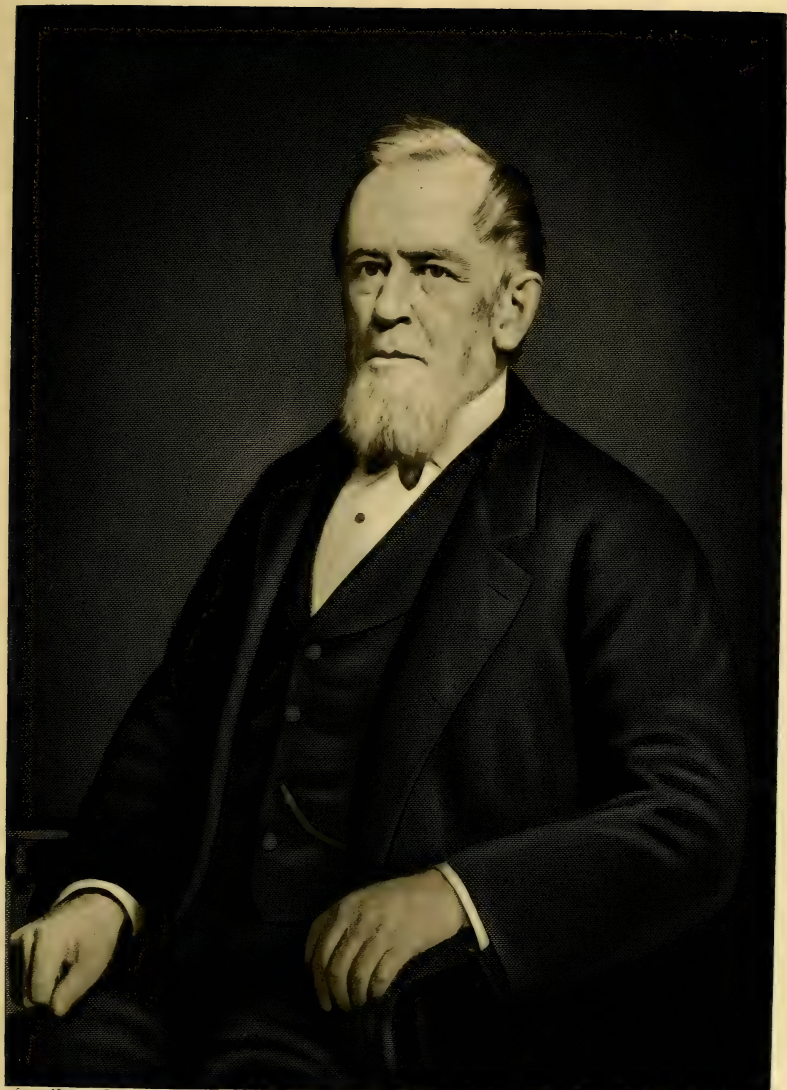
thrift of New England. He had learned the mercantile business at home and his knowledge and experience as an all-around merchant was a great factor in the making of the "Iron Company" and the building of the new railroad, and also in the building-up of the new town. The "Iron Company's Great Store," as it was known, was the center of trade for the whole Lackawanna Valley and adjacent towns and villages. Mr. Platt was active in all public enterprises—a member of the first public school board of the town, the only public office he ever consented to hold. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank and a director, and was vice-president from 1872 until his death. He was a director of the great corporation, the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which succeeded the old firm of Scrantons & Platt; director and treasurer of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, and of the People's Street Railway Company.

Mr. Platt was born in Saybrook, Connecticut, September 17, 1816, and died in the city of Scranton, at his residence, "Platt Place," November 15, 1887. He was married, in 1844, to Catharine S. Scranton, a sister of Joseph H. Scranton. They left three children—Joseph C., Ella J. and Frank E. Platt.

Joseph Jacob Albright, whose letter herein before published tells us he had the opportunity to shake the "plum tree" of this coal territory long before the Scrantons came, but did not shake it, was willing later to become an important branch of that plum tree and assist in marketing its fruit.

He was born in Warwick, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1811. His parents were Moravians. He married Elizabeth Sellers, of Quaker stock, a daughter of Cornelius Sellers, of French and English origin, September 13, 1838. There were born to them four children—Rachel J., Hannah M., Harry C. and John Joseph. Mr. Albright died January 12, 1888, and Mrs. Albright passed away January 12, 1890.

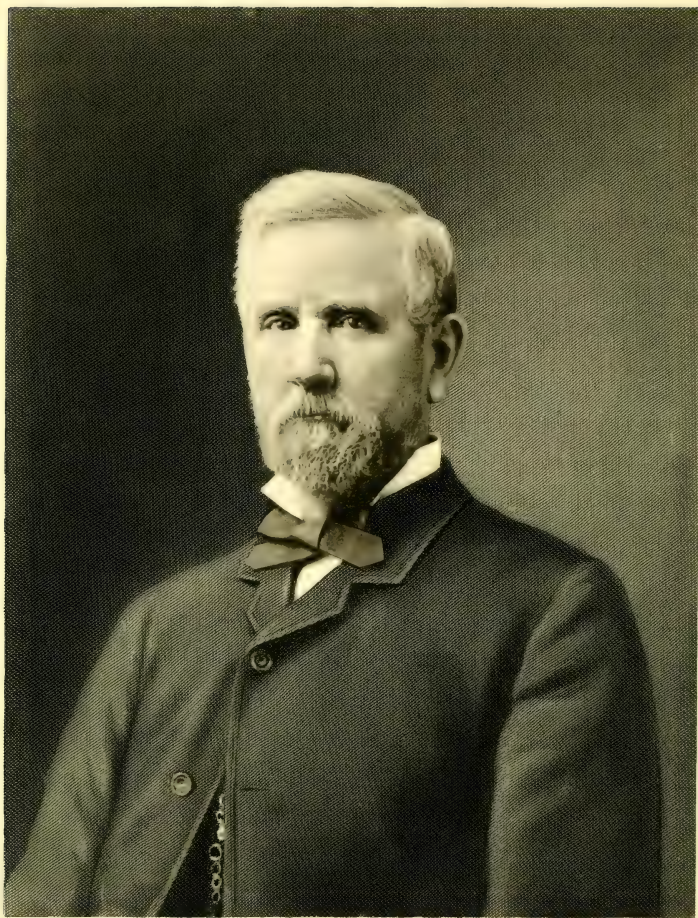
Mr. Albright came to Scranton in the early 50s and accepted the position of general coal agent for the Lackawanna Railroad Company, the first to hold this important position. This placed him in charge of the mining and selling of the coal of this company; in other words of developing the then practically new industry—the producing, preparing and marketing of anthracite coal. The position was no sinecure. The difficulties and obstacles which were met and overcome in developing this industry have been touched upon in the chapter on mines and mining. It has been conceded that to the ability, zeal and untiring energy Mr. Albright brought to this new field is in a large measure due the ample success of the company in this now great industry. In 1866 he retired from the Lackawanna company and accepted a similar position with the Delaware & Hudson Company, which he held until he retired from business in 1887. Mr. Albright was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Scranton, and a member of its first board of directors, a position he held until his death. On the death of Joseph H. Scranton he became its president, which he also held until his death. He



L. J. & Co. Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Printed by J. S. Albright & Co. N.Y.

Jos. S. Albright



Wm. Dixon

was also president of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, a director of the Dickson Manufacturing Company and of the Weston Mill Company. Mr. Albright's first residence in Scranton was in a little one and one-half story frame cottage on the south side of Lackawanna avenue, midway of the 500 block, between Washington and Adams avenues—the avenue then being some forty feet further south towards the tracks of the Lackawanna railroad, owing to the projecting knoll where Hotel Casey stands. Later he occupied the Selden T. Scranton residence on Ridge Row for some years. He finally purchased a handsome two-story dwelling on the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Vine street, which was his hospitable residence for nearly thirty years, until his death. After the death of Mrs. Albright, in 1890, their children joined in a deed of gift of the old homestead to the city of Scranton, and his son, John Joseph Albright, now of Buffalo, New York, erected thereon and presented to the city the beautiful substantial and capacious building now known as the Albright Public Library. The gift was made and is maintained as a memorial to the parents of the donors, Joseph Jacob and Elizabeth Sellers Albright. The memorial is fitting and worthy, for there were none more genial and lovable in their lives than Mr. and Mrs. Albright. "Mother Albright," as the younger people fondly called her, was sweetness and gentleness itself, and "Father Albright," whilst an able business man, was equally genial and pleasant, and there were many who knew and enjoyed their helpful yet unostentatious benefactions.

Thomas Dickson was another of the large builders. Mention has already been made of him in connection with the coming of the Dickson Manufacturing Company. He was one of that splendid coterie of able and aggressive men who, "building better than they knew," so well laid the foundation of our city.

Mr. Dickson's career was in some respects more remarkable than many of his contemporaries. He began lower down the ladder than most of the others. In the days of his success he used to say he was entitled to write his name Thomas Dickson, M. D., and when touched for an explanation he would promptly reply: "Mule Driver." He would then add that his career with the great Delaware & Hudson Company began as a mule driver in the mines at Carbondale. He was fond of telling how the paymaster of the company, Mr. Roswell E. Marvine, on one payday graciously gave him an extra dollar because he had taken good care of the mule he drove, and how he afterwards married Mr. Marvine's daughter. Mr. Dickson was an ardent Scotchman, and was thoroughly up on Scottish literature. His favorite poet was the immortal "Bobby Burns," many of whose poems he could recite at will. He became president of the Delaware & Hudson Company in 1869, and continued in that office until 1884. He was one of the charter members of the First National Bank and a director as long as he lived. In 1865 he helped to organize the Moosic Powder Company, of which he became a director. He was also a director in the Crown Point Iron Company of New

York, and for many years a trustee of the great Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The blue blood of the Scotch Covenanters ran in Mr. Dickson's veins, and it follows that he was a Presbyterian, an earnest and faithful member and supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton. In 1871 Mr. and Mrs. Dickson made a tour of the globe, going across the continent to San Francisco, thence to Japan, China, India and Europe and home, covering nearly a year. It was taken primarily for his health and was made leisurely for that reason. Mr. Dickson was an omnivorous reader and a great student of men and affairs, and his globe journey, whilst restoring his health, gave him a broader grasp of the world and its business opportunities. His early death, while yet a comparatively young man, having just past his sixtieth birthday, was due to the extraordinary strain, as the executive head of the great Delaware & Hudson Company, of the strenuous business conditions of that decade, the great depression following the resumption of specie payment and the labor disturbances incident thereto.

Thomas Dickson was born of Scotch parents, in Leeds, England, March 26, 1824, and died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1884. He married Mary Marvine, oldest daughter of Roswell E. Marvine, August 31, 1846. (Mrs. Dickson is still living, 1914). There were born to them five children—James, Sophia Torrey, Elizabeth Dickson Boies, Joseph and Harry. James and Harry are deceased. Mr. Dickson built the elegant brick residence adjoining the Albright Library building, in 1863, where Mrs. Dickson still lives.

James Archbald was another of that stalwart coterie of great builders of our city. He was born in Little Cumbray Isle, Buteshire, Scotland, March 3, 1793. Like Washington and Lincoln, he was self-educated. He came to Carbondale in 1828 as a civil and mining engineer, and for many years had charge of the engineering work of the Delaware & Hudson Company, and was its superintendent. Much of its difficult railroad building across the Moosic mountains was the work of Mr. Archbald. Whilst still connected with the Delaware & Hudson Company he engineered and superintended the building of the gravity railroad of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, from Hawley to Pittston, as narrated elsewhere in this work. In 1856 he went with the then new Lackawanna Railroad Company, his official relation being general agent, probably supplementing the work of Colonel George W. Scranton in building the southern division. On the opening of the road to the Delaware river in 1857 Mr. Archbald became chief engineer, and it was largely his work that through connections were finally obtained to New York. One of their accounted remarkable pieces of engineering was the projecting and building of the great Oxford tunnel, at Oxford, New Jersey. This tunnel was then one of the longest, if not actually the longest, that had so far been built, and a peculiarity of it, quite unknown then, was that it was not a straight tunnel, but, owing to the topography of the mountain, had to be what in engineering terms is known as a "reverse curve"—i. e., a line

somewhat like a horizontal letter "S"—and so exact had the lines been run that when opposing gangs working from opposite ends of the tunnel broke through and met under the mountain the center lines varied but three-quarters of an inch. This was then regarded as a remarkable piece of engineering skill. Mr. Archbald remained chief engineer of the road fourteen years, until his death. During that time the road had been practically rebuilt throughout and had been extended to Binghamton, New York, and to Oswego, on Lake Ontario. In 1857 Mr. Archbald built a handsome brick residence on the northeast corner of Ridge Row and Monroe avenue. It was laid out on a large lot and was probably the finest residence place in Scranton. It still remains known as the Archbald place. In 1854 Mr. Archbald was located at Adrian, Michigan, having accepted the position of vice-president and chief engineer of the Michigan Southern railroad. During his incumbency of this position he built what was then known as the "Air Line" railroad from Toledo, Ohio, to Indianapolis, and a prosperous town on the border line between the states of Ohio and Indiana was named Archbald in his honor.

Mr. Archbald married Augusta T. Frothingham, November 27, 1832. There were five children born to them—three sons and two daughters, viz.: James, Mary, Thomas, Augusta, and Robert Wodrow. He died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, in August, 1870.

Edward W. Weston was another of that coterie of great builders of our city. He was born in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1823, and came from Carbondale to our city in 1860. He had been in charge of the lands and surveys of the Delaware & Hudson Company. Coming to Scranton, he was placed in charge of the opening of mines and the building of coal breakers for that company, in addition to its real estate interests. In 1864 he succeeded Thomas Dickson as superintendent of the coal department of that great corporation. The succeeding ten years was the strenuous decade of the coal business, which he managed with great ability. In 1874 the company, having largely extended its railroad lines, it was found necessary to separate its real estate and railroad department from its coal operations. Mr. Weston was continued in charge of the former, Mr. Joseph J. Albright succeeding him in the coal department. Mr. Weston had charge of that branch of the Delaware & Hudson Company's service until 1889, when failing health compelled him to relinquish active service. He was retained, however, by the company in an advisory capacity until his death, October 31, 1891. Mr. Weston was a leader among men wherever he was. His influence was therefore felt in all phases of the society in which he moved. He was an active member of the Providence Presbyterian Church, and was active and liberal in support of all movements for the uplift and betterment of the community. He erected a handsome residence in the then borough of Providence, on its main thoroughfare, now known as North Main avenue, where he resided until his death. He was one of the charter members of the First

National Bank, and on October 27, 1884, he was elected a director, and on the death of Mr. Albright, in 1888, he was made president, both of which positions he filled until his death. He was vice-president and director of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, a director of the Moosic Powder Company, of the Weston Mill Company, and of the Providence Gas and Water Company.

Mr. Weston married Miss Susan S. Moore, in 1852. One son remains of the family, Mr. Charles S. Weston, now president of the First National Bank.

John B. Smith was one of the "Captains of Industry," entitled to rank with the coterie of great builders. A resident of Dunmore, he was essentially a Scranton man, as Dunmore is practically a part of Scranton. The near future will see the two municipalities united, as they are already territorially. It may truly be said that Mr. Smith made Dunmore. Confessedly it owes its strength to the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and Mr. Smith was the managing head of that great corporation during the years that took the cross-road village of "Buck-town"—later named Dunmore, and made of it a growing, prosperous borough. What Dunmore is therefore it owes to him, as thoroughly as Scranton owes its existence to Colonel Scranton. Much of the career of Mr. Smith has already been mentioned in connection with the sketch of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. But it should also be said that in every movement for the uplift and betterment of the dual communities Mr. Smith always pulled a laboring bar. He built a handsome residence in his own town, but was interested in our city in a financial and social way as much as though he lived among us.

Mr. Smith was born in Sullivan county, in 1815, and died in Dunmore, Pennsylvania, January, 1895. He was one of the organizers and a consistent member and supporter of the Presbyterian church of Dunmore.

Hon. William Connell must be classed with the coterie of great builders in our city. He was born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, September 10, 1827, of Scotch-Irish descent. He came to this country with his parents, and in 1844 moved to Hazleton, Pennsylvania, where he found employment in the mines as a driver boy at seventy-five cents per day with the coal mining firm of Pardees. He was ambitious to improve his condition and studied nights at home, his schooling having been very limited. With energy and studious application he rapidly rose through the various grades of mining until he was accounted one of the best informed men on all its phases. In 1856 he came to Scranton and accepted the management of the Susquehanna & Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's mines, then known as the National and Stafford collieries. He was then twenty-nine years old. June 13, 1870, he organized the firm of William Connell & Company and purchased the plant of the company he had been managing. This plant had not been a great success up to this time, but with additional capital now put into it and improvements made it proved a marked success, and Mr. Connell's fortune

forged rapidly forward. In 1881 this firm purchased the Pawnee coal tract. His firm was now among the heaviest shippers of coal in the valley, and for the next twenty years continued in that position. About 1888 he acquired a large tract of coal land in Old Forge township and organized the Connell Coal Company. In 1872 he helped organize the Third National Bank of Scranton, of which he was made a director and later chosen president, which office he held for twenty-six years, until his death. In 1868, on the organization of the mercantile firm of F. L. Hitchcock & Company, composed of the writer and Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, he became the silent partner, investing, as he said, the first \$5,000 he had saved. A vigorous young man himself, he had a strong liking for ambitious young men, and used daily to spend some time in the office of our store encouraging us and in a friendly way discoursing upon life's possibilities. He was a born optimist. The possibilities of his vision had no limits. He was then knocking about the mines inside and out, with the coarsest cow-hide top boats, ready for any rough work and looking only for rough work. Yet he would calmly prophesy his success as absolutely sure. His limit of wealth was then the very ambitious figure of \$100,000. Let the reader remember here that \$100,000 during those struggling times of gold at 300, and "wildcat" and "shin-plaster currency" was a greater sum than five times its amount a decade later. Mr. Connell was by no means a "tight-wad." His disposition was almost the opposite. He was generous and open-hearted, yet not a spend-thrift. He had no bad habits, unless his inveterate pipe is to be classed among the latter. He was fond of predicting that he would reach his pile, \$100,000, and then he would retire. Under no circumstances would he try to accumulate beyond that figure; "it was enough for any man and his ambition should be satisfied." At death Mr. Connell's estate was estimated fifty times that limit. The writer ventured to remind him some years later when he was a multi-millionaire of those conversations and that limit. His reply was that after reaching that \$100,000 it became so easy to accumulate that it was impossible to stop, and appetite grew with the wealth. To stop work was unthinkable "and so I am drudging on at the expense of health and comfort."

Mr. Connell was married, January 2, 1852, to Miss Annie Lawrence, who was born August 14, 1835. There were born to them eleven children, as follows: 1. Emma, born October 5, 1852, died in infancy. 2. Mattie, born April 25, 1854; married Samuel W. Edgar; died April 10, 1888. 3. James L., born April 17, 1856. 4. Mary E., born August 4, 1858; married Edward J. Dimmick; died June 15, 1891. 5. William A., born September 9, 1860, died November 21, 1899. 6. Jessie A., born July 18, 1862; married J. S. McAnulty. 7. Charles R., born September 22, 1864. 8. Alfred E., born June 24, 1867. 9. Anna A., born May 29, 1869; married C. W. Fulton. 10. Theodore E., born July 8, 1871, died June 15, 1903. 11. Ezra H., born May 9, 1873.

Mr. and Mrs. Connell, rising by prudence and thrift from poverty to affluence, were not forgetful of their early days and associations, but bore their prosperity with becoming gentleness and meekness. They were considerate and benevolent, though to the last degree unostentatious. Few knew of the amount or character of their large benevolences. One of these must be mentioned, though the amount given is known only to those who are pledged against publicity. This was the gifts to the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church on the two burnings of their great church edifice. That story is graphically told in the sketch of that church elsewhere in this work. There is no doubt that the twice equally sumptuous rebuilding of that beautiful church were made possible only by the munificent gifts of Mr. and Mrs. Connell. Mr. Connell was elected a trustee of the American University of Washington, D. C., also of the Wesleyan and Syracuse Universities, and Wyoming Seminary, to all of which he was a large contributor. He and family were members of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, the beautiful chimes of which are a source of so much enjoyment to our people were a contribution of Mr. and Mrs. Connell as a memorial to their children.

Mr. Connell was an ardent Republican, active and vigorous in its ranks, but holding no office until 1896, when he was nominated and elected to Congress by the remarkable majority of 7,857 over his opponent. He was reelected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Congresses. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which met at St. Louis in 1896 and nominated William McKinley for President. In 1898, as a member of the Republican State Convention, he assisted in the nomination of William A. Stone, of Pittsburgh, for governor. He was also a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia which nominated McKinley for a second term. He held the offices of president of the Scranton School Board, Board of Trade and Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1894 Mr. Connell purchased from Dr. William Haggerty the property lying next the southwest corner of Spruce street and Washington avenue. This lot, forty by 176 feet, had on it a sexagonal-shaped frame house which had been occupied some years by Dr. Haggerty as a residence and office. Mr. Connell razed this frame building and erected a six-story brick and stone office building. In 1901 he purchased the Grand Army property, and in 1894 the Dr. Boyd property adjoining and erected another fire-proof building, connecting with the first, and raising both to eight stories, making in all its superb appointments the finest office building in the city. It is named appropriately after himself—the "Connell Building," and is a fitting monument to his enterprise and public spirit. He built himself a handsome residence on the corner of Clay avenue and Vine street, where he resided until his death. The home life of Mr. and Mrs. Connell was ideal. Never were husband and wife more devoted to each other, and until her death their home was a rendezvous of hosts of admiring friends. A few months

before her death they celebrated their golden wedding, an occasion without ostentation, yet memorable for the multitude, which included practically all the city, besides a host from other places, who came to present their congratulations.

Mrs. Connell passed away June 24, 1902; Mr. Connell, March 21, 1909.

John Jermyn was born in Rendham, Suffolk, England, in 1825, died in Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 29, 1902. Early thrown on his own resources, he made his way to London and at the age of twenty years, with little besides a rugged frame and a stout English heart, came to this country.

In 1847 he arrived in New York City and learning of a need for men at Slocum's Hollow (now Scranton), Pennsylvania, made his way thither. His first day's work was cleaning up the lawn of the old Platt mansion, then at the old ore mine, now known as Burnt Ridge, on the East Mountain. His compensation in these early days was seventy-five cents per day. He soon accumulated a small capital and made some good friends, the result being that he was able to assume the responsibility of small contracts which he executed so faithfully that larger ones followed. One of these was the Diamond Mine, Mr. Jermyn being the first man to strike a pick in that later famous mine. About 1854 he was fully engaged in developing the coal properties of the New York and Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Companies of Lackawanna county, near the Notch, of which he was general manager, and on its completion five years later, developed the White Oak, then Archibald, then Jermyn, then Rockwell mines, thus becoming possessed of capital sufficient to justify him in beginning private mining operations.

In 1859 Mr. Jermyn arranged with Judson Clark to sink a slope and mine coal on property owned by Mr. Clark on the Abington turnpike, Rockwell mine. On Mr. Clark's death, a few years later, Mr. Jermyn formed a company and leased the mines from the Clark estate, operating for three years as Jermyn, Wells & Company. Then came the leasing of the abandoned mines of the Gibson estate at Rushdale, now the thriving borough of Jermyn, having at present (1914) three thousand three hundred people. These mines had been a failure in the hands of others and Mr. Jermyn's friends strongly remonstrated with him for attempting so great a risk as their reopening. But he had confidence both in the mines and himself and went forward with the undertaking, which proved successful and laid the foundation of his future prosperity. He bought new machinery and in 1862 opened the plant. His first lease was for one million tons, which later he increased to three million tons, and in a few years delivered that amount entire. This placed him among the largest and wealthiest private operators in the valley, and his future career was one of constant acquisition. In 1880 he built and equipped a modern breaker at Rush Brook, near Peckville, which the estate still owns. In 1881 he leased the Price tract of nine

hundred acres of coal land near Dickson, a section then having but a few houses, now containing thousands and known as the borough of Priceburgh. After selling out his interest in Priceburgh he started operations in Old Forge borough and the town is now named Rendham in honor of Mr. Jermyn's birthplace in England. About 1882 he opened the Rendham Collieries which are still operated by the Jermyn estate. In 1884 he moved his residence to Scranton, which was ever afterwards his home. In 1885 he erected the Coal Exchange Building, and in 1895 built the Hotel Jermyn. He became one of the largest landowners in Scranton and in surrounding towns. With wonderful foresight he chose his lines of operation and made few mistakes. He was public-spirited and in his improvements awakened a great spirit of progress in Scranton.

One of his greatest building improvements was the erection, in 1895, of the large hotel that bears his name, and which is yet part of the Jermyn estate. He had, however, begun his building operations much sooner, erecting the Coal Exchange Building in 1885 and followed this with many buildings and residences, including his own at Jefferson and Vine streets. He was a heavy stockholder and a director of the First National Bank, until his death the estate still retaining this valuable interest. He was the principal factor in bringing the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad to Scranton, built the line, and in 1886 accepted the general management of the road. He had many interests and neglected none, working them with his sons' assistance, the eldest, Joseph J., having been his constant associate from boyhood. He was of a generous disposition and noted for his hospitality. He never forgot his own humble start and often aided others who were struggling as he struggled. He was not only well known but well liked, and in accumulating his estate of \$7,000,000 he invoked no governmental favor or special privilege. He fought his own battle in the open and gained an honest victory.

John Jermyn married, October 19, 1851, Susan, daughter of Joseph Knight, of West Scranton. There were no railroads in those days and their wedding trip was a stage coach ride to Pittston and return. Mrs. Jermyn survived her husband three years, dying January 17, 1906, aged seventy-two years. She was a true helpmeet, bore her full share of their earlier burdens and worked hand in hand with her husband to obtain their start in life and foothold on prosperity's ladder. She was kindly, gentle and charitable; very unobtrusive, but very practical in her charities. She was a liberal donor to the Home for the Friendless and to the Woman's Guild of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which she was a member for many years. Born in Lostwithal, Cornwall, England, June 12, 1833, she was brought to this country at so early an age that she had little recollection of her English home. Children of John and Susan (Knight) Jermyn: Joseph J.; William H., died aged nineteen years; Frank H.; Myron, died

aged two years; George B.; Walter M.; Edmund B.; Emma, married D. W. Mears, of Scranton; Susan, married R. A. Downey, of Oswego, New York.

NOTE—On the first page of this chapter reference is made to the "Great Builders" as twelve in number. On further consideration it was deemed more appropriate to restrict the narratives concerning them to those who have passed away. Mr. William Henry Richmond, the only survivor of the distinguished coterie, is written of at length in the biographical volume.

CHAPTER VII.

GROWTH.

Having traced the beginnings and the successive steps or events which culminated in the making of a great city here, it remains now to follow its remarkable development and growth. Born September 11, 1840, it has now passed its "three-score and ten"—the allotted age of man—by three years, and has to-day (1914) a population of 135,000 plus. With Dunmore included, which is really as much a part of the city as is Hyde Park or Providence, our population is 165,000 plus. Surely a most remarkable showing for seventy-three years growth. Yet this marvelous growth has not been without its disadvantages, for it has kept the city like an overgrown boy, all the time outgrowing his clothes. Rather, perhaps, like the advent of triplets in a family where provision had been made for the normal expectation. It has put us in the position of continually needing in the way—especially of public utilities—much more than we have been able to get. For example—of sewers, pavements, sidewalks, city lighting and heating, school accommodations, traffic facilities, fire and police protection, public parks, etc. The endeavor to catch up, so to speak, and keep abreast with our growth in these and other cognate requirements has made taxation somewhat heavy, and where these utilities have been supplied by private capital the demands have enormously increased the investments. Take a single example. The Scranton Gas and Water Company, organized in 1854 with a capital of \$100,000—then regarded as a very doubtful venture, the stock being taken mostly *pro bono publico*—because it was realized that the new borough must have water. Even so they proceeded to prepare along what was supposed to be very bountiful lines for the future. The large water main on Lackawanna avenue was six-inch, and a distributing reservoir was built, occupying part of a square on the hill where the Presbyterian church now stands, into which water was pumped from the Lackawanna, having a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and from its one main on Lackawanna avenue there was force enough to enable the new fire company to throw a stream of water over any of the houses then built—the Wyoming House, three stories, being the highest. This, it was then thought, was looking far enough into the future. But it was not. It was scarcely a beginning. In fact the company was "put to its stumps" to keep pace with the demands of the increasing population. until the same company has now an investment upwards of \$10,000,000 in its water sheds and distributing plant for the city's use, embracing twenty-three reservoirs with an aggregate capacity of 7,000,000,000 gallons. Its supply mains which bisect the city are six times the diameter of the one supply main first laid, viz., thirty-six inches. This is one illustration of our

growth in three-score years. Let us now look further at the development of Scranton.

We have seen in a former chapter how utterly inhospitable the topographical character of the location at this point was for the making of a city. It was mostly swamp and forest at Slocum Hollow, where the iron works were started. Yet here was where the people lived and must live who were going to make a city. How often it is seen in the growth of towns and cities that industrial and commercial interests overrule all other considerations—even those of art and beauty. So it was with Scranton. The east or south side of the Nay-Aug, one would suppose, would naturally have been chosen for the main plot of the town. Its surface gently rose a mile or more to the mountain. There was no swamp there and the land was comparatively smooth, and with a landscape view most charming. And here was where the first row of workmen's houses were built. Yet our fathers, strange as it seems, proceeded to lay out their town along, through and over the swamp and the knolls and hills—for there were several of the latter—commencing on Lackawanna avenue and from there working north and east.

The Town Plot.—In 1841 Mr. William Henry made a plot of Harrison, Providence township, Luzerne county. This was the iron works village, named for the President-elect, William Henry Harrison. The following are the names of the streets on this plot: Lackawanna, George (for George Scranton), Selden (for Selden Scranton), Sanford (for Sanford Grant), Phillip (for Phillip Mattes), William (for himself), Mary (his wife), and Mott (for Barton Mott, his helper at the furnaces). Where these streets were (Platt, p. 47) Mr. Platt—from whose pamphlet the above is taken—fails to state. The only names preserved from that plot is Lackawanna. Mr. Platt seems to take pride in stating that “not a name of any officer or stockholder of the property has been used in naming the avenues and streets of the city.” The fact that later some city officials have used some of these names in connection with several of the alleys he thinks a doubtful compliment. In the latter we can fully agree, but is there not room for the suggestion that they were altogether too modest in the matter of perpetuating their own names here. Why would not the names of the founders of our city on our streets now look better and more appropriate as associated with their work here and recalling their memory than those of statesmen who the public remember only as such, and whose names, being the common property of the country, are so often used in like manner. For the present plot of the Central City we are indebted to Joel Amsden, engineer and architect, who began work on it in 1850. To Mr. Joseph Curtis Platt, of Scrantons & Platt, we are probably indebted for most of the nomenclature of our streets. Mr. Amsden was an eminent engineer, and it was his idea to provide for dooryard uniformity by a ten-foot reservation fronting each lot, which was not included in the measurement of the lot. But the privilege of

using it was granted for "yard, vault, porch, piazza, cellarway or bay window," but no building could be erected thereon. On Lackawanna avenue—then used, as were all the others, mostly as a residence street—the width of the reservation was eight feet. They evidently looked forward to the time when this would be mostly a business thoroughfare. Mr. Platt remarks that this feature or idea of Mr. Amsden was very popular. Evidently they were building far larger than they knew. So long as the streets were used exclusively for residences, the idea undoubtedly was a good one, but when business began to crowd out the residences and the value of the land correspondingly increased this reservation land became too valuable for the exclusive purposes to which it had been dedicated. Fronting the street it was the most valuable part of the lot and confusion immediately arose concerning what might be done with it. Now for the first time the question was mooted as to what constituted a bay window. In building the fine Commonwealth building (now the People's Bank building) on the corner of Washington avenue and Spruce street Judge Hand occupied the whole width of the reservation with one corner of the building and the court decided that was proper as a bay window. Thereafter the space was generally used in whole or in part and the structure has passed as bay window. Judge Hand was criticized for his action at the time, but it is a question if he did not render the public a service in thus practically solving that reservation question. When land is worth \$200 to \$300 per front foot for building purposes, dooryard reservations are manifestly out of place.

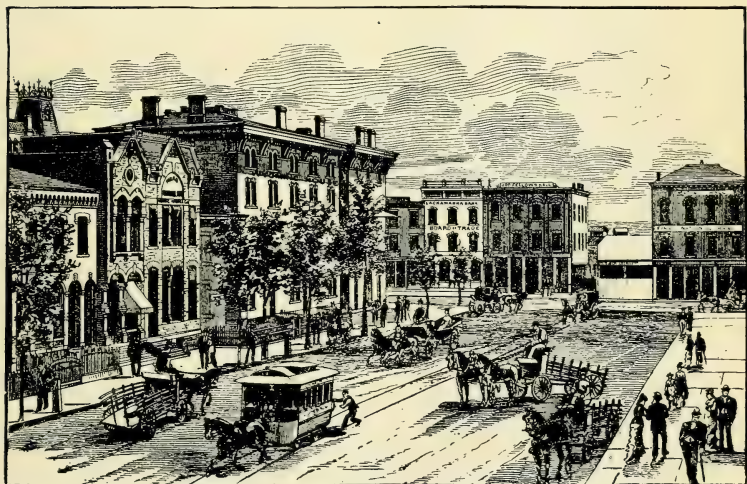
Mr. Platt gives the following history of the naming of some of our streets (Platt, p. 49):

"Lackawanna and Wyoming avenues are the widest streets we have—each being 100 feet between the building lines and sixty feet between the curbs—the other streets being generally eighty feet between building lines and forty feet between curb lines. The former was intended, as it has proved to be, the main business thoroughfare. Both avenues were named in compliment to the two valleys by general consultation. What is now Washington avenue it was first proposed to call Church street, probably in honor of the First Presbyterian Church, whose first edifice had then just been erected on lots now numbered 117 to 121. Mr. Selden T. Scranton proposed that it should be called Washington avenue, which was at once adopted, and the plan to call all streets running parallel with it on the northerly side of Roaring Brook avenues, those crossing to be called streets. Penn and Franklin having been named after the noted Pennsylvanians, the name of the first governor of the state, Miflin, was given to the remaining avenue on that side of the plot; and then of the Presidents in succession, including the younger Adams in the name of Quincy. Afterward the name of Jackson avenue was given to a street in Petersburg* in line with one of ours, and by request the name was continued on the plot of Scrantons & Platt. (The name of this avenue was changed by ordinance of council to Taylor avenue,

*Petersburg was a village, mostly of Germans, on the hill southeast of Dunmore—a suburb of Scranton, now the 10th Ward.



LACKAWANNA AVENUE, FROM OLD D., L. & W. DEPOT, LOOKING EAST, 1879.



WYOMING AVENUE FROM LACKAWANNA, 1879.

February 14, 1883). Pittston avenue was so named, thinking that probably a bridge would be built across the Roaring Brook, near the furnaces, and thus connect it with Lackawanna avenue and make it the main thoroughfare to Pittston. (This expectation was practically fulfilled in 1895, by the building of the large iron and steel bridge over the Nay-Aug at Spruce street, and this street has become the main thoroughfare to Pittston). Capouse avenue was named for the chief of a tribe of Indians (Capoose); and Monsey avenue for the tribe itself, to perpetuate the aboriginal names of this locality. Webster, Clay, Irving, Precott, Lincoln and Bancroft avenues were named for those noted Americans. Four streets have been since opened following Prescott, to wit: Harrison, Wheeler, Colfax and Arthur.

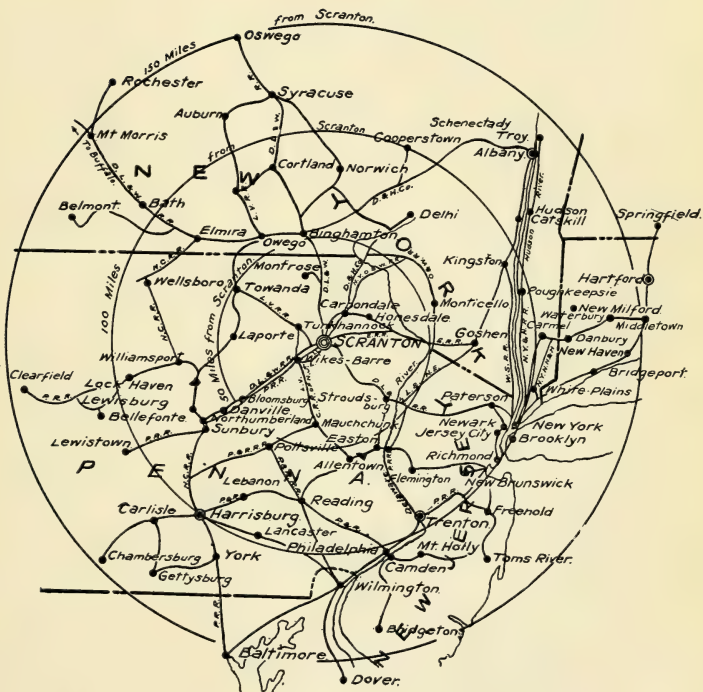
"To Mr. Joel Amsden, the engineer of the plot, we are indebted for the suggestion to use the names of our trees for the streets. The particular names were mostly selected by me. I well remember taking a sign marked 'Beech street,' and finding the only tree in line of it was a birch, I had another painted to correspond with the tree. On returning to put up the sign the tree was gone, but the street retains the name of Birch. (Mr. Platt does not mean that he substituted Birch for Beech, for Beech street is just a block south of Birch, but that finding a birch tree on the line of the next block he adopted that for the name of that street).

"Alder street ran through a swamp of alders (this should be interesting information to the good people living upon that populous thoroughfare), and Hickory street received its name from a hickory tree on the flats in line with it. (Only a tree—how are the mighty fallen—many supposed this sturdy name came from the redoubtable President, then mighty in the political world, whose fond title was 'Old Hickory'). River street from its running parallel with the Lackawanna river. * * * Orchard street started in the old orchard (of the old Slocum farms), three trees of which were standing when the street was laid out. Hemlock street from there being many hemlock trees in the neighborhood. Moosic street on account of its being the most direct to that mountain. Cliff street for the reason that it crossed one. (It is not clear what cliff it could have crossed. It is a short street extending from Lackawanna avenue along the cliff overhanging the river, which would more naturally give it its name). Anthony street from the fact that the writer (Mr. Platt) had sold three of the four or five lots on that street to men of that name. Ridge Row was so named by Selden T. Scranton before the town plot was laid out, when Mr. J. H. Scranton built the frame dwelling on the ridge where he lived so long and near where the stone mansion now stands (dwelling of Mr. W. W. Scranton). The street was mostly blasted out of the solid rock from near the front gate of the Scranton residence to the westerly end of my own (Platt's) residence (now where the new Lackawanna station stands) and the material used to ballast the railroad track. Prospect street from its view of the village north of Roaring Brook. Stone avenue will be found very appropriately named, because it lies on a ridge of rock."

There have been many additions to the plot of the city and a multitude of new streets laid out, but so far as practicable the ideas of the original plan have been preserved. The avenues with their original names simply extending over the new territory and the new cross streets continuing the tree nomenclature until the Green Ridge section is reached, where empirical

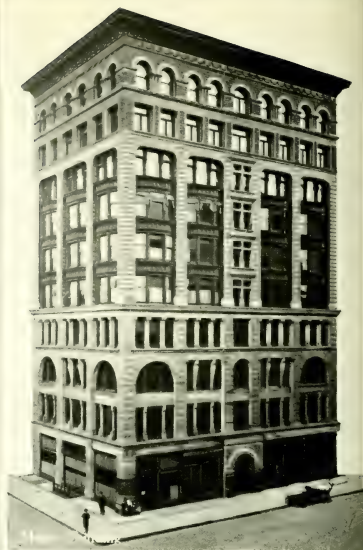
names seem to have been given. The general plot is most admirable in its regularity and uniformity. Scranton has upwards of 153 miles of streets and avenues, of which 47.41 are paved; 37.20 with asphalt; 2.61 Belgian blocks; 1.3-10 bithulithic, and 6.30 of vitrified brick. Back in the 60s Lackawanna and Penn avenues were paved with cobblestones at the cost of abutting owners, and Wyoming and a block on Spruce street with wood blocks. All of which have since been relaid with asphalt. The area of the territory of the city of Scranton is 19.6 square miles. Its greatest length nearly north and south, covering the entire valley between the mountains on either side, is seven miles. Its greatest width is five miles. Its latitude is $41^{\circ} 44'$, longitude $75^{\circ} 42'$. Its lowest elevation above sea level is 720 feet; its highest, 1,770 feet. The city has upwards of 115 miles of sewers—mostly extending under its streets and avenues. Reports for 1912 show the cost of repairing paved streets is upwards of \$18,000 a year. All repairing being done under contract. The cost of cleaning, which is done by the city, is upwards of \$45,000 per annum. The city is handsomely lighted with electricity, under contract with the Scranton Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, at a cost of fifty dollars per arc light per annum. About 1,200 arc lights are used, of 1,600 candle power.

The original plot of the city has been greatly enhanced in beauty by its buildings and improvements. We have no so-called sky-scrappers—the Mears ten-story building, corner of Spruce and Washington, being the highest. Its business streets are solidly built up with substantial structures, comparatively uniform in height—except its office buildings, which vary from the ten-story Mears, the eight-story Connell, Traders and Board of Trade buildings down to four stories. The Public (or Court House) Square, in the center of which the court house of Lackawanna county stands, an imposing stone structure, embraces the block (which in the early days was the center of an impassable swamp), bounded by Washington avenue on the west, Linden street on the north, Adams avenue on the east, and Spruce street on the south. This square, then worth at least \$200,000, was the munificent donation of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company and the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company in 1881 to the county of Lackawanna for its public buildings. The county commissioners then were Henry L. Gaige, of Moscow; Horace F. Barrett, of Schultsville, and Dennis Tierney, of Scranton. They wisely planned to erect the present beautiful court house of stone from our own West mountain and place it in the center of the square and place no other building on it, so that the city might have a fine park as its central figure. The court house was commenced in 1881 and completed in 1884. Its architect was I. W. Perry, of Binghamton, New York; its builder, Mr. John Snaith, of Utica, New York. The cost of the original structure was upwards of \$150,000. It has been enlarged and remodeled since at a cost of upwards of





Commerce Building



Board of Trade Building

\$100,000. The square is the beauty spot of our city. It is lighted with fifty-one stands or groups of five high-power Wellsbach mantles, making 255 illuminating points, which produce an exquisite sheen of soft, brilliant light throughout the whole square, making a scene of rarest beauty, probably unexcelled by any similar park in the world. On the Washington avenue side of this park stands the soldiers' and sailors' monument, a granite shaft with bronze statues representing the different arms of the service, and surmounted with a bronze statue of the Goddess of Liberty, the cost of which was \$50,000. It was erected and paid for by the county of Lackawanna. On the northwest corner stands a granite statue designed to represent George Washington, erected by the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. A heroic figure, also in granite, representing the great discoverer, Columbus, stands at the southwest corner of the square, his outstretched arm and finger pointing westward. With a little more force in the face and figure one could seem to hear him answer: "On! and on!! and on!!!" The statue bears the following inscription: "Erected by the Italian Citizens of Scranton, 1492-1802." A fine bas-relief of General Phillip H. Sheridan ornaments the southeast corner of the square—a real work of art, and worthy of the brilliant officer of the Union it represents. It was erected by the Fraternal Order Knights of Columbus. The square is surrounded with innerwalks, which are lined both sides with settees for the accommodation of the public. Band concerts are frequently given on the square during the summer, when crowds of 20,000 people of all ages may be seen enjoying the pleasures of the occasion.

Public Parks.—Scranton at present writing possesses 127 plus acres of public parks, as follows: Nay-Aug Park, 76.67 acres; Connell Park, 20.50 acres; Robinson Park, 29.37 acres; Woodlawn Park, 2.00 acres; West Side Park, about .75 acre; North Park, .25 acre—a total of 129.54 acres.

The principal and practically the one park of the city is Nay-Aug, with nearly seventy-seven acres. It lies on the side of Moosic mountain, where the beautiful Nay-Aug cuts its way through the mountain, making what was for years known as "Cobb's Gap." Nothing could be more appropriate than the setting aside of this highly romantic spot for park purposes. Here can be seen how the massive rock of the mountain has been sawn in twain by the unceasing assault of the tiny Nay-Aug through the ages, making at one point an exquisite fall of thirty feet into a pool said to be sixty feet deep, overhanging which a precipice—its former level—rises more than sixty feet, showing a marvelous erosion of upwards of 120 feet. The location was a veritable tanglewood of forest and undergrowth, rocks and ledges, and lent itself most admirably to park landscape engineering. Upwards of \$60,000 have been expended in its decoration, and only a fair beginning has been as yet accomplished. Yet it is safe to say that it has few, if any, equals for romantic interest and beauty in the country.

The first movement towards its acquisition began in 1886, during the administration of Colonel Ezra H. Ripple as mayor, when largely under his influence the following commission was appointed to negotiate for this location for a park: William Connell, Michael Miller and Lewis Pughe. The property desired was owned in part each by the Becket estate, Philadelphia; Consumers' Powder Company, and the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. Owing to difficulties with the various titles the purchase was not consummated until 1893, when Colonel Ripple (its chief promoter), Thomas Moore (of the south side) and Daniel Manech were the park commissioners. This was under Hon. William L. Connell as mayor. Under the next mayoralty administration, that of Hon. James G. Bailey, Joseph A. Scranton, Andrew P. Bedford and Patrick McCann were park commissioners. Under this administration an appropriation of \$30,000 was secured and the main work of laying out and improving the park was made—the commissioners giving a large share of their time without compensation to this work.

A special feature of the park is the Brook's mine, which is an opening into the outcropping of one of the veins of coal, and shows the virgin coal as it lies under the rock roof, and how it is reached in the process of mining. It is an invaluable object lesson, and will increase in interest as the years advance. The entrance to the mine has been walled up with masonry, and made entirely safe, at considerable expense, the gift to the park of Mr. Rees T. Brooks, who began his career here as a miner boy and worked his way up until he became one of our most successful mine operators.

Probably the most valuable asset of the park is the Everhart Museum of Natural History, Science and Art. This institution is one of the very attractive features of Nay-Aug Park. The building is of heavy masonry, practically fire-proof, and cost upwards of \$100,000, which with the endowment fund makes the cost of the museum building and contents, as donated to the city, about a quarter million dollars. The following sketch of the museum and its donor is by the accomplished curator, Mr. R. N. Davis:

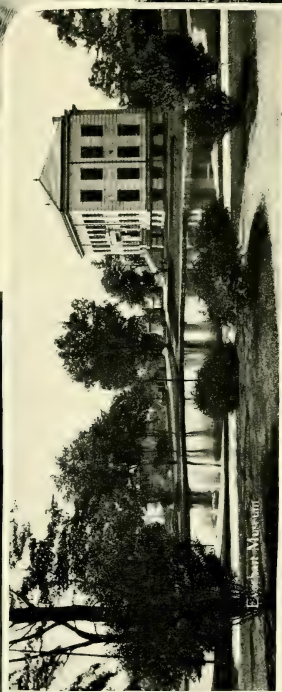
"The establishment of this museum was due to the lifelong interest of the founder in natural history. One of the cases at the museum is filled entirely with birds that were mounted by Dr. Everhart in 1859, when he was a mere boy. It shows that even at that early day he was intensely interested in natural history.

"Isaiah F. Everhart, M. D., was born at Summit Level, Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 22, 1840. His early education was in the common schools and academies of the neighborhood. He pursued a scientific and literary course of four years at Franklin and Marshall College and then took his course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. During the Civil War he was commissioned surgeon of the Eighth and Sixteenth regiments Pennsylvania Cavalry. In 1868 he located in Scranton as a physician and surgeon. For many years he had an extensive and lucrative practice and his investments turned out well. As he got into the sixties he gave up most of

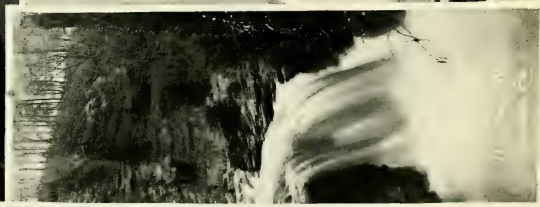
New Aug Park



Sunshine and Shadow, New Aug Park on the Laurel Line.



Everhart Museum



Everhart Museum



Linden Drive, New Aug Park



his medical practice and devoted himself more and more to his natural history collection.

"When the main part of the estate of his uncle, the late B. M. Everhart, of West Chester, came to him by inheritance the way was opened for him to carry out a long cherished plan, the founding of a natural history museum in Scranton. He personally collected almost every type of seed, wood, bird and mammal that can be found in Lackawanna county. He also traveled abroad not merely to secure specimens but to study the museums of the old world. He also visited most of the museums of this country.

"On Memorial Day, May 30, 1908, the fire-proof building, erected at Dr. Everhart's expense, was dedicated and thrown open to the public. It contained not only the collection that Dr. Everhart had personally prepared but a large amount of natural history material which Dr. Everhart purchased from the Koch estate at Williamsport. At the same time he handed over to the trustees the endowment of \$101,000.

"Dr. Everhart died in May, 1911, and by his will a large part of his estate was left for the museum. The provision for the institution is sufficient not only for maintaining the present building and collection but also for the extensions to the building designed for science and art exhibits.

"Many notable gifts have already been made to the museum. Among the more important ones are the Dr. Hollister collection of Indian relics, presented by Lieutenant-Governor Louis A. Watres; the Dr. Snyder collection of Indian relics; the Wheeler collection of shells, minerals, fossils and Indian relics; the General Wint collection and the Alfred Twining Herbarium. Desirable gifts are coming so rapidly that the management feels that the present building will soon be filled to its capacity.

"Dr. Everhart, by an arrangement with the trustees of the museum, bore all the cares of management of the institution so long as he lived. A year after his death the trustees organized with Judge Edwards as president of the board and Judge O'Neal as secretary. At the same time Dr. B. H. Warren, of West Chester, was appointed as director and R. N. Davis as curator. The new management assumed their duties on June 17, 1912. Almost a complete rearrangement, classification and labeling of the specimens has since been made. Many visitors from a distance speak very favorably of the neatness of the exhibits and the instructive character of the labels.

"As arranged at the present time one finds a case of beautiful birds on each side of the entrance. In the west end of the room are nine cases of North American birds arranged in accordance with the American Ornithological Union check list. In the east end are the foreign birds and some reptiles. In the wall cases are seeds, woods and panels of game birds, while above these wall cases are the heads of large mammals. At the foot of the stairs are several cases of insects and fishes on the wall. On the next floor are four cases of mammals, three cases of birds and mammals of Lackawanna county, shells, Indian relics, minerals, fossils, etc.

"The attendants at the museum give every reasonable assistance to visitors who wish to study the exhibits. They also loan certain exhibits for study that are available for this purpose. When assured that proper use will be made of them the curator will loan to teachers or others a set of common birds, a set of the principal types of Indian implements, a set of common minerals or a set of shells. It is expected that much greater facilities in this line can be offered in coming years.

"On request the director and curator give lectures on natural history

topics, illustrating them by means of lantern slides or by actual specimens from the museum. This work of giving lectures on natural history topics and furnishing loan collections to teachers is only beginning. The management feel sure that it will develop rapidly. That it is appreciated by our people is shown by the attendance of visitors, which averages 10,000 per month. It is open every day in the year.

"Few cities of the size of Scranton have such a beautiful and well equipped museum. It is certainly a fitting and a lasting monument to the broad-minded and enthusiastic founder, Dr. Isaiah F. Everhart."

Connell Park was acquired before Nay-Aug, having been donated to the city by Hon. William Connell in 1891. It is situated near the southeastern boundary of the city, and while not so elaborately laid out as Nay-Aug, is doubtless a great boon to that section.

In opening Price street, west of North Main avenue, in 1911, the city acquired a single lot about 50x160, which was devoted to park uses. Even though so small, it is proving a great blessing to that congested district as a summer resting and breathing place. Its constant use in summer by women and children shows not only the value of such breathing spots but their absolute need in all sections of the city as conservator of health.

Robinson Park.—The latest park acquisition and one which in the near future is to rival Nay-Aug in its beauty and use is Robinson Park. This is situated on East mountain, about a half-mile south of Nay-Aug Park, and extends to the eastern boundary line of the city. On one corner of this plot is a beautiful spring or lake, covering about four acres, called Mountain Lake, which when the park is properly laid out will prove a great feature of its beauty and popularity. The park was practically the gift of Mrs. Mina Robinson in 1911. Her letter to the city council of Scranton explains her purpose in the gift and is given herewith:

"Scranton, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1911.

"To the Council of the City of Scranton:

"Gentlemen:—Being desirous of assisting your honorable body in establishing a system of parks in the city of Scranton I submit herewith a proposition whereby the city may acquire forty-four acres of land in the twelfth and nineteenth wards of the city, together with Mountain Lake and the right of way from said lake to Elm street.

"I will convey free of charge to the city a strip of land southwest of Mountain road, in the twelfth and nineteenth wards, consisting of twenty-four acres, more or less, and will convey to the city for the price or sum of \$2,500 the body of water, a portion of which is on the above-mentioned twenty-four acres, which body of water is commonly known and called Mountain Lake, and consists of something over three acres, together with a right of way from said Mountain Lake to Elm street. The only condition imposed is that the land and lake shall be used for park purposes only, and maintained by the city for such purpose, and as a memorial to my late sons, Edmund and Robert, the same shall be known and called officially Robinson Park. * * * *

"Respectfully submitted,

"MINA ROBINSON."

It will thus be seen that the city's park property lies mostly on the east side of the Lackawanna. The north end and the west side have not yet been provided for. Negotiations were begun last year, and are still pending, looking to the acquisition of a large tract of land on the West mountain for park purposes, and this has every prospect of early success. Mr. Thomas Phillips is the present head of the bureau of parks. He has had charge of all our parks from the beginning and has proved an enthusiastic and efficient manager.



CHAPTER VIII.

FURTHER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

We have already given an account of the building of the Leggett's Gap and the Delaware and Cobb's Gap railroads, and their consolidation into the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, with its early connections to New York. In this chapter we propose to trace the origin and growth of the various other railroads which have contributed to the upbuilding of our city.

The first of these following the Lackawanna was the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad, which was incorporated April 5, 1852. The following were the incorporators: George W. Woodward (afterward chief justice of Pennsylvania), Horatio W. Nicholson, George M. Hollenback, Thomas Meyers, William McKelvey, Reuben W. Weaver, Charles R. Paxton, Morris E. Jackson, James S. Campbell, Edward H. Baldy, Noah S. Prentis, John K. Grotz, John P. Grove, Thomas Brandon, William Koom, James Harvey, Henderson Gaylord, William C. Reynolds, Charles Dorrance, Andrew Bedford, John Bennett, William Sweetland, Samuel Benedict, Thomas Smith, William Merrifield, Benjamin H. Throop, Samuel Hoyt and Samuel Wadhams. Its capital stock was 18,000 shares at fifty dollars each—\$350,000. Its enabling clauses provided that it should have "the right to construct a railroad commencing at the village of Scranton, in the county of Luzerne, or at any point within two miles thereof, and running by the villages of New Troy and Kingston, in the same county, and by way of Berwick to Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, by such route and by such grades as can be conveniently obtained, and to connect with any other railroad" * * * and to cross streams construct bridges and build branch or lateral roads, etc.

Section 4 gives them the right to extend their road to Danville, in Montour county, and to connect with any railroad improvements at the latter place, and for that purpose to increase their capital stock to any amount not exceeding \$300,000 additional in shares of fifty dollars each.

By a supplemental act, approved March 3, 1853, the company was authorized to increase its capital stock \$500,000, and to extend its line from Bloomsburg to connect with the Sunbury and Erie railroad or the Susquehanna railroad at the town of Sunbury, or northward thereof at any point in the counties of Northumberland and Lycoming.

A supplement, approved April 5, 1855, authorizes the road to connect with the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie railroad at any point in Columbia county, not more than three miles from Bloomsburg, "and said company shall not be required to locate their road to or through said town of Bloomsburg."

The road was opened in 1858 and later extended to Northumberland to connect with the Northern Central railroad to Philadelphia and Elmira.

By agreement of the stockholders of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, consummated at the Wyoming House, in Scranton, June 16, 1873, under the provisions of the act relating to railroad companies, passed May 16, 1861, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company was consolidated and merged with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The following is a copy of the certificate of merger.

"Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.
 "PENNSYLVANIA, SS. "Harrisburg, June 23, A. D. 1873.
 "Secretary's Office.

"I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the certificate of merger and consolidation by and between the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company as the same remains on file in this office.
 [L.S.]

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the secretary's office to be affixed the day and year above written.

"M. S. QUAY,
 "Secretary of the Commonwealth."

The Erie Railway Company, formerly the Pennsylvania Coal Company.
 —The Pennsylvania Coal Company, the chief factor in the growth of Dunmore, has undoubtedly contributed largely to the growth of our city. It was organized in 1838, with a capital of \$200,000, as a railroad and mining company, having in contemplation chiefly the mining of coal and transporting the same to market. It was empowered to hold not exceeding 1,000 acres of coal land and to build a gravity railroad from Pittston to connect with the Delaware and Hudson canal at some point along the Wallenpaupack creek, in Wayne county. For nearly a decade this company confined its operations to the mining of coal about Pittston and shipping down the river by canal. The Washington Coal Company incorporated about the same time with a capital of \$300,000, and power to hold 2,000 acres of coal lands, and the Luzerne and Wayne Railroad Company, incorporated in 1846, with a capital of \$500,000, and authority to construct a railroad from the Lackawanna to the Lackawaxon, were purchased, and by act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, passed in 1849, were merged in the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The building of this gravity road was under the supervision of James Archbald, engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, but the engineer in immediate charge of the work was William R. Moffet, an engineer who had had experience in gravity road construction in the Lehigh region. It was commenced in 1848 and completed in 1849. It ran along the side of Moosic mountain, intersecting the eastern edge of Providence township,

passing through Cobb's Gap at Dunmore. Its influence upon our territory and people for the first three or four decades was chiefly from its gravity planes, numbers 5, 6 and 7. Small villages clustering about each of these planes were veritable hives of industry from the frequent transits of sections of coal trains, called "trips." These cars ran by gravity from the top of one plane to the foot of the next, varying in distance according to the topography of the land. The planes varied in height, some of them being upwards of 1,000 feet slope. Number 5 plane was near what is now the outlet of Lake Scranton. Numbers 6 and 7 in Dunmore—the former having given its name to the section of that borough where the general offices and principal shops of the Erie railroad now stand. The hauling of these trips of coal cars up and down these planes was always a matter of great interest—especially to the novice—the enormous weight involved, the height and steepness of the planes—and the rapidity of movement made the sight a thrilling one. They were therefore a public curiosity and were the goal of frequent sight-seeing visitors. Whilst a sixty-mile ride over this gravity road from Dunmore to Hawley and return not only afforded the traveler many magnificent views of rugged mountain scenery, but an ample supply of that giddy sense of danger usually so much enjoyed by tourists. The little car—named the "Pioneer"—in which the passenger was whisked crazily along over mountain and through ravine at a speed which to the novice threatened instant destruction at every turn and twist of the winding road still stands, a curiosity and certainly a miracle of preservation, in Nay-Aug Park. These gravity roads were not built like the locomotive roads. The track as a whole constituted a continuous loop, from starting place back to starting place. In other words there were two tracks, known as the heavy or going track and the light or return track. The loaded cars starting at Pittston were taken over the various planes on the heavy track to Hawley, unloaded, and then shunted around on to the light or return track and by another route back to Pittston.

This loop of tracks consisted of a series of ascending and descending planes. There were no level tracks. The ascending planes were hoisting or power planes. The descending were gravity planes, except where going down steep mountain grades made lowering power necessary. These power planes were from 1,000 feet to 1,200 feet slope, on a ten per cent. grade, or ten feet to the hundred, and were used to go up and down mountain grades, and at the same time get headway for the cars to run by gravity. The loaded cars were taken up the first plane at Pittston and held at its head until enough for a trip had been hoisted, when they were connected and the "trip" sent forward by gravity to the foot of the second plane, where the same work was repeated, and so on to destination. The gravity planes descended on a grade of forty-four feet per mile—enough to give ample speed to the trips, especially the loaded trips—a speed averaging about fifteen miles per

hour, which was the limit of safety. Occasionally there were stretches where a speed of twenty miles per hour could be made, but more often ten and even five or six miles per hour was the limit of prudent running. The tracks were narrow and the road was exceedingly crooked. The longest gravity "loaded" track plane was fourteen and twenty one-hundredths miles; the longest "light track," or return plane, was twenty and seventy-two one-hundredths miles. The tracks were four feet three inches gauge and the wooden cars had a capacity of four long tons each.

The "trips" were in charge of brakemen called "runners," loaded trips having generally one on the first car in charge, and an assistant on the middle or rear, depending on the size of the "trip," and this size depended again on the weather and condition of the track. Wet or icy tracks compelled a shortening of the train. In fine weather the runner's job was not particularly bad—though very monotonous, but in bad or cold weather the work was not only hazardous but often times the runner, exposed to the rigors of winter, suffered the greatest hardship.

The first president of this company (1849) was Mr. William R. Griffith. He was succeeded in 1850 by Mr. Irad Hawley, who in turn was succeeded in 1852 by Mr. John Ewen. On the opening of the road, in 1850, Mr. James Archbald, chief engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, was made general superintendent, dividing his time between the two companies. Mr. Moffet was in immediate charge of the road, Mr. John B. Smith in charge of the machinery, and Mr. John Hosie of the mining department. Three of these gentlemen later became much identified with the industrial and social affairs of our city—Mr. James Archbald as chief engineer of the Lackawanna, and for many years a prominent resident; Mr. John B. Smith, later for many years general manager and president of the Pennsylvania Company, though residing in Dunmore, was identified with nearly all the early enterprises of this community; Mr. John Hosie, who organized the Fairlawn Coal Company in this city, elsewhere mentioned, and later resided here many years until his death. In 1875 the capital stock of the company was \$3,200,000, with a shipping capacity of 2,000,000 tons of coal per annum. In 1884 it reconstructed its road into a regular gauge locomotive railroad, doing away with all its planes; its vast amount of hoisting machinery and engines going into the scrap heap. In that year it entered our city as a regular passenger and freight carrying road, building its station at the corner of Washington avenue and Pine street.

On January 1, 1901, it passed into the possession of the Erie Railway Company, which from that time has continued to operate the railroad under its own name as a branch. The coal business is continued under the old corporate name of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Of this company Mr. John B. Smith succeeded Mr. Archbald as superintendent in 1852, or 1853, and continued in this office until his death in 1895. He was succeeded by

his son, George B. Smith, until he resigned in 1901. He was succeeded by Mr. William A. May as general manager, March 21, 1901. On December 1, 1911, Mr. May was made vice-president and general manager, and February 13, 1913, he was made president and general manager. On the resignation of Mr. George B. Smith the office of superintendent was abolished, but on December 1, 1911, it was revived and Mr. William W. Inglis was made general superintendent. The present officers are: William A. May, president; T. S. Pendreigh, assistant to president; W. W. Inglis, general manager; C. H. Fredericks, auditor; F. H. Wright, secretary and treasurer; A. J. Mellon, assistant treasurer; C. F. Hurd, assistant secretary. The present capital of the company is \$5,000,000. Its holdings of coal lands consists of 12,342.80 acres; its output of coal, 600,000 tons per annum.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad Company.—This company was the pioneer in mining and shipping coal from the Lackawanna Valley. Its first shipment to New York was made from its mines in Carbondale in 1829. This was at least a year before the advent of the appropriate and euphonious name of Carbondale. The location was then called Ragged Island, the name given to the spot where some Rhode Island squatters first built their log house, near a small island then made by the Lackawanna river. Whether this queer name was in partial commemoration of the state from whence these squatters came or otherwise tradition does not state. The venerable Mr. C. E. Lathrope (now in his ninety-third year), editor and proprietor of the Carbondale Leader, tells us that he believes the great author, Washington Irving, originated and gave the name Carbondale to this mining village in 1829. He says Mr. Irving was one of the first directors of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and visited the mines in 1829; that on his return to New York there was shipped to the mines some goods marked "Carbondale," which was the first knowledge the mine villagers had of the name, and from that time the village was called Carbondale, the name dating probably from 1829. Not until upwards of three decades later did the Delaware and Hudson Company become a factor in the making of our city. Indeed, its position and influence—particularly in its control of the coal market, as noticed in a previous chapter—was against rather than favorable to our growth and development. The old proverb, "Nothing succeeds like success," proved doubly true here, for the ability of those engaged in mining and shipping coal at this point to meet and overcome the opposition of the older company and make a market demand for "Scranton Coal" as the Lackawanna Company did, thus proving the real excellence of this coal, may have been the means of inducing the Delaware and Hudson Company to come into our territory, which it did a few years later, first extending its road to Olyphant and thence building a locomotive road to Scranton and connecting with the Union railroad to Wilkes-Barre and south. It there established a passenger and freight depot at Pine Brook (now Wyoming

and Olive streets) ; another at Green Ridge, at Marion street and Sanderson avenue, still in use, and the same old ramshackle structure ; and another and more pretentious structure at Providence, which, with the one at Pine Brook, have long since been discontinued. Since its entrance into our territory this great corporation has been one of the large factors in the growth of our city, which makes a sketch of its history appropriate to this work.

The company had its origin in an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed in March, 1823, granting authority to one Maurice Wurts to "Improve the navigation of the River Lackawaxen." The following are its interesting enabling sections :

(Section 1). "So as to make a good and safe descending navigation at least once in every six days, except when the same may be obstructed by ice or floods, from or near Wagner's Gap, in the county of Luzerne, to from or near Rix's Gap, in the county of Wayne, to the mouth of the said river Lackawaxen, with a channel not less than twenty feet wide and eighteen inches deep, for arks and rafts, and of sufficient depth of water to float down boats of the burthen of 100 barrels or ten tons."

(Section 3). "Authorizes Maurice Wurts, his heirs and assigns, 'to make a complete slack water navigation from or near Wagner's Gap aforesaid, or from or near Rix's Gap aforesaid, to the river Delaware, at or near the mouth of the river Lackawaxen, so as to admit a safe and easy passage for loaded boats, arks and other vessels up as well as down said river Lackawaxen and any one of the streams emptying into the same'."

A month later—April, 1823—the Legislature of New York incorporated the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, with authority "to cut a canal and make a complete slack-water navigation between the rivers Delaware and Hudson." The objects of the promoters of this enterprise was to open an outlet to the seaboard from the anthracite coal fields of Lackawanna Valley. The work on the canal was begun July 13, 1826, from Rondout on the Hudson and was completed so that boats went from the Hudson to the Delaware in 1827, and to Honesdale in 1828, from thence a gravity railroad—the first on this continent—was constructed over the Moosic mountain to Ragged Island—now Carbondale. The whole being completed in 1829. The first shipment of coal was made in 1829 (though the mines had been more or less in operation for at least five years, the coal being hauled by teams to Honesdale and other places). This was practically the first shipment of coal from the Lackawanna Valley to any market, and consisted of 7,000 tons.

In April, 1825, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an "act authorizing the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company by and with the consent of Maurice Wurts to improve the navigation of the river Lackawaxen in the manner provided by the act of March 13, 1823." The official title of the company was the President, Managers and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Mr. William Ross Moffett was in charge of the

construction as chief engineer. Mr. James Archbald comes upon the scene as his assistant in 1825, and remains with the company in charge of the road and mines until 1851. It is alleged that Mr. William Wurts, a brother of Maurice, was the pioneer in projecting this canal and railroad; that as early as 1822 he had explored the region, acquired much valuable coal land, and had sought out a route through which a road could be built to the northern coal fields. His name, however, does not appear in the early legislation creating the Delaware and Hudson Company, and giving it chartered privileges. Maurice and John Wurts seem to be the active movers in those pioneers days. Being brothers, it is more than probable that all worked together, William being the leader. They certainly were noble prophets of industry! Splendidly heroic and far-sighted as was their undertaking at that early day, they yet builded a thousand-fold better than they knew. Could these pioneers arise from their graves and behold the giant growth and strength to which the infant they then gave birth to has attained during the ninety years that have passed it is hardly possible to imagine their amazement. Its mining operations now extend almost continuously from Carbondale to Nanticoke, and it ranks among the heaviest of the great shippers of coal, whilst its railroad lines for passenger, freight and coal extends through the great State of New York into Canada, covering, direct and indirect, six hundred and thirty miles of track. These ninety years of growth have not been without their vicissitudes. It required a half-century of hard work—uphill work—to get the concern upon a reasonably paying basis. In 1835 this company fitted up the ferry boat "Essex," plying between New York and Jersey City, with Nott's patent grates for burning anthracite coal, to advertise the advantages of their product as a fuel. Expensive advertising! Yes. But when we recall the fact that all other ferry boats were burning the only known fuel in general use—wood! and how fitful and unsatisfactory such fires usually were in public places as compared with the glowing substantial heat of anthracite coal we can see how effective the advertising was.

The gravity railroad of the Delaware and Hudson was extended in 1845 to Archbald, where it had opened additional mines. The village which immediately sprang up was named after its then general manager, Mr. James Archbald. In 1858 it had opened mines at a point down the valley where Olyphant now stands (named for one of the presidents of the company) and had extended its gravity road to that point. In 1860 it came to Scranton, opening what is known as the Von Storch mine on North Main avenue and extended its road to that mine by a narrow-gauge locomotive railroad. In 1863 it extended its railroad into the central city, establishing a station at the place, where later it built a substantial four-story office building on the corner of Vine street and Mifflin avenue. During the year 1900 it changed all its railroad trackage to the regular locomotive gauge and motive power,

abandoning all its gravity plants and tracks and rebuilding practically new roads. During this year also, by act of the Legislature of New York, its ponderous, unwieldy name of the President, Managers and Company of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company was changed to its present short, simple and business-like form, the Delaware and Hudson Company.

In 1894 the station at Vine street was abandoned and its present handsome station and office building was erected on lower Lackawanna avenue. Its operations are now carried on under two corporate heads—its coal mining under the name of the Northern Coal and Iron Company; its railroad operations under the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company.

The Union Coal Company.—In 1866 this company was organized with E. A. Quintard, of New York, as president; S. L. Crosby, treasurer; Joseph J. Albright, general agent; John Atticus Robertson, engineer. The company opened a mine near what is now Mill Creek, three to four miles north of Wilkes-Barre. It was soon merged with the Howard Coal and Railroad Company, and with the latter's chartered privileges immediately commenced building a railroad to Scranton to connect with the Delaware and Hudson system. The road was built by Mr. J. Atticus Robertson as engineer and manager. Soon after the completion of the road the company passed into the hands of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, under a twenty years' lease, which operated the road under the name of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Company. Its one station in the city was a modest wooden structure at the end of Bridge street, near the gas works. At the expiration of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company lease in 1886, it passed into the control of the Delaware and Hudson Company, and is now a part of their system.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.—In 1868-69 this company became the lessee, under a 999 years' lease, of the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's railroad. The Union railroad, as stated elsewhere, had on completion in 1866 been leased to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who operated it as a section of the Lehigh and Susquehanna division, running from Easton to Scranton. It continued operating under this name, though under the control and management of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, until the expiration of the lease with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company in 1886, when the Union railroad passed into the hands of the Delaware and Hudson Company and the Central Railroad of New Jersey built their own road from Wilkes-Barre to Scranton. They built a station at the westerly end of the Lackawanna avenue bridge, where their new and sumptuous station building is now in process of erection. Since 1886 this road has been a very active and important factor in the growth of our city, by reason of its quick traffic connections to Philadelphia through both the Wyoming and Lehigh valleys.

The Ontario and Western Railway Company.—This company was organized in 1886 to build a railroad from New York westward to the lakes. It came into Scranton on a lateral branch from Cadonia, New York, July 1, 1890. It has three stations in the city, its main depot being at the westerly end of the Lackawanna avenue bridge, the second at Park Place, and the third at Providence, at the Lackawanna river bridge on East Market street. Its mission to Scranton was of course to tap the anthracite coal fields. For this purpose it purchased in 1899 all the coal mines and coal holdings of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, through its subsidiary company, the Scranton Coal Company. Through this company it has become one of the largest and most active miners and shippers of coal from under our city. Its total shipments of coal from Scranton and vicinity for the year ending June 30, 1913, was 4,019,015 gross tons, from which it derived a revenue of \$4,651,871. The company operates 506.79 miles of track, mostly through New York state. This does not include its second tracks. The Scranton division from Cadonia is double tracked. This road gives our city an almost direct outlet to and through the New England states via Poughkeepsie bridge, connecting with the New York, New Haven and Hartford system. The company's capital stock is: Common, \$63,000,000; preferred, \$2,000,000. Its bonded indebtedness, \$32,000,000. Cost of plant and equipment, \$82,911,764.50. (Annual report to June 30, 1913, of president).

Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company.—Early in the year 1900, Mr. George A. Lee, of Philadelphia, with his associates, among them Mr. William Connell, of this city, conceived the plan of constructing a high-grade electric railroad, with the third rail system, between Carbondale and Wilkes-Barre, passing through Scranton, and general railroad charters were obtained from the state of Pennsylvania for the following companies: Scranton and Northeastern Railroad Company, Central Valley Railroad Company, Northern Lackawanna Railroad Company.

A syndicate was organized for the purpose of constructing the line from Scranton to Wilkes-Barre, and contracts entered into for the engineering, grading, masonry, equipment, etc., the active work of construction having been commenced early in the year 1901. The standard of construction adopted was very high, a ruling grade of two per cent. having been established for the main line, and the bridges were designed to carry the heaviest equipment in steam railroad service at that time.

It was considered advisable to operate the property under the name of Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company, and the name of the Northern Lackawanna railroad was accordingly so changed March 17, 1913. This company leased the road and equipment of the other companies and operated the property as a whole until June 20, 1913, when all the companies were merged into one, the name of Lackawanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad Company being retained. A short and euphonious popular name was

desired, and according a prize was offered for suggestions, including a device, or trade mark. A combination of two suggestions was made, embodying the three rails, typical of a "third rail" operation, and a wreath of laurel with the name of "Laurel Line." The hills through which the line runs are covered with mountain laurel, which renders this name particularly appropriate.

Passenger service was instituted May 25, 1903, on the line between Scranton and Pittston, freight service being commenced August 1, 1903. On September 15 operation was extended to Plains, and on December 16, 1903, to Wilkes-Barre. The Dunmore branch was completed and placed in operation on June 20, 1904. It was impossible to avoid the heavy grades over the hill at South Scranton, and a tunnel was constructed, having a length between portals of 4,747 feet. In constructing this tunnel part of one of the abandoned mine gangways was used. This was placed in operation October 19, 1905.

The original policy of "a passenger train every twenty minutes" between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre has been followed, with the addition of thirteen limited trains in each direction on week days, with one stop only at Pittston; the trains consisting of one, two, or three cars, as may be required to afford ample accommodation, all under the control of one motorman. Freight service is operated on a frequent schedule. The Adams Express Company operates over this line, in connection with the Pennsylvania railroad. The line at Wilkes-Barre connects with the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley systems. The rolling stock of the company consists of two electric freight locomotives; twenty-three electric coaches, having a seating capacity of sixty-four each; seven combination passenger and baggage cars; and thirty-seven freight cars of all descriptions. The electric equipment carries motors of 11,700 horsepower. The power station of the company at Scranton has a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts, which is at all times ample for any service the road is able to perform.

There has been a consistent growth of business from the first, and the company now handles over four million passengers annually, while the freight tonnage is rapidly increasing. The road has not yet been built beyond Dunmore. When it will be completed to Carbondale, as originally projected is a problem. This road, on account of its frequent, rapid, dustless and very efficient service, is the most popular line entering our city. One does not have to think much of time-tables, as trains are so frequent; missing one train the wait is only twenty minutes for another. And the service is, and continues throughout the twenty-four hours, prompt and rapid; the time of the limited being only thirty-five minutes to Wilkes-Barre. The importance of this superb electric railroad to the prosperity and growth of our city will be better appreciated when it is realized that it daily brings to our doors an average of more than 10,000 people. Two hundred

and fifty-eight passenger trains arrive at and depart from its Scranton terminal every twenty-four hours. More than that, it has absorbed and brought into active industrial use a large part of the land vacated by the removal to Buffalo of the plant of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. It produces its own electricity for the operation of its road, and also supplies electric power to manufacturing concerns along its line.

Scranton Street Railway System.—On March 23, 1865, Hon. A. B. Dunning (father of A. B. Dunning, civil engineer); David R. Randall, an attorney located at Providence; George Tracey, A. Bennett and Samuel Raub obtained a charter under the name of the People's Street Railway of Luzerne County for a line of horse cars to run between Scranton, Hyde Park, Providence and Dunmore. The capital stock was \$50,000, divided into five hundred shares of \$100 each. The road was immediately built, and commenced running on regular schedule time of one car each way once every hour. This line did not follow North Main avenue, as the road now runs, but ran out on what are now Penn and Capouse avenues, then known as the Abington road, to the old Delaware and Hudson tracks at Larch street, thence down said tracks to Green Ridge street, thence across the river and along the western bank of the river to Providence.

On the 27th of March, 1866, George Sanderson Sr., Jacob Robinson, George S. Kingsbury, Peter Byrne, A. H. Renshaw, William Breck, Joseph Godfrey, James S. Slocum and William N. Chittenden obtained a charter for a street passenger railway under the name of the Scranton and Providence Passenger Railway Company. Its capital stock was \$30,000, divided into 1,500 shares of twenty dollars each. The quaint language of the enabling section reads as follows: "That said company is authorized to construct a railway to be used exclusively with horsepower." The act specifies its route as follows: "Commencing on Lackawanna at or near the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad (the old depot where the freight house now stands opposite Franklin avenue) and thence up Franklin to Spruce street; thence up Spruce to Wyoming avenue; thence up Wyoming avenue to the upper boundary line of said borough; thence by such route to and such point in the borough of Providence as the directors of said company shall think most practicable and advantageous." The road was immediately built, and followed the above route to Sanderson avenue and East Market street only. It soon sold out to the People's Company, which consolidated the lines and operated them under a single schedule. In the consolidation agreement it was stipulated that a car should be run each way from Scranton to Providence "as often as once an hour from 7.00 a. m. to 10.00 p. m. except Sundays, and on Sundays to run as often as will accommodate those wishing to attend the churches and Sunday schools." Mr. ——— Pearce was the general and indefatigable superintendent of this primitive road for ——— years, and Mr. William Matthews was its president and

general manager. It was no unusual thing to see these gentlemen in the harness, either as driver or conductor, whenever stress of storm or other unusual conditions made horse or mule navigation" difficult—which, with the poor roadbeds of those days, was not infrequent. It is safe to say that the hourly service, even though the fare was ten cents and they were not over punctilious about being on time between far away Providence corners—it was over two miles with scarcely a house between—was a greater accommodation to the public and better appreciated than the five-minute electric service of to-day at a nickel. In those days people didn't mind being landed in five or six inches of mud, or in a snow bank, for that matter. Such things were the merest incidents; the ride in the "hoss cars" compensated for all drawbacks. The cars were popularly known as "bob-tail" cars. The driver mounted in front with a cash box beside him for the fares. The passenger entered from the rear, and was supposed to walk the length of the car and deposit his fare in the box, the driver stopping his car to make change if necessary. A sonorous bell attached to a strap was at the driver's elbow, not for the purpose of ringing up the fares but to call the attention of any luckless wight who may have sat down before making his pilgrimage to the box. If one jingle of the bell failed, another and more vigorous one followed, until the delinquent—now the cynosure of all eyes—sheepishly passed up his fare. The reversal of the car for the return trip was usually by a small turntable in the road at the end of the line, but where there was no turn table, or when the latter was—in winter—frozen up, or for other reason out of commission, which was not infrequent, the driver simply drove off the track, described a wide circle with his car and came back on the track, which, to hit the rails exact, required considerable skill, besides the help in the way of directing of several bystanders. If he did not "hit" all right the car had to be backed for another try, and this required the driver to dismount from his seat, back his mules with one hand, whilst with his shoulder he pushed the car back, an operation the small boy delighted in, because it was usually accompanied with a good deal of profanity and perturbation. The "schedule" in those days was as remorseless as the laws of "the Medes and Persians, which changeth not." Therefore, there were no extra cars for any purpose—no theatre cars. But, on extraordinary occasions, extra cars were obtained on a guaranty of a certain number at double or treble fares, and a sufficient persuader to the driver. In its general traffic, however, there was a spirit of accommodation which the present generation ought to appreciate; for example, the cars stopped wherever a passenger wished to get on or off, and, whilst it is said two cars cannot pass on the same track, this feat was frequently accomplished by one car driving off one side whilst the other passed, or each driving off one wheel and passing with the outer wheel bumping the ties, to the delectation of the passengers. Again, there was no danger to passengers from overspeeding. The distance

to Providence, a little over two miles was made in a half-hour, if the horses or mules didn't balk, or if there was any good reason for being on time; otherwise, if they reached the terminus in time to start back at the next hour, all was well. Happily for that generation, the strenuousness of the gait was not calculated to induce nervous prostration.

THE ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

There was little change in street railway matters until 1886. This year marks an epoch in its history, as well as in the history of passenger railway traffic the world over, for it was the beginning of the development of the marvelous modern electric railway traction system, now in use everywhere. In this year the Scranton Suburban Railway Company was organized. Mr. Edward B. Sturges was president; Colonel George Sanderson (son of Mr. George Sanderson, first president of the Scranton and Providence Street Railway Company, who was now deceased), secretary; Thomas F. Torrey, treasurer, who, with Orlando S. Johnson, John L. Hull, James W. Garney and J. Benjamin Dimmick, were directors. This was the first street railway in the world built to be equipped and operated with electricity. This is not saying nor claiming that it was the "first successful electric railway," although that claim, in a strict sense, might be substantiated. In several places the possibilities of successful operation of street cars by electricity had been demonstrated, and, in at least two cities, old horse car roads had for short distances been transformed into electric roads, and for some months had been in operation with some success. But to Scranton certainly belongs the credit of having organized, built, equipped and successfully operated the first electric street railway on strict lines of modern electrical engineering. The others were makeshifts and only partially successful. The Suburban was built on new lines embodying all that was then known of electrical traction engineering. The road required to be much more substantially built than the old horse car affairs. Indeed, it came much nearer the locomotive equipment, with heavier rails, more substantial roadbeds and much larger and better furnished cars. One evidence of the primacy of this enterprise as stated is the fact that Mr. Van Depoele, the inventor of the electric system then used, was here to superintend the construction of the road and the installation of the electric machinery. He deemed the experiment so important that he gave it his own supervision. The construction of the road was begun July 6, 1886, was completed to Green Ridge the following November, and the first trial trip was made on the 29th of that month. On this trial trip Mr. Van Depoele had charge of the car, with Mr. C. E. Flynn (who had installed the electric machinery), in charge of the motor. Of this trip Mr. Sturges says: "The tests were not altogether successful, owing to slight defects in the machinery and the icy condition of the tracks. These defects were soon remedied, and on the evening of No-

vember 30, 1886, the passengers returning to Green Ridge from Henry M. Stanley's lecture¹ had their first five-cent ride to that part of the city." Of the equipment of the Suburban, Mr. Sturges says: "Our cars were the finest that had ever been built. Some of them were pullmans, the inside being finished of mahogany. These cost \$1,800 each, without machinery. This amount would pay for at least three cars of the present style. Kept scrupulously clean, with freshly uniformed conductors and motormen and electric lights (then a great novelty), they excited the imagination of all visitors. I especially remember a party of gentlemen from the Metropolis who declared repeatedly that New York had nothing in the street car line to touch that of Scranton. * * * In 1902 two of these cars were still running on the Dunmore line—the beautiful mahogany finish being carefully painted over. One of them was exhibited by the Van Depoele Company at the New Orleans exposition of that year, as the finest they could turn out. The original device for taking the current from the wire was a four- or eight-wheel 'carrier' that traveled on top of the 'conducting table'. It was quite heavy, and when it fell on the roof of a car, as it frequently did, nervous passengers jumped. Many of the improved devices in use at the present time were invented or perfected in the Scranton shops. The present trolley device was one of them." The value of this improvement (now in universal use) will be appreciated when the defects of the old "hanging carrier" are seen. One car had no less than thirty-one holes knocked through its roof during the first three months of its running by this carrier, and these holes did not include the multitude of times it fell in the street, to the great danger of life and limb. The remounting of this "carrier" was no small job. When it fell in the mud or dust it had to be cleansed; then on the end of a long pole, laboriously hoisted over and on to the wire. Yet so great was the success of the electric cars that scarcely a day passed that did not witness parties here from cities far and near to observe its operation, one party coming from California. Nevertheless, it must not be supposed that this epoch-making advance in passenger traction service was at this time an assured success for its promoters. On the contrary, up to this time, it had been only an experiment. Little was known of the uses or eccentricities of this (even at present writing) almost unknowable power—electricity. It required, therefore, no little faith and a large amount of courage to put up the amount of money involved to demonstrate the utility of what many wiseacres freely prophesied was a crazy experiment. The directors of the Suburban were all men of energy and courage, but Edward B. Sturges was the man of faith and foresight, whose indomitable pluck and energy, next to that of Mr. Van Depoele himself, made the enterprise a success. If the latter is entitled to the credit of being the discoverer or inventor of electrical traction, Mr. Sturges is entitled to the credit of having

(1). Stanley's great lecture on Africa, and his finding of David Livingstone.

first proved in a practical way its utility, and so, of having given to the world one of the greatest of the nineteenth century's marvelous achievements. From this well attested fact Scranton justly earned its sobriquet of "The Electric City."

The successful launching of the Scranton Suburban Electric Railway is thus heralded by the Scranton Republican of November 29, 1886. In view of the question of Scranton's primacy in building the first railway to be operated by electricity, and so demonstrating the practicability of electric traction, a somewhat full report of this event seems necessary and is here given. It will be noted that the enterprise, as an experiment, was so important to the inventor (Mr. Van Depoele) that he deemed it necessary to be present to superintend the construction of the road and the installation of the electric machinery, and, when the trial trip of the cars was made, his hand on the "throttle" turned on the first current. If his invention had before this time been practically demonstrated, why the anxiety on his part to see that every step in the building and equipping of this line was correctly done? In this connection the reader will note the closing paragraph of the Republican's report of the 30th of November, 1886: "It looks as though it would be a go." Again, in its further report of the day following, the closing sentence says: "It looks as though Scranton had solved the rapid transit problem."

(From the Scranton Republican, November 29, 1886).

"The New Cars.—The long expected cars for the Scranton Suburban Railway Company arrived from Chicago yesterday and are at the depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. * * * They are long enough to seat thirteen persons on each side on their moquette-covered seats. The outside is painted a dark maroon color, with lighter drab on the ends. In the front is a small compartment where the motor stands in the centre, with room on each end for a man. There are doors on each side of the compartment, but passengers will enter by the rear. In this place is the reversing lever. The crank that works the motor is on top of the box in which it is placed, within easy reach of the driver's hand. The power is applied by cogwheels to the front wheels only. There are hooks on each end of the car to attach it to a train of cars, and an ordinary hand-brake on the rear end. The cars are numbered 2 and 4; on the top band of each, above the windows, is the legend, 'Scranton Suburban Railway'; underneath the windows, 'Adams and Washington Avenues to Green Ridge.' The windows are large and formed of one pane of plate glass, with inside blinds as in ordinary cars, though the workmanship is much finer. The cars are lighted with a large reflector lamp in the center and one at each end. There are mirrors at each end also. * * * The cars are not only the finest street cars ever seen here, they are the best of their kind anywhere. They ride on four wheels placed about a quarter of the way back from each end. The forward or motor wheels are supplied with steel brushes in front. The cars will be placed on the rail to-day and a trial trip will be made if possible this afternoon. The success of the experiment will be watched with great interest by the public generally, whose curiosity in the cars has been aroused by the novel form of propulsion proposed."

(From the Republican of November 30, 1886).

"The Trial Trip; Electric Railway Tested Yesterday.—Yesterday afternoon the cars for the electric street railway were unloaded from the flat cars * * and were drawn to Franklin avenue by four horses, where preparations to test the electric method of propelling the cars were in progress. While Mr. Van Depoele and two electricians were arranging for the start and connecting the 'traveler' with car No. 4 a large crowd gathered on Franklin avenue on either side of the track and awaited developments. In the meantime the car filled up and the passengers on this historic trip discussed the probabilities of the success of the venture. * * * Everything was in readiness for the start when the announcement was made that the telephone wires had been injured by coming in contact with the electric wires and Mr. O. S. Johnson, in company with Electrician Flynn (O. G. Flynn), set out to discover where the wires were crossed. In a short time they returned and announced everything all right. It was then 2.30 p. m. Instantly, Mr. Van Depoele, the inventor of the system, who was at the throttle, turned on the electric current and the car started on its trial trip. The start was easy, without the slightest jerk, and the movement of the car as rapid as it is judicious to run on a crowded thoroughfare. The sharp turn at the corner of Franklin avenue and Spruce street was passed safely, and the car sped along through Spruce street. Penn avenue was reached in three minutes from the time of starting. At this point the speed was increased, and one minute later Wyoming avenue was reached. * * * The car reached Washington avenue in four and one-half minutes from the time of starting, and a half-minute later was brought to a full stop at a point on Spruce street opposite Snyder's livery stable (now Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank). After a wait of four minutes the six Edison incandescent lights lit up the car to a degree dazzling to the eyes of most of the passengers, who enjoyed for the first time in the history of Scranton a ride in a car propelled by electricity and lighted by the same agency. On the return trip several stops were made on Spruce street and the car reached the turntable at the Valley House (corner of Lackawanna avenue and Franklin avenue) in four minutes from the time of starting. The gentlemen who enjoyed the privilege of making the initial trip were: E. B. Sturges, J. Gardner Sanderson, George Sanderson, Dr. G. Edgar Dean, John R. Fordham, Walter M. Dickson, C. E. Lathrope, of the Carbondale Leader; M. S. Cann, M. W. Hawley, M. R. Walter, George Filer, Amos Smith, of Wilkes-Barre; Ira Griffin, superintendent of the road; J. Atlicus Robertson, O. S. Johnson, W. B. Rockwell, James A. Linen, C. J. Van Depoele, S. P. Hull, Robert Reeves, Dr. J. O. Malley, Mr. Wilson, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad; L. N. Kramer, J. M. Everhart, A. B. Dunning, Joseph Levy, T. J. Jennings, A. K. Stiles, and the Republican representative.

"A second trip was immediately made at increased speed, orders having been sent to the station to turn on the full current. This was rather too much, as Mr. Van Depoele also opened the motor valve widely. The result was that the power from an eighty-horse-power generator was turned into a fifteen-horse-power motor. Flashes of fire flew along the rail under the steel brushes attached to the front wheels, and, when the car reached Adams avenue, what is known to electricians as a 'short circuit' was made, thus rendering the motor for the time being useless. The 'traveler' used on this car was then attached to car No. 2, which had been drawn by horses to

Adams avenue, in front of the court house, and it was expected that a test would be made on the grade between Mulberry and Vine streets. The car proved to be faulty and further tests were abandoned for the day. It is evident that the power is ample if it can be brought to bear effectually upon the rail. Yesterday the trouble was that the track was so obstructed by snow and ice that the wheels slipped, but once the rail is clear it looks as though it would be a go."

(From the Republican of December 1, 1886).

"The gentlemen who are interested in running the cars of the Suburban Railway were not satisfied with the result of Monday afternoon's trip, though the fact that car No. 2, with the power really working on only one wheel, was able to pull both cars around the curve at Adams avenue to the Lackawanna rink (now town hall), determined them to make another trial. * * * Accordingly Mr. Stiles, the president of the Van Depoele Company; Mr. Van Depoele, the inventor; Messrs. E. B. Sturges, George Sanderson, James A. Linen, Colonel J. A. Price, Mr. George B. Hand, Mr. Robert Reeves, Mr. W. B. Rockwell and a Republican representative, * * * boarded the car, and the word was given to go ahead."

Then follows an account of the first trip to Green Ridge and return, with a minute account of how the car took the grades—as high as six per cent. near Mr. John Hull's. Mr. Sturges remarking: "If it stands this test, I am satisfied":

"Up the hill went the car, steadily crushing the snow under its wheels. * * The hill at Adams avenue, the longest and steepest on the line, was successfully passed. * * The return trip to Lackawanna Valley House was without incident. * * * The cars at times yesterday attained a speed of twelve miles an hour, but can be made to go much faster. It looks as though Scranton had solved the rapid transit problem. * * * And now to whom is the credit due for bringing the road here?"

The fact of a \$20,000 mortgage to J. A. Lewis, trustee for the bondholders, by the Suburban Electric Railway Company had been recorded is stated. The capital stock of the company is given as \$20,000, with following subscribers: Mrs. Thomas Dickson, \$5,000; estate of George Sanderson, \$3,000; E. B. Sturges, \$4,500; Samuel Robb et al, of Philadelphia, \$3,000; J. W. Garney, O. S. Johnson, Thomas F. Torrey, A. L. Spencer, John L. Hull, C. du Pont Breck and J. Benjamin Dimmick are also stockholders.

This demonstration surely foreshadowed the early passing of the horse car system. The Suburban was within a very few days in condition to run on regular schedule time, though not without some drawbacks, as previously noted. The People's continued the old horse cars for several years.

The Scranton Traction Company, which was organized as a holding company, was chartered October 25, 1892, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 2,000 shares of fifty dollars each. Of this stock Edward E. Deniston, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, held 1,980 shares; John P. Illsley,

of the same place, five shares; Stephen O. Haas, of Chester, Pennsylvania, five shares; C. Ford Stevens, of Philadelphia, five shares; James Richardson Jr., of Providence, Rhode Island, five shares.

The Valley Passenger Railway Company was chartered October 27, 1892, with August Robinson, president; John J. Fahey, Joseph O'Brien, M. W. Collins, George N. Holstead, directors.

Shortly after the organization of the Suburban Company, Colonel L. A. Watres, Alexander J. Connell, Charles E. Chittenden, Arthur H. Christy and Melvin I. Corbett obtained a charter for the Scranton Passenger Railway Company.

Then followed the Nay-Aug Cross Town Railway Company, running to Petersburg (a suburb south of Dunmore, now the tenth ward) and Nay-Aug Park. This road was built and equipped with electricity as its motor power. It was soon consolidated with the Suburban, and operated from the same plant.

Then followed the Scranton and Carbondale Traction Company; the Scranton and Pittston Traction Company, and the Lackawanna Valley Traction Company. It will be noticed that following the electrical demonstration of the Suburban, above described, there were no more horse car charters. All are thereafter traction companies. The Scranton Traction Company now comes to the front and by a grand financial coup swallows all the other traction companies, including the old People's, which as a horse car company now ceases to exist. The details of this absorption are not now obtainable, a conflagration having destroyed all the books and papers. Whether it was a case of the "lean kine swallowing up all the fat kine" must be left to conjecture, with the surmise, however, that none of the "kine" could have been overburdened with fat in those early experimental days. The writer knows of one large block of the People's (horse car stock) that was unloaded gladly at fifty per cent. of its par value. The Scranton Traction Company was itself absorbed by the Scranton Railway Company, a subsidiary company of the American Electric Railway, Light and Power Company of Philadelphia. The Scranton Railway did not come into possession of all these lines until 1900, but those they took over were immediately tractionized, the horse cars speedily disappearing. Long after all our lines had been equipped with the rapid transit system, horse cars were still the slow-coach accommodation of most contemporary cities. New York City, for example, even now (1913) is running horse cars—more than twenty years after they had been banished from our roads. No one feature of our city's growth has done more to bring it a reputation for active, up-to-date business life than this traction feature of its street railways. During the decade and a half of its service in our city the Scranton Railway Company has expended in betterments, extensions of lines, paving and management the enormous sum of over \$8,000,000. It has now in active operation,

centering in our city, in round figures, 100 miles of railway, all equipped with the most modern electric traction machinery and appliances. In 1912 it carried more than 31,000,000 passengers, or an average of about 85,000 per diem, for every day in the year. These figures speak volumes, not only for the efficiency of the system but for the size, enterprise and prosperity of the city.

On the question of Scranton's primacy in demonstrating the practicability of electric traction for street cars—and through them, for all other railway transportation—the following letter from Mr. Edward B. Sturges (for whom personally the credit of that demonstration is claimed) is so confirmatory and authoritative that we publish it as of more than ordinary historic interest:

"Col. F. L. Hitchcock,

"Scranton, Pa.

"New York, July 9, 1913.

"My Dear Colonel:—Your questions as to the Scranton Suburban Railway reached me after I had returned to Connecticut. Have been waiting until I could get more time before replying to them. Even now I am not able to write you as fully as I should like. I will, however, reply in a general way to what you seem to have in mind, which—as I understand it—is to ascertain when Scranton's first electric railway was built. The Scranton Suburban Electric Railway, of which I was president and the principal stockholder, actually commenced operation in November, 1886, and I claim it to have been the first successful electric railway operated in the United States.

"There had been in several places attempts to operate street car lines by electricity, but at the time when ours was started every one of them—with one possible exception (that at Appleton, Wis.)—had been abandoned. Mr. O. S. Johnson and myself, about the time we commenced the construction of the Scranton Suburban (approximately April, 1886), went to every point in the United States where electricity had been tried. Among others I remember Montgomery, Alabama; Richmond, Virginia; South Bend, Indiana. But in none of these places was there being any attempt to operate by electricity, all such attempts having resulted in failure.

"Port Huron is not in the United States, but in Canada, and along the Detroit river, nearly opposite that city. My recollection is that no cars were operated even there, but if so it was in a very small way. In every other place there had been an entire abandonment of the attempts.

"After we had begun the actual building of our road (which, as you may remember, stopped behind my house), I went over to Europe for the purpose of learning whether any electric roads were being successfully operated there. Among other places I went to the extreme north of Ireland, to the Giant's Causeway. The road there was not in operation, apparently abandoned. I went to Frankfort, Germany, at which point an occasional car was said to be run over a short road near that city, but I did not see any.

"Buda-Pesth, the capitol of Hungary, had an extremely advanced underground electric system, something similar—but of course very imperfect—to the present New York underground conduits, but that was not being operated. They were rebuilding it when I was there, hoping to remove some defects, so that as far as I can remember I never had a mile travel any-

where upon any electric road until our own Scranton road was started. It is true, however, that when we ordered our cars from the Pullman Company (the finest cars ever built for street car service, even up to this date) the Pullman people were building a couple of cars for Appleton, Wisconsin (a lumber district). This road was started at about the same time as ours, but whether immediately successful or not I have never been able to learn. It was not an extensive system, but one running out to a suburb.

"In several magazine articles that I have seen Richmond, Virginia, was given the credit for having the first successful electric railway in the United States, but a careful investigation has satisfied me that Richmond was at least six months behind us in any successful operation by electricity. I have time-tables of our Suburban road antedating more than six months any claim that Richmond has ever made that I have heard of.

"I am perfectly well aware that my life has not been in all respects that of a pioneer, but I do claim to have inaugurated and largely paid for the most successful electric railway in the United States, out of which I did not make one cent in money. Not being a street railway man or a financier I sold it for exact cost plus six per cent. interest to a Mr. Bacon, of New York City, who was acting for parties the names of whom I cannot now remember. It soon, however, got into the possession of some Philadelphia people who had gotten control of the People's Street Railway lines and electrified them.

"There is no doubt whatever in my mind that Scranton is entitled to the credit for having inaugurated the first electric railway, and I claim the credit of having been the principal man who secured it for the city. It was Mr. Charles J. Vanderpoele, of Chicago, whose system was used by us, and to him I have always claimed belongs the chief credit for the present magnificent electric railway system of this country. The Thompson-Houston people, who afterwards organized as the General Electric Company, were shrewd enough to see the value of Mr. Vanderpoele's inventions and secured a permanent contract for his employment, which continued up to the time of his death—a few years after the system had been fully developed. For years I had believed that electricity was the coming power, and I either furnished the funds or secured subscriptions to the funds that built the Scranton road.

"Let me know if I can be of any further service to you, and with regards to you and yours, I am,

"Yours very sincerely,

"EDW. B. STURGES."

The Northern Electric Railway Company.—Now the Scranton and Binghamton Railroad Company, is the youngest of the transportation companies of our city, yet it is proving to be one of its greatest feeders. It has opened up and is opening a vast territory that hitherto has been practically foreign to our city. Its convenient train service of palatial cars (every half-hour) to Nicholson brings a rich farming country with a large and well-to-do population to our very doors. Its projection proves a masterpiece of business sagacity, as well as a highly public-spirited enterprise.

The Northern Electric Street Railway Company is the owner and successor of two older railway companies, viz.: the Scranton, Factoryville and Tunkhannock Railway Company, and the Dalton Street Railway Company.

The former company was organized by James P. Dickson, Lewis Carter et al., about 1901. The Dalton Street Railway Company was organized two or three years later by William P. Boland, Thomas A. Wright, Abram Nesbett et al. The former was a railroad enterprise, the latter, as its name indicates, a street railway. Neither of them became operative, but on the organization of the Northern Electric Street Railway Company it became the owner of the franchises of both of the above companies and it was through and upon their franchises and rights of way that this road was built to the points covered by the franchises of those companies.

The Northern Electric Street Railway Company was organized in 1906, with the following directors: A. J. Connell, M. D., T. J. Foster, H. A. Connell, Ezra H. Ripple, William L. Connell, H. C. Reynolds, all of Scranton, and F. L. Fuller, of Long Island City, New York. The following were elected officers of the company: A. J. Connell, M. D., president; Ezra H. Ripple, secretary and treasurer; Richard W. Day, general manager; R. H. Koehler, superintendent of motive power; S. A. Dilley, chief engineer; William R. Corsen, Hartford, Connecticut, consulting electrical engineer.

The original route of the Northern Electric Street railway begins at the corner of North Main avenue and West Market street, Scranton, where it connects with the tracks of the Scranton Railway Company, and terminates at Factoryville and Lake Winola, Wyoming county, a distance of twenty miles. Starting from Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, the cars run over the Scranton Railway Company's Providence line, to Providence Square, two miles, then over this company's line, northeasterly on West Market street through the second and third wards of Scranton, for two miles, then northwesterly through Leggett's Creek Gap (Providence Notch) along the Northern Boulevard and Abington Turnpike and by the State Highway through Chinchilla to Clarks Summit. At Clarks Summit the road leaves the side of the State Highway and is located on a private right of way to Glenburn, Dalton, La Plume, Factoryville and Lake Winola.

The following is taken from official publications of the company:

"The Scranton and Binghamton Railroad Company, directly or through subsidiary companies, operates a high-speed interurban railroad from Scranton to Nicholson, Pennsylvania, with branches to Lake Winola, and furnishes current for light and power purposes to the various intermediate towns and villages, also exclusive street railway service in portions of the first, second and third wards (three of the most populous wards) of the city of Scranton. By virtue of the agreement dated March 8, 1914, to purchase ninety per cent. of the capital stock of the Binghamton Railway Company, this company controls the operation of the latter company.

"The Scranton and Binghamton Railroad Company at present controls approximately seventy-five miles of street and interurban railway and is extending its interurban line from Nicholson, Pennsylvania, to the New York State line, with branches to Montrose and Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, connecting with the Binghamton railway, thus effecting a complete connec-

tion of its systems which will result in large increase in revenue and efficiency and economies in operation. Upon completion of its road, and the double tracking of portions of the system, this company will have in operation about 150 miles of street and interurban railway.

"The following are the subsidiaries owned or controlled by this company: Northern Electric Railway Company—over fifty per cent. of the capital stock owned, also controlled by 990-year lease; Northern Electric Street Railway Company—controlled by the ownership of a majority of the capital stock of the Northern Electric Railway Company, which owns entire capital stock of Northern Electric Street Railway Company; Dalton Street Railway Company—all capital stock owned by Northern Electric Street Railway Company; Northern Boulevard Company—all capital stock owned by Northern Electric Street Railway Company; Abington Turnpike and Plank Road Company—all capital stock owned by Northern Electric Street Railway Company; Lake Winola Park Company—entire capital stock owned by Scranton and Binghamton railroad; Lake Winola Association—over ninety per cent. owned by Scranton and Binghamton railroad; Scranton and Binghamton Traction Company—entire capital stock owned by the Scranton and Binghamton Railroad Company; Binghamton Railway Company—controlled by Scranton and Binghamton Railroad Company, as stated above. A further extension is planned to Owego, New York, which will be built at an early day.

"Capitalization.—Scranton and Binghamton Railroad Company capital stock authorized, \$500,000; issued, \$250,000. Entire capital stock of Scranton and Binghamton Railroad Company owned by Scranton & Binghamton Railway Company, which has an authorized and issued capital of \$6,000,000, all common stock; no bonds. Funded debt, Scranton and Binghamton Railroad Company, authorized \$10,000,000; issued \$6,000,000.

"Franchises.—The Scranton and Binghamton Railroad Company is a Pennsylvania corporation, with a perpetual charter, right of eminent domain, and the right to carry freight and express. It has perpetual (or beyond the life of its bond issue) franchises through the various towns and villages through which its interurban line passes. Through the Northern Boulevard Company it controls the only available entrance into Scranton (a natural gap in the mountains) from the west except at prohibitive cost.

"Physical Properties.—The properties of the Scranton and Binghamton Railroad Company proper, and the Northern Electric, have all been built or constructed within the last six years, are thoroughly modern and in the highest state of efficiency. The power house and plant at Dalton, Pennsylvania, is constructed to take care of (with additional generating units and sub-stations) the requirements of the whole system, including connections and the furnishing of current for light and power along the companies lines and adjacent thereto. The track is seventy-pound 'T' rail, rock ballasted and almost entirely on private right of way, sixty feet wide. The equipment consists of the latest type 'Brill' interurban passenger coaches, combination passenger and baggage cars, equipped with Westinghouse motors, multiple-unit system of control and geared to fifty miles per hour; freight and express cars, coal cars, service cars, snow sweepers, etc. The company has direct track connections with coal breakers in Scranton, thus insuring a continuance of the present economical fuel supply.

"The Binghamton railway properties are well maintained, and with the economies resulting from the improvements contemplated will be in the

highest state of efficiency. The track construction is principally ninety-four-pound and 103-pound steel girder rail on paved street and sixty-pound 'T' on unpaved. There are eight miles of private right of way.

"Territory Served.—The territory served represents two unusually large terminals with an intermediate territory comprising some of the best agricultural, orchard, and dairying country in the states of New York and Pennsylvania; while the character of the population served is exceptionally diversified and remunerative, consisting of a mining and industrial community at one terminal; an unusually large and rich intermediate agricultural and dairying population, and a large and fast growing manufacturing community at the secondary terminal.

"Population—1910 Census.—Scranton, with suburbs, 155,542; Binghamton, with suburbs, 61,036; Scranton to Factoryville and Lake Winola, 7,868; Factoryville, Pennsylvania, to Binghamton, New York, 26,975; total, 251,421.

"An average population per mile, including terminals, of 3,086 for the Scranton and Binghamton interurban line proper, is one of the largest in the United States. Scranton, including its metropolitan area, has a population of over 310,000 (United States Census 1910). The Binghamton railway system serves a population of about 75,000. The main and branch lines of the Scranton and Binghamton Interurban System in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, yet to be built, will give almost the entire county of about 40,000 people more frequent and direct service to the county seat of Montrose.

"Freight and Express.—Freight and express consists chiefly of coal, grain, hay, merchandise, general agricultural products, such as fruit, poultry, fresh meats, milk and dairy products. The present large traffic on the interurban line will be greatly increased by the extension, as a greater part of the new mileage will be entirely out of the wagon-haul zone to the markets. The greater part of this traffic is handled at express rates, ranging from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton. It is estimated that over 4,000 forty-quart cans of milk are produced daily along the route of the Scranton and Binghamton railroad. From indications of present actual business and conditions this company will obtain the transportation of almost all the milk consumed at the terminals on account of its lower rate, more frequent service, and better terminal facilities. This would approximate 2,000 forty-quart cans daily.

"Sale of Current.—The company has a large business along its lines and adjacent thereto from the sale of current, where any of the smaller towns or villages have a lighting system they are supplying power cheaper than it is produced on a small scale.

"Resorts, Parks, Etc.—The Scranton & Binghamton Railroad Company owns Northern Electric Park and Lake Winola, and its main interurban line will pass very close to Heart Lake, Pennsylvania. Montrose in addition to being the county seat of Susquehanna, enjoys considerable reputation as a summer resort and is the summer home of the Torrey Bible School. This company offers the most direct and frequent service to this point. The summer population along the interurban line is considerably in excess of that shown by the census figures. The company receives considerable outside revenue from the Northern Boulevard Company and advertising in cars. The Binghamton Railway Company owns the Binghamton fair grounds and ball park and the Casino amusement resort at Union, New York.

"Earnings.—The Scranton and Binghamton interurban system proper has not as yet attained its normal earning capacity per mile, as it is operat-

ing with but one terminal at present connected. The completion of the extension to Binghamton will add a secondary terminal of over 60,000 population, while the intermediate territory along the extension, which has an average population per mile equivalent to that at present served, will greatly increase the freight and sale of current earnings in addition to those of passengers, which should be equally as great per capita as on the mileage in operation. This connection also means the development of a large through business not at present possible, and a considerable reduction in operating expenses and increase in efficiency.

"The Scranton and Binghamton system proper, as unconnected and with less than normal earnings, is averaging nearly \$11,500 per mile of track. The Binghamton railway system is averaging approximately \$10,000 per mile of track. Allowing the present per capita earnings to the population along the extensions together with the present actual earnings of the systems, the earnings as connected, would be as follows:

Gross	\$1,709,250.00	
Operating expenses	854,625.00	
Net before charges	\$854,625.00	
Deductions:		
Interest \$2,100,000 Binghamton Ry. 5s.....	\$105,000.00	
Binghamton Railway Co., Taxes.....	15,000.00	
Northern Electric Lease Payments.....	30,000.00	
Interest \$6,000,000 Scranton & Binghamton		
Bonds	360,000.00	
Scranton & Binghamton, Taxes.....	25,000.00	\$535,000.00
Net Earnings equivalent to over 5 per cent.		
on \$6,000,000 Scranton & Binghamton		
Railway Stock		\$319,625.00

In 1913 the Northern Electric Railway carried approximately 2,000,000 passengers.

"Future Growth.—The future growth of the property will be well above a ten per cent. annual increase, as the cities of Binghamton and Scranton are both growing rapidly and the territory between the two cities will show an abnormal growth for several years, due to the building of the road, and the geographical conditions which surround Scranton, the largest terminal. The company is at present rapidly developing its electric light and power business, as well as milk, express and freight, which development will probably continue for several years and add much to the natural growth of the property."

The officers and directors of the company are: T. J. Foster, president; F. W. Wollerton, vice-president; W. L. Connell, secretary and treasurer; assistants, F. W. Ogden and S. B. Michael; general manager, R. W. Day. Directors: T. J. Foster, president International Textbook Company, Scranton; W. L. Connell, president Union National Bank, Scranton; C. P. Hagenlocher, broker, member Stock Exchange, Philadelphia; F. L. Fuller, formerly president New York and Queens County Railway Company, Long Island City, New York; J. K. Griffith, Pittston, Pennsylvania, formerly superintendent Latrobe Steel Company; A. J. Connell, physician, medical

director Scranton Life Insurance Company, Scranton; F. W. Wollerton, vice-president Union National Bank, Scranton; G. Tracey Rogers, Binghamton, New York, president Binghamton Railway Company; T. A. James, Ashley, Pennsylvania, president Scranton and Binghamton Traction Company; George R. Bedford, general counsel, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.



CHAPTER IX.

GROWTH.

The old Providence road between Scranton, or Slocum Hollow, and Providence, was the only thoroughfare between the two villages. It ran from Providence along the bluff over the Lackawanna river until it reached "Diamond Flats"—then "Capouse Meadows." Here is said to have been the main village of the "Monseys"—of which "Capoose" or "Capouse" was chief—a branch of the famous "Delaware" tribe of Indians. This meadow or flats was cleared land, which the road crossed diagonally to "Pine Brook," the site of the present bridge; fording the river at this point, it ran along a track partially covering what is now Penn avenue, winding around to the site of Hotel Jermy, avoiding the southwestern corner of the swamp, thence, diagonally, across the present blocks bounded by Wyoming, Spruce, Lackawanna and Adams—all densely wooded—to what is now Mattes street, and thence down over the Roaring Brook in front of the old Brick Grist Mill—still standing—and on to Pittston.

EARLIEST BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

In 1850, Messrs. Sanford Grant, ——— Champin and Joseph Chase erected the first brick store building except the "Company's Store," at this point, on the northwest corner of Wyoming and Lackawanna avenues. It was two stories high. It was used by Mr. Chase as a dry goods store for many years. During the same year another brick store building was erected at the northeast corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues, where the Coyne House now stands, by Mr. ——— Lewis, and was occupied by him as a general store, his family occupying the upper floors. It should be remembered that Lackawanna avenue at this time had but recently been opened and was very much a dirt road. On either side were woods—the rude stumps and roots of the trees which were felled to make room for the road, still ornamented the way; a rough two-plank hemlock sidewalk made footing for the pedestrian on both sides. The building of the Wyoming House at the corner of Wyoming and Lackawanna avenues has been elsewhere noticed. This same year 1850, Dr. B. H. Throop erected a one-story frame residence with office attached in the "Pines"—a beautiful group of pines standing on the north side of Lackawanna avenue midway of the block between Wyoming and Washington avenues. In 1851 the Amsden block—a frame structure used as stores and dwelling, was erected by Mr. Joel Amsden, on the northeast corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues. This building contained the first stationery and bookstore in the valley, conducted by Mr. Amsden and Dr. Leavitt. It remained with some alterations until 1914, the last of old Lackawanna avenue landmarks. Mr. Jonas

Lauer erected a stone building north of Joseph Chase on Lackawanna avenue in 1851, and opened a clothing store. He continued in business here until his death in 1897, when he was succeeded by his son Simon Lauer and his son-in-law Lewis Marks, under the firm name of Lauer & Marks—the palatial store of this firm now covering the entire lot, built on sixty-two years ago. The first dwelling house to be erected away from the immediate neighborhood of the iron works was erected by Mr. Simon Jones, in the forest at the corner of Penn avenue and Spruce street in 1851. The Pioneer house on Mifflin avenue was built by Mr. David H. Dotterer, superintendent Liggett's Gap Railroad, in 1852. He and family narrowly escaped being burned up from a woods fire that same year. In 1851-1852 Dr. John Sherrerd erected a three-story brick building on the southwest corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues. It was the handsomest building yet erected, and compared favorably with many structures of more modern date. Its first floor was occupied by Dr. Sherrerd as a drug store, the second floor contained the first "Daguerotype Gallery" in the valley, conducted by Mr. George B. Chase, and "on the third floor was held the first select school of the then scattered village." The name of the master of this school was John Loveland.

To show how our revered grandfathers and grandmothers "did things" in their school days, we give in its entirety the following interesting program of the first "commencement" exercises of this pioneer school. Of the twenty-four pupils who took part in these exercises, fourteen have crossed the great divide. Of the remaining ten six are still honored residents of our city, though one would hunt in vain the directory for all the names of the five girls who still remain to grace our homes with their loving presence. One only would be found. The other four long ago succumbed to the fateful summons—"the old, old story"—and are now one and all beloved grandmothers! Of the five men who still survive, three only are at present residents of our city, one a veteran of the Civil War. The ages of these young people ranged from seven to sixteen years. Master W. W. Scranton, who appears so prominently, was eight years old. He tells us that he well remembers this school and this exhibition, in which they all took great pride and thought very fine. Among other interesting impressions his memory recalls is that the teacher, John Loveland, had a mighty heavy hand, and he wasn't a large man, either. Two misses of a lesson meant a visitation of that hand. Result hard work and a general high standard of scholarship. One might ask timidly how much modern methods have improved on this, measured by results. The programme, which follows, appeared in neat folder:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| 34. Music. | |
| 35. Compositions. | |
| 36. A Visit from St. Nicholas..... | S. L. Moore |
| 37. Brutus to the Romans..... | P. C. Carling |

38. Anthony's Address to the Romans.....F. P. Amsden
 39. Rienzi to the Romans.....J. A. Scranton
 40. The Little Rebels.

Speakers.

- | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | W. H. Carling,
H. B. Mitchell, | | W. W. Scranton,
F. P. Amsden. |
| 41. The Gridiron.. | { |F. P. Amsden | |
| | |Willard Carpenter | |
| | |J. A. Scranton | |
| 42. Scene from the Tragedy of Catiline.. | { |J. A. Scranton—Cicero | |
| | |F. P. Amsden—Catiline | |
| | |Willard Carpenter—Consul | |
| 43. The School Committee. | | | |
| | Ellen W. Carling,
Sarah R. Hutchison,
Josephine McKinney,
Jane R. Albright, | | Maria H. Albright,
Harriet Carling,
Ann Hutchison. |
| 44. Music. Benediction. | | | |

RICHART & PHILLIPS, PRINTERS, Pittston, Pa.

W. N. Jenks, general ticket agent of the Lackawanna & Western Railroad, erected a handsome gothic dwelling on a knoll at the northwest corner of Spruce street and Wyoming avenue. This knoll or knob stood eight to ten feet above the grade, and gave the dwelling a slightly appearance, backed as it was on the west, by dense woods, and on the north by the rank undergrowth of the swamp.

The next building of note was a two-story brick, built on the southeast corner of Washington and Lackawanna avenues, by Charles Schlager in 1856. This structure, partially rebuilt, still remains standing. Its main floor and basement was occupied as a bakery and confectionery store; the upper floor was fitted up as a public auditorium, known for many years as Wyoming Hall. This hall was the first auditorium of sufficient size to admit of entertainments for the general public, and became famous for concerts and lectures. Here for the next half decade, were held by the "Young Men's Literary and Debating Clubs," an annual course of twelve lectures, these being at that time the great winter source of instruction and entertainment. Every great orator and lecturer of the country were heard here, including such stars as Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Rev. Thomas Star King, Rev. George B. Cheever, Horace Mann, Horace Greeley, Wendell Phillip, Grace Greenwood, Donald G. Mitchell (Ike Marvell), John G. Saxe, J. G. Holland, "Artemus Ward," George William Curtis, and many others. The "Continental" were the concert troupe par-excellence in those days. They were a quartette of four superb male voices, and appearing in the handsome military dress uniform of the Continentals, they were exceedingly popular. They never failed to fill the hall to its utmost limit. On the occasion of one of their entertainments, an incident occurred which for a time threatened a horrible disaster. The hall was lighted with large camphene lamps, suspended from the ceiling. This camphene was the best lighting substance then in general use (gas was just coming into use in the large cities but had not yet reached the smaller

towns), but it was dangerously explosive under favoring conditions. At the conclusion of one of the numbers, the applause,—mostly stamping by the country folk,—was so vigorous that one of the big lamps was jarred down from the ceiling, and crashed on the floor in the midst of the crowded audience. It blazed up at once, and the audience arose in a panic, fearing its explosion, and a mad rush was made for the exit, a narrow hallway and stairs. These were instantly clogged, and a holocaust of burning seemed imminent. Fortunately there was a cool head in the person of Dr. William A. Chittenden, who after a hot-head had thrown a lady's handsome coat over the lamp, seized it and threw it through a window to the street. The danger now passed, the fears of the crowd were quieted, and order restored. There were no casualties, but several were badly bruised, and some bones broken in the jam at the exit. It was a narrow escape. Dr. Chittenden was the first dentist to settle here and was one of the most genial and popular of our early citizens. He will be long remembered for this heroic deed, as well as for his many other manly qualities.

The residence of Selden T. Scranton was built on the high ground on Ridge Row in 1845; a very modest two-story frame building. After Mr. Scranton moved to Oxford it was occupied for many years by Mr. Joseph J. Albright. It still stands substantially as it was erected, at number 902 Ridge Row. In 1855-1857 a number of residences were erected on what was then known as Ridge Row. Messrs. J. C. Platt, W. W. Manners and Charles F. Mattes. Odd Fellows' Hall was built in 1847 on a rocky ridge some twelve to fifteen feet high, where the new Lackawanna passenger station now stand, and was the central building of the village, first because of its size, and second because it was the one auditorium where public meetings were held, aside from its fraternity meetings; it was the rallying point for political assemblages of both parties, and meetings for any and all other purposes, including worship services on Sunday. Many of the earlier churches, including "Lackawanna Presbyterian," the First Presbyterian, the First Methodist and First Welsh Baptist, were organized in whole or in part in this building.

In 1857 Mr. James Archbald, then with the Delaware and Cobbs Gap Railroad, erected a handsome residence on what is now known as "Archbald Place," at the corner of Ridge Row and Monroe avenue. This was on what was then known as the "Dunmore road." In 1840 the one residence on this road, between "Slocum Hollow" and "Bucktown" (Dunmore Corners) within the present city limits, was that of Elisha Hitchcock. He owned a farm of about 220 acres adjoining on the north the original Scrantons and Grant purchase, and covering a strip approximately a square and a half in depth running diagonally from Quincy avenue on the east to the Lackawanna river, and sharply intersecting the lines of Mulberry and Linden streets. Mr. Hitchcock's dwelling, a very humble one and a half story frame build-

ing, stood on the old Dunmore road, which followed partially the line of Monroe avenue above Linden street. His house stood on the west side of the road a little above what is now the northwest corner of Monroe avenue and Linden street. Mr. Hitchcock possessed many of the sturdy characteristics of the rugged New England pioneer. He was born in Claremont, New Hampshire, about 1795, where he learned the hardy trade of wheelwright, and then in 1826, as a young man full of vigor, he plunged into the wilderness of the distant west, even into eastern Pennsylvania. Here he found asylum and employment at his trade with the Slocums. Every water-wheel constructed in the two valleys during the next three decades were probably built by him or under his supervision. He married Ruth, the daughter of Samuel Slocum, and sister of Joseph Slocum, a most estimable woman. She was the grandniece of Francis Slocum, who was stolen by the Indians from her home in Wyoming, and of whose life among the Indians so much has been written. Mr. Hitchcock had the meagre advantages only of a New England common school, yet he was a strong character, a leader in his circle of acquaintance. He was one of the charter members of Hiram Lodge, No. 261, A. Y. M., the first Masonic Lodge to be formed in this valley. He was also one of the vestrymen of the first Episcopal Church, organized in Scranton. In 1855 he had the remarkable fortune to sell his farm to George Sanderson, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, then a member of the Pennsylvania Senate. The price received for the farm was \$65,000—certainly a large price in view of the fact that the Scrantons and Platt fifteen years earlier bought the adjoining Slocum farm for \$16.00 an acre. Yet within a week Mr. Sanderson sold an undivided half interest to Philadelphia parties for a sum equal to the whole purchase money paid to Hitchcock. This sale, of course, included the vast underlying beds of coal, then being developed, and which a decade later was worth at least a million dollars! Such is human foresight! The writer has a very pleasant personal recollection of Elisha Hitchcock, though we were in no wise related. He came from New Hampshire, the writer from Connecticut. I came in 1854 and was engaged as a clerk in the store of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company. I was then in my eighteenth year. A week or so after my arrival I was called upon by Mr. Hitchcock. He seemed prematurely aged, but had an exceedingly genial face. He inquired in a very friendly way of my family antecedents and invited me to his house the next Sunday to dinner. I was an orphan boy, hundreds of miles away from friends and relatives, and the finding of a new family of friends was like the discovery of an oasis in a desert. I accepted the invitation, and though surprised at the humble conditions in which the family lived, I found them one and all thorough gentlefolk. Evidently the wilderness experience of my genial host had not yielded fruits of the character of the grapes of Eschol. He was barely passed the three score mile-post of life's journey, but was physically at least a decade older. He was not enamored of his neighbors,

the Scrantons. They had for ten years been endeavoring to buy his farm, and in the negotiations had in some way "rubbed him the wrong way; some misunderstanding had occurred—something said or done, by which he had come to regard them as 'sharpers.' He confidentially but most firmly assured me that they should never, never get his property! Nor would he negotiate with anybody for the purchase of it who would not agree not to sell to the "Iron Company." It was probably a knowledge of this feeling on his part that made Colonel Scranton intimate to Colonel Sanderson, of Towanda, the possibilities of its purchase, and its value. The latter, however, kept faith with his vendor, for the property never came into the possession of the Scranton Company, as a whole, nor did any considerable part of the coal until long years afterward.

1850-1860.

The first celebration of Independence Day in Scranton took place in 1851. The following interesting poster and program comes to me from Mr. Frank E. Platt, youngest son of Mr. J. C. Platt, of the firm of Scrantons & Platt, the chief marshal mentioned:

LOVE, PURITY, FIDELITY—FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH.

Celebration of the Seventy-fourth Anniversary of American Independence,
July 4, 1851, at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

"The committee of arrangements respectfully request societies who intend joining the procession to report themselves through the marshal at an early hour, in order that all confusion may be avoided. The committee have the pleasure of stating that through the liberality of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company a locomotive with a train of cars will leave 'Bailey Hollow' at nine o'clock a. m. and take up at any place along the line all who wish to avail themselves of this arrangement without charge; returning in the afternoon. Two members of Roaring Brook division and two members of Lackawanna Lodge will accompany the cars and see to the comfort of the passengers. The procession will be formed at ten and a half o'clock a. m. at the hall and march from thence to the railroad depot, where the exercises of the day will take place. Seats will be reserved for the ladies.

Chief Marshal—Joseph C. Platt, Esq.
Leader of Brass Band—Frederic Becker, Esq.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT THE DEPOT.

Prayer.....	By Rev. Thomas P. Hunt
Choir—Huzza! Huzza! Here's Columbia Forever.	
Reading of Declaration of Independence.....	By Rev. J. Delville Mitchell
Brass Band—Hail Columbia.	
Address.....	By S. McCarragher, Esq.
Brass Band—General Taylor's March.	
Address.....	By Prof. Hower of New York
Choir—Red, White and Blue	
Address.....	By T. Strong, Esq.
Brass Band—Jeanette and Jeanot.	
Address.....	By Hon. S. F. Headley
Brass Band—Yankee Doodle.	

Address.....By Rev. Thomas P. Hunt
 Choir—Sparkling and Bright.
 Benediction.

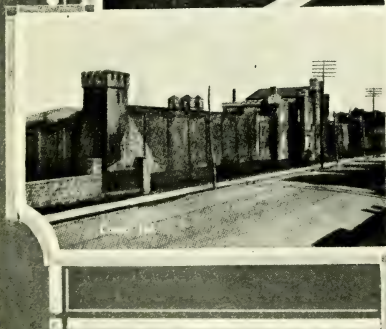
“The procession will be formed and proceed to dinner, the price of which has been fixed at fifty cents each.”

Several things stand out on the surface of this old time celebration. The first of which is that the people who came here and were making a town—the beginning of a great city—brought their religion and patriotism with them, as well as their temperance and fraternity principles. It was properly opened with prayer, which we may be sure recognized the hand of God in the making of this great land of civil and religious liberty, and it was reverently closed with the benediction. The next thing that appears is, that it was conducted by the fraternal societies of Good Templars and Odd Fellows; the first dedicated to the teaching and practice of temperance; the latter fellowship and benevolence. Another feature that will be seen when we bear in mind that this celebration took place more than three months before the Liggett's Gap Railroad—the northern division of the Lackawanna and Western—was finished, viz., the public spirit and liberality of Scrantons and Platt, who were building the road, in furnishing a train of cars for the transportation of all comers from “Bailey Hollow” (now Dalton) “and any point along the road” to Scranton and return free of charge.

The committee wisely measured the possible appetites, after listening to fine addresses, in fixing the price of the dinner at 50c. each. That was easily the equivalent of two dollars at the present cost of living. Can anyone imagine a present day 4th of July celebration with five solid patriotic preachments and a two dollar dinner?

TOPOGRAPHICAL CHANGES IN THE CITY.

The most important and striking of these, is the filling in and obliteration of the swamp, or “Lilly Pond” as it was popularly known. This was commenced early in the 50's. For this purpose the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company ran a tunnel through their mine gangway which entered the mine from the Nay-Aug gorge at the corner of Monroe avenue and Ridge Row, running it out at the corner of Linden and Bank (now Madison avenue) streets. Through this tunnel they ran a track from the mill above where the Laurel Line Power Plant now stands. Over this track a small locomotive daily took many carloads of cinders and ashes, which were dumped into the swamp. This was continued steadily until the aria between Adams avenue and Bank street had been reclaimed, when Adams avenue from Spruce to Linden was graded and opened in 1857. The grading of Washington avenue between Spruce and Linden was commenced in 1858, but was not made passable for at least three years, owing to the continual subsidence of the surface. One of the young women, still living, had a funny experience as late as 1860 trying to get over Washington avenue from Spruce to

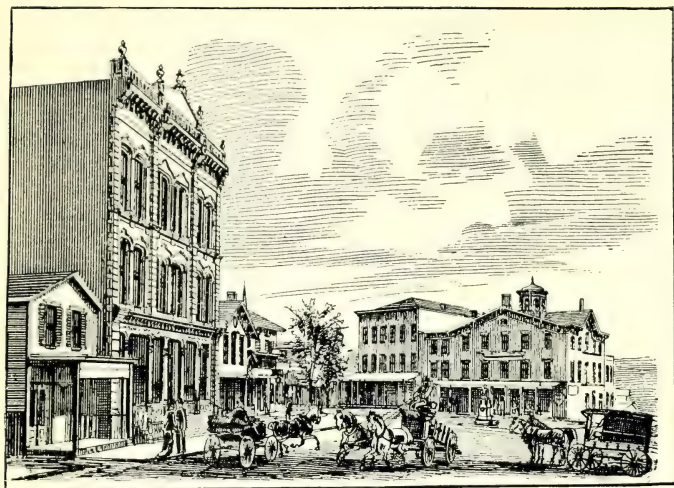


Linden. A bevy of young people were on their way to the High School. All had rubber boots but this young woman. Gallantly a couple of the young men volunteered to assist her across. A chair was made of their arms and hands in the familiar way. Everything went smoothly until they reached the deepest place, where the water was a foot or so deep, when through too much frolic—whether purposely or not, is not known—my lady was let down into the water. This young woman is now the writer's wife, and singular to relate our second son—a three-year-old toddler—ten years later was rescued from drowning at the site of the post office building, not a dozen yards from where this escapade occurred. Wyoming avenue was not graded and opened until in the early 60's. The first building to encroach upon the swamp proper was erected in 1859 by William P. Carling, on the northwest corner of Spruce street and Washington avenue (now known as the Rookery Building) a two-story frame dwelling, said to have cost upwards of \$3,000. It was then regarded as a crazy performance, altogether too risky—a venture unaccountably foolish, in view of the fact that there were plenty of sites to be had where a good foundation was assured. The fool venture did not prove altogether bad, in view of the fact that A. R. Raub paid \$12,000 for the property in 1870, and twenty years later sold it for \$40,000; and that in the present year of our Lord the real estate alone is valued at more than \$150,000. The filling in of Courthouse Square practically marked the passing of the "Lilly Pond," though it required several fillings to secure a substantial surface, and this was not secured until after the new Courthouse was erected. As late as 1880 there were still evidences of the old morass, north of Washington avenue. The next topographical feature of the old days to disappear was the Rocky Ridge, which rose some fifteen feet or more in height, beginning in a rocky knob at the corner of Madison avenue and Linden street and extending southeasterly across what is now Linden street to Scranton place and thence covering Ridge Row, Platt Place and the area which Lackawanna Passenger Station occupies and around to where Mattes street intersects Lackawanna avenue, ending in an abrupt knoll where Hotel Casey now stands. As early as 1844 this rock had been blasted down some six or eight feet where Lackawanna Station now stands to make a foundation for the old Odd Fellows' Hall. During the decade beginning with 1860, the Borough of Scranton, the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company and Odd Fellows' Hall associations coöperated in the grading and removal of this ridge, practically reducing it to grade, the Borough representing the intersections and parts of the streets of Adams, Jefferson and Lackawanna avenues, and the other parties adjacent properties. "Bank" street (now the southerly end of Madison avenue) was nearly all cut out of this Ridge, as may still be seen from the face of the rock in rear of Scranton Place.

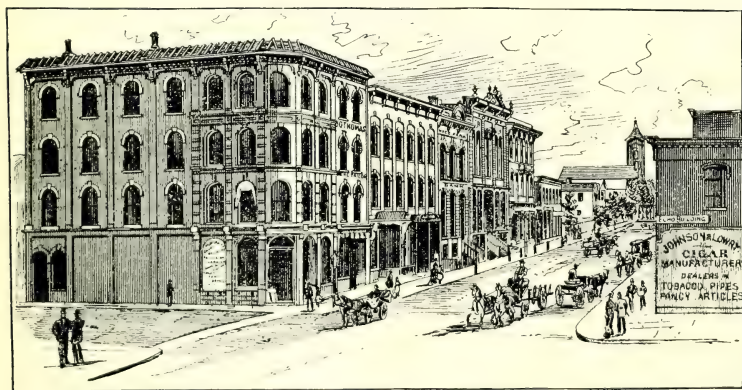
Another feature of the old landscape which has disappeared is the clay

bed and brick yard, which covered the area of the block where the High School building now stands. About the centre of that block there was a large bed of good clay, which the "Iron Company" utilized in the manufacture of brick, under the superintendency of Addison Sweetzer, John Kelley, foreman. Whether it became exhausted or the growth of the city made the land worth more than the clay, I do not know, but probably the latter was true. Every farm usually possessed a number of fine springs of water. There was an unusually fine spring on the Hitchcock farm, having a splendid flow of the purest water, almost ice cold, and which furnished drinking water for many families of the early village and even as late as the 80's. It was located just east of Adams avenue and about 200 feet south of Vine street. How many buckets of the sweetest water has the writer drawn from that living fountain! It seemed a pity that such a treasure should be lost, but such is the remorseless tread of civilization.

Later in the century, about 1890, another remarkable feature of the then country landscape passed away. Up to about 1880 there was a wide gap between the outer edge of Scranton proper and "Green Ridge." The latter was a fine suburban addition undertaken by Colonel George Sanderson. Nearly midway between Vine street, which then marked the outer boundary of the central city, and the Sanderson's Green Ridge residence, and nearly on a line with Capouse avenue, there stood a grand knoll about two squares in length and about a half square in width, and some thirty to forty feet in height. To the west of this knoll the land was lower and there were several hollows. The Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, which owned this land, graded down this knoll to a level, throwing the gravel into the hollows and lower land, thus filling up the whole to the fine level it now possesses. These are the chief topographical changes. Of course, the building a great city changes the whole contour of the area occupied, so that if every improvement were removed, the surface would be hardly recognizable from original maps. The map of the original surface in 1840, as given in this work, shows that the whole of the area on what is now known as the south side was heavily wooded, except where the rock of the mountain was too bare to admit of forest growth. This was true of a large area north of River street, bordering on Nay-Aug creek, which was exceedingly rough and uneven. This has since been covered and leveled by cinder and ashes from the old mill and blast furnace. Thousands of carloads have been hauled and dumped over this rock, some of the cinder being from eight to ten feet in depth. From this map it also appears that the Central City, surrounding—and in part including the Lilly Pond heretofore described—was also heavily wooded. The "Forest House," built in 1856, where the Hotel Jermyn now stands, was given its name from the fact that it was erected in a dense forest. All the area west of the Lilly Pond to the river was heavily wooded. This was true also of the land comprising the villages of Hyde Park and Providence, as has been elsewhere described.



PROVIDENCE CORNERS, 1879.



MAIN STREET, HYDE PARK, 1879.

CHAPTER X.

BUSINESS GROWTH—1840-1850.

Nothing more accurately records the growth of a community than its business. The details of the early business of any community, except in a general way, after a half-century, are extremely elusive. Memory may recall that certain men were in business of a certain kind—houses that in their day were prominent and important factors in the life of the community—but when after such a lapse of years we try to fix exact dates or even locations, memory—practically the only source to draw from—becomes uncertain and unsatisfactory.

In 1850, in the three villages—Providence (just incorporated as a borough), Hyde Park and Scrantonia—outside of the Scranton Iron Works and the Agricultural Tools Manufacturing Company of Pulaski Carter there were not to exceed a dozen business houses. In Scrantonia were Champin & Chase, dry goods, Lackawanna and Washington avenues; Hawley & Barton, general store, Lackawanna avenue, just above the corner of Washington avenue, north side; Theodore F. Hunt, on south side of Lackawanna avenue, below Washington, hardware, etc.; George Washington, clothing, 504 Lackawanna avenue; William G. Dowd, hardware and stoves, 509 Lackawanna avenue; Dr. Throop, drugs and express office, Mattes street, heretofore described; Dr. John B. Sherrerd, drugs, etc., southwest corner of Washington and Lackawanna avenue; Durfee & Walsh, on the "Flats." The "Flats" was that area not yet laid out in streets, south of the high ground below Lackawanna avenue, and between the Lackawanna river and Nay-Aug creek.

There were in the village of Hyde Park four stores, all on the one main street, viz.: William Merrifield, established in 1832; John Merrifield, his brother, in 1837; David Benedict, in 1838; and ——— Newton. David Benedict was located at what is now known as Fellow's Corners, Luzerne and Main streets. He died and was succeeded in 1842 by William Blackman, who had married his widow; shortly after Oliver P. Clark became a partner, later succeeding to the entire business, which he moved to a new store erected by himself on the west side of Main street, near Jackson. Here he remained in business until his death. John Merrifield continued until 1856, William Merrifield until 1866. The record of the latter is remarkable, starting the first store in the village in 1832 he continued until 1866, a period of thirty-four years; an active figure in the growth of his community from village to city. There is no parallel record.

In the village of Providence were Harry Heermans, Atwater & Cottrill, Alexander Jeffries (who was succeeded by Bennett & Weaver), and William Merrifield (a branch of his Hyde Park store); later William W. Win-

ton succeeded Atwater in the firm with Mr. Nathaniel Cottrill and the firm became Cottrill & Winton.

DECADE OF 1850-1860.

The first Scranton Directory bears the following title page:

THE
SCRANTON DIRECTORY
FOR
1859-60
CONTAINING
AN ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF THE
CITIZENS OF SCRANTON
ALSO
A COMPLETE BUSINESS CLASSIFICATION

NEW YORK.

Published by Wm. F. Bartlett.

SCRANTON—T. J. ALGER.

1859.

This Directory contained 1,591 names and covered the borough of Scranton only. So far as the writer can learn, no Directory was ever published of the boroughs of Hyde Park or Providence. The next directory published of Scranton was 1860-61, which contained 1,910 names, and the next was 1865-66, which contained 1,320 names only—a falling off of some 600 names, which if correct would indicate a remarkable retrograde or loss in population during the past five years. A circumstance which discredits the accuracy of the book is the fact that whilst its title page says it is an enumeration of the citizens of the four boroughs of Scranton, Hyde Park, Providence and Dunmore, as a matter of fact it contains no names of residents of either Hyde Park, Providence or Dunmore. It gives a partial business directory of those boroughs only. Nevertheless there was cause for a decided loss in population. This was the period of the Civil War and from first to last Scranton gave to the service a large number of its young men. In companies I and K, 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, more than 200 went at one time; Hyde Park, however, contributed a portion of this number. Whilst most of these men survived and ultimately returned, not more than seventy per cent. were capable of resuming the active duties of citizenship, and the movement of families caused by the going to war of those who had been depended upon as bread-winners, was the occasion of the failure of many others to renew their homes here. These figures may give some idea of the tremendous drain upon the population of the service toll of the Civil War.

This Directory also shows 250 business concerns—from insurance agents, of which there were three—Charles Fuller, George W. Mosser (who was also a physician), and Samuel Sherrerd (who was an attorney-at-law as well)—down the catalogue to wines and liquor dealers, of which there were two.

There were then eight hotels—the Depot Hotel, Franklin avenue, opposite the Lackawanna depot; Eagle Hotel, Penn avenue, near Linden; Forest House; Franklin House, Cedar avenue; Mansion House, Franklin avenue; St. Charles; Stein William, Petersburg; and the Wyoming. There were eight grocers, including one wholesale, that of George Cone. There were three hardware concerns—Hunt Brothers & Blair, C. H. & W. G. Dowd, and Malven & Connell. Twenty-six stores purveyed general merchandize, notions, etc. Two furniture houses—James Harrington & Son (the firm being James, the father, and David C., the son, who is still with us, hale and hearty). Six houses carried dry goods only—Joseph Chase, James Courtney, Fisher & Sulphin, Phinney & Schott, George L. Whitmore and Wilbur & Company. Four drug stores supplied the young borough with “physick” and cognate commodities—Charles P. Matthews, opposite Wyoming House; L. S. & E. C. Fuller, who also had the postoffice, at forks of the roads, at the point where the Lackawanna crosses Mattes street; George B. Boyd, on the southwest corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues, and Henry F. Lobeck, on south side of Lackawanna avenue, midway between Washington and Wyoming avenues. Two dentists then took care of the borough’s molars—William A. Chittenden and Peter C. Morgan. In addition to those of the Iron Company, there were also two well known blacksmiths—Sam Drew and John Grady. The builders of 1860—much of whose substantial work still stands as the foundation of our larger growth—were William W. Manness, of the Iron Company, who laid out the first work done by the Scrantons & Grant in 1840, and built all the company’s buildings, and much besides; James O. Kiersted and Jacob Bryant, under the firm name of Kiersted & Bryant, both of whom were not only prominent in the business life of the young borough but in its political and social life as well. The former represented this district in the Legislature later on, of which we shall have occasion to speak again. E. H. Kirlin & Company, Samuel Shopland and H. & J. Ward. Mr. Shopland built the first store of the middle block on the south side of Lackawanna avenue, between Wyoming and Penn avenues. Of those who catered to the needs of the inner man—the butchers, then so-called because they actually killed and dressed their own meats—good old James Jiffkins will be long remembered. The firm was J. Jiffkins & Sons—James Sr., James Jr., and Thomas. For many years they occupied the brick building on Lackawanna avenue, located on the northeast corner of Lackawanna and Adams avenues. This was the heart of the village, and never was butcher shop made more attractive than was theirs, with its ever bountiful supply of the choicest of meats. Father

James was a colossal figure, standing more than six feet high, square and erect, with enough *embonpoint* to well round out his giant frame, with a square jaw and full broad face, garnished with grey side whiskers, his chin clean shaven, his forehead reinforced from receding hair, his head grey and close cropped, clad in his long white apron reaching clean down to his feet; he was a typical English butcher. As one recalls his genial face one can almost hear him exclaim with Hudibras: "Oh! the Roast Beef of Old England." The sons, with the father, had recently come from England, and were all excellent tradesmen and splendid citizens. Then there was Carl Drehr, butcher, on Cedar street; Fred Locker, on Carbon street; I. Meyers, on Penn avenue; and Weeks & Mears, on Penn avenue. Of tailors and clothiers there were eight—Thomas Parrat, tailor; Harrison & Son; Jonas Lauer; J. Josephson & Brother; Isaac Newhouse (father of "Sammy," now multimillionaire mine owner and operator of the west—Sammy was then a kid helping Pater); Sigfried Sutto, who commenced the business on the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues which has grown into the great Samter Brothers house; Moses Newhouse, and S. Wertheimer.

The saddle and harnessmakers were: George W. Fritz, and Keller & Company (S. W. and L. W. Keller), both of which houses, after fifty-three years, still remain in the same business by their descendants—a singular coincidence not paralleled in any other business. Both firms came here and began business in 1856-57. Of jewelers and watchmakers there were four—Moses D. Engle, on Lackawanna avenue, near Penn avenue (this house later became C. L. Mercereau, later Mercereau & Connell, and in 1912 the present firm located at No. — Wyoming avenue); A. C. Konarson, Wyoming, near Lackawanna, an exceedingly fine old German gentleman whom everybody respected, whose successor is Conrad Luther, now doing business in Dunmore (1914); H. & A. Petersen, who came here from Honesdale, on Lackawanna avenue, near Penn; and John Reider, who was located on Lackawanna avenue, near Washington.

William Breck, one of the most substantial of the later pioneers, was in the powder business, representing the Du Ponts, of Delaware, with an office on Lackawanna avenue, near Penn. Mr. Breck built a large and handsome residence on the west side of Washington avenue, between Linden and Mulberry streets, occupying two or three lots, and lived there for many years until his death. This, with the George Sanderson residence, where the Young Men's Christian Association building now stands, were the two so-called palatial residences of that early day. They would still be entitled to go in that class if we compare the moneyed value of their cost then with that of the present time.

The only newspapers of that day were The Scranton Republican and The Herald of the Union. The former was published by Frank A. Macartney and Thomas J. Alleger, "over the postoffice, north side of Lackawanna avenue," second door from Penn. The Herald of the Union was published by

Drs. A. Davis and S. M. Wheeler (both physicians in active practice) in Morgan block, north side Lackawanna avenue, between Wyoming and Penn avenues. These offices were also general job printers. Hitherto our printing had been done mostly in Pittston. These newspapers, it should be remembered, were both weeklies.

The livery stable in those days was a feature of every thriving village. There were three in Scranton, the most prominent of which was Alex Kenner, known as "Kenner's Livery." It was a large stable, covering most of the corner area now occupied by the Scranton Savings and Dime Bank, at Spruce Street and Wyoming avenue. Mr. Kenner was a decided character. It was said of him, "What he didn't know about a 'hoss' wasn't worth knowing," and nobody could ever stump him for a trade, and whether he got the better or the nether side of it nobody was the wiser. It was a part of his religion to "take his medicine like a man." But nevertheless he managed to have a string of good horses for hire, and his general service was first-class. The price of a horse and top buggy for a day's use near by was \$1.50, but the trip to ye ancient town of Wilkes-Barre—twenty miles—the county seat, and return was \$3.00. To Honesdale—thirty miles—the price was the same, and the latter took two days. Whether the difference in distance in favor of Honesdale was owing to a supposed difference in the character of the two towns does not appear.

Of milliners there were Laura Bixby, Penn avenue, near Lackawanna; Jane Please, Lackawanna, near Wyoming; Mrs. C. R. Freymuller, Lackawanna, corner Washington; and Mrs. David Kemmerer, on Penn avenue, near Lackawanna. All of these establishments were popular during their day, but perhaps Mrs. Freymuller's was most favored by the *bon ton*. One thing, poor humanity of that day was not tortured—neither in purse nor in worryment—with the half-acre size and outlandish architecture of modern women's hats. The bonnets then worn were designed for comfort as well as ornament, and they added to the beauty of lovely women, without being monstrosities in size and shape, and a general nuisance everywhere. No reflection on more recent styles!

Peter Kahler, boot and shoemaker, who that knew him can ever forget the great Peter, great "on account," really great as an artistic old-time bootmaker. His advertisement shows the quality of his greatness. A very modest little shop in the basement of the Hunt's establishment, yet he advertises "the largest boot and shoe establishment in Luzerne County," and covers a whole page of the Directory. "Peter," as the boys fondly called him, was a little "sawed-off" German, genial, excessively polite, and a true artist in his trade, was in virtue of his fussy pomposity the butt and joke of the place. It was worth the price of a pair of boots—if one had time—to go into his shop and have him put you through the performance of being measured. His posing antics, while taking all possible dimensions of both

feet, with an elaborate mass of each, all the time learnedly descanting on their peculiarities, volubly using two words, which he fitted into every conceivable place, "on account," gave one his full money's worth. But this must be also said, no boots were ever better made, nor more sure to be a good fit. Scranton very soon became too small for him. He journeyed to the great Metropolis, and on President Lincoln's visit to New York on his way to be inaugurated Peter succeeded in getting his measure with permission to make him a pair of boots. This was the making of his fortune. He made the boots and sent them on to the President, receiving his autograph letter highly commending his fitting and workmanship. He then made a duplicate pair with a chart of the President's feet, and there with the letter he exhibited attractively in his shop window proclaiming himself as "Doctor Kahler, official bootmaker to the President." Thenceforth he rode back and forth to his shop in a coupe and wore a "stove-pipe" hat and kid gloves. He sent his card as "Doctor Kahler, official bootmaker to the President," to all the nabobs and millionaires in the city. The result was that he got fancy prices and had all he could do, soon amassing a snug fortune. Great is success! Long live the memory of Doctor Kahler, "on account."

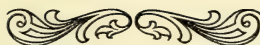
J. Courtney, long since gone from us, advertises "fancy dry goods and embroideries," Lackawanna avenue, between Wyoming and Penn, will be well remembered by the young old-timers, especially buxom "Mother Courtney," who was the *factotem* of the place.

There were two banking houses opened in 1855. The first to be established was Mason, Meylert & Company. This firm began business on the 10th of May, 1855, on the corner of Wyoming avenue and Centre street. The partners were Gordon F. Mason, of Towanda, Pennsylvania, and two brothers, Michael and Amos N. Meylert, of Laporte, Pennsylvania, the latter taking up his residence here as general manager of the firm. Five years later (1860) this firm built a substantial brick office building on the east side of Wyoming avenue, which was later occupied by the Scranton Savings Bank. Mr. William H. Perkins, who still living, a hale and hearty octogenarian, at Dalton, Pennsylvania, was the cashier and active manager of this bank until it ceased business in —.

The other banking house was George Sanderson & Company, composed of Hon. George Sanderson, late of Towanda, Pennsylvania, and George S. Kingsbury, of the same place. This concern opened an office for general banking business on the south side of Lackawanna avenue, midway of the block between Wyoming and Washington avenues, near the present location of the Union National Bank, in November, 1855.

In 1857 two brothers, John and Louis Koch, came here from Honesdale and opened a restaurant under the then new Schlager building, on the southeast corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues. This was the first attractive restaurant in the then borough of Scranton, and so well did it prosper that in 1861 the brothers erected a substantial three-story brick

building on the present site of the First National Bank, the southwest corner of Lackawanna and Wyoming avenue. The building was divided into two store compartments, the Kochs occupying the west side as a restaurant and the government the other side for a postoffice, Douglas H. Jay being then postmaster. The third floor was fitted up for lodge purposes, the second for offices. In 1867 the property was sold to the First National Bank, who refitted the ground floor and occupied it for banking. John Koch then went to New York and opened a café and "summer garden" on Broadway, near the entrance to Central Park, which became world famous as the home of the great Thomas orchestral concerts. No finer orchestra was ever gotten together, and under the leadership of the great Thomas his place became the rendezvous of throngs of music lovers, summer and winter. Louis Koch then gave his entire attention to the Scranton House, elsewhere mentioned.

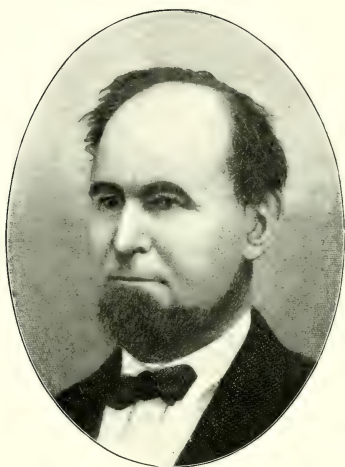


CHAPTER XI.

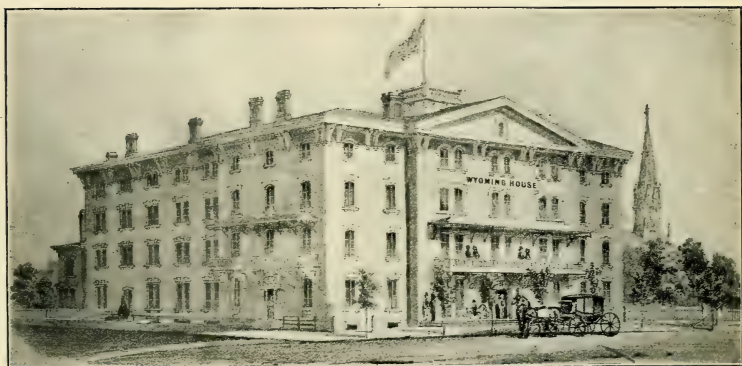
EARLY HOSTELRIES OF SCRANTON PROPER.

The old red Slocum House of pioneer days, erected as a dwelling by Ebenezer Slocum, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, from its ever-open door of hospitality and its record of having entertained every stranger passing through Slocum Hollow, is fairly entitled to precedence. It has been fully described elsewhere. There was no other until the advent of the Scranton House, also described elsewhere. This house was originally built for store, office and residence purposes of the Scrantons & Grant in 1841. It was located in the rear of the first blast furnace, on the old Dunmore road. Sanford Grant, who kept the store of the new company, lived on the second floor. In 1845 this building was vacated in favor of a larger store and office building across the street and was then occupied by Joseph Snyder as a boarding house until 1848, under the name of The Home. In the latter year David K. Kressler bought the place and succeeded Mr. Snyder, naming it the Scranton House, but it was much better known as Kressler's Hotel. As such it was famous for its hospitality and good cheer. "Father" and "Mother Kressler," as they were almost affectionately known by everybody, were of German descent, and they brought to the house not only the proverbial thrift and propriety in all things but an exceedingly home-like appetizing table of toothsome well-cooked food, and an abundance of it. Who of the multitude of those early days who ever ate at her bountiful table can forget the good things of Mother Kressler? And who of the young "jack-anapes" who ever tried any funny business around the place will forget the quick cuff or the strong arm of Father Kressler? And yet he was one of the most imperturbable and genial of men. No wonder Colonel Scranton, in giving a reason for the erection of the Wyoming House on the opening of the new railroad, wrote that Mr. Kressler was unable to accommodate any strangers, his hotel being full all the time of prominent occupants. Nor did the opening of the new Wyoming, pretentious as it was, interfere in the least with the full patronage of "Kressler's." The latter was maintained until 1856, when the house was torn down to make room for the mammoth new blast engines for the furnaces.

The Wyoming House, elsewhere described, was erected in 1851, and opened in 1852, with Mr. John C. Burgess as proprietor, who a few years later became the purchaser, as heretofore stated. Mr. Burgess continued as the proprietor until September 11, 1865, when he leased the hotel to Mr. S. M. Nash, who had been a conductor of one of the passenger trains on the Lackawanna. Mr. Nash soon became very popular as "mtne host" of the Wyoming, which became at once the leading hostelry of this end of the state. He continued until September 6, 1872, when he retired and was



J. C. BURGESS.



WYOMING HOUSE, J. C. BURGESS, 1853.

succeeded by A. M. Renshaw and Dr. E. L. Gardner, under the firm name of Renshaw & Gardner. This firm ran the hotel until 1874, when Mr. Renshaw sold his interest to C. M. Koons, and the firm became Gardner & Koons. The latter continued in its management until 1878, when they retired in favor of Mr. Edward Stark, son of J. B. Stark, then proprietor of the Wyoming Valley Hotel, in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Stark's management was understood to be practically identical with the Wyoming Valley, which deservedly stood very high with the traveling public. The exact period of Mr. Stark's management is uncertain; probably but a few months only, as the Scranton City Directory of 1878-79 advertises Mr. D. D. Searle as proprietor. On the death of Mr. Burgess, in 1879, the ownership passed into the hands of John Handley. In 1881 Mr. S. M. Nash again took the management of the hotel and continued until 1884, when he was succeeded by John E. Allen. The latter conducted the house until 1887, when he died and was succeeded by F. R. Whyte, who remained until the hotel was closed in 1896 to make way for the big department store building of Jonas Long's Sons.

The Forest House was the next hotel to succeed the Wyoming, and was built in the dense woods on the southwest corner of Spruce street and Wyoming avenue, where Hotel Jermyn now stands. It took its name appropriately from the fact that the forest was cut away to make room for it. The exact date of its erection is uncertain, but it was about 1855, possibly a year later. It was built—a plain three-story house—by George R. Sprague, who first occupied it as a boarding house. On March 16, 1857, Joseph Godfrey purchased the property and opened it as a regular hotel. Under Mr. Godfrey's management it became very popular at once, and business so increased that Mr. Godfrey added a fourth story. He continued in the management until 1866, when he sold the property to Spencer J. Reed and N. G. Schoonmaker, the latter becoming the manager. In 1872 Mr. Reed sold his interest to Mr. Schoonmaker, who enlarged and improved the hotel and continued in its management until 1882, when he leased the hotel to Joseph E. Payfair, who entered upon its management. In March, 1884, Mr. Schoonmaker sold the property to John Jermyn. At the end of Mr. Payfair's lease in 1885 the hotel was leased to George Jacobis, who remained in its management until 1894, when the building was razed to make room for Hotel Jermyn.

The St. Charles.—This fine hotel, after the Wyoming House, was the first substantial brick hostelry erected in the old borough. It was built in 1858-59, on its present site, the east side of Penn avenue, midway between Spruce and Centre streets, and was opened July 4, 1859, by Mr. David K. Kressler, formerly of the Scranton House, who took with him to his new and more commodious hostelry the reputation so well earned at the old "Kressler's," continuing in its management until 1868, when the hotel property was purchased by Mr. Daniel B. Brainerd, foreman and manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's rail mills. His brother, Charles H.

Brainerd, entered at once upon its management, succeeding Mr. Kressler, who retired from business. William Brainerd became manager in 1876 and continued until 1873, Mr. Charles H. Brainerd again took charge. The latter continued until 1875, when the owner, D. B. Brainerd, took charge and continued until 1887, when he leased the hotel to C. F. Parker for three years. In 1890 M. J. Keogh & Brother succeeded to its management and maintained the reputation of the hotel for five years, then retiring in 1895, when Thomas Melvin became manager—Thomas Melvin of much Democratic political fame! Thenceforth the hotel, whilst maintaining its good reputation, became the established Democratic headquarters of the city and county. Many notable leaders of the party were entertained here by mine host, the redoubtable militant, "Tom Melvin," as he was fondly known. The sudden death of Mr. Melvin, five years later, left the hotel in the care of his widow, who continued its management until 1902, when Walters leased the property and remained in charge until 1904, when the leasehold passed into the hands of Mr. Fritz Holtznagle, who maintained the hostelry until it was closed and dismantled in 1911. It had then been sold to the Salvation Army for a headquarters building. It is at this writing vacant, awaiting substantial alterations which will practically be a rebuilding to adapt it to the uses of this great benevolent evangelistic organization.

The Scranton House.—Koch's Scranton House, as distinguished from the old Scranton House, was built by Louis Koch, in 1863-64, at the southeast corner of Lackawanna and what would be a combination of Franklin avenues, adjoining the former passenger station of the Lackawanna railroad. It was a substantial brick structure, and added much to the character of the location, and under Mr. Koch's management was deservedly popular. Louis Koch sold the hotel in 1870 to his brother Victor, who still continues in its management. The Koch brothers were artists in the culinary line and the house has always maintained the highest reputations for the excellence of its foods and the fine quality of its service. It was much enlarged, practically rebuilt, in 1879, and has ranked as one of the best hostelries in the city.

The Lackawanna Valley House, situated on the northeast corner of Lackawanna and Franklin avenues, was built in 1867, by Jacob Robinson, and was opened under the management of Edmund B. Burnham, who came here from Carbondale. At the time of its opening this hotel was the sensation of the growing young city. Mr. Burnham was an experienced hotel man and became very popular. Mr. F. S. Godfrey succeeded Mr. Burnham and ran the hotel for several years. It has been successively managed by S. M. Nash, I. E. Whipple, Martin Flynn, and the present proprietor, Thomas H. Groves. In 1888 the property passed into the hands of Mr. Louis N. Kramer, of Kramer Brothers, who is its present owner.

During the decade beginning with 1860, among the lesser hotels, were the following: The Depot Hotel, on Franklin, near Lackawanna; the Eagle Hotel, Penn avenue, near Linden; Franklin Hotel, Cedar avenue "near"

Lackawanna; Mansion House, Franklin avenue, near Lackawanna. The absence of numbers will be noticed—they were unnecessary and impracticable, owing to absence of intervening buildings.

The Bristol House, Providence Square, in the then borough of Providence, on the site now occupied by the Providence Bank, was the principal hostelry of that borough, and one of the oldest and best taverns of Providence township. Nathaniel Cottrell kept a tavern at Providence Corners in 1845—whether this same house is not known. It was managed by O. N. Salisbury in 1867. Nor are there records of its management earlier than 1880, when Mr. Randolph Crippin was proprietor. In 1881 George W. Miner was in possession. He remained in charge until 1887, when C. S. Doud became proprietor and continued until 1889, when Mr. F. G. Rarick assumed charge and managed the hotel until 1891. In 1892 we find G. W. Mabey installed as proprietor, who ran the house until its close in 1906. The building was then razed to make room for a business block.

The Luzerne House, west side of North Main avenue, near Providence Square, built back in the 60s. Among its first occupants was Frances Fuller, a younger brother of Charles Fuller, who elsewhere appears conspicuously prominent in the early civic and religious affairs of the borough and city of Scranton. The hotel in 1875 was managed by James Armstrong.

The Cambria House, the name is sufficiently descriptive—on Main street, Hyde Park, was owned and managed in 1867 by Edward Farr, father of our present congressman, Hon. John R. Farr. Mr. Edward Farr, a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, opened the Cambria House after his return from the war, later was for many years a cabinetmaker and furniture dealer, and only this year passed away, an honored octogenarian.

The Herrmans House was another old-time hostelry of Hyde Park. It is advertised as located on the corner of Tenth street and Scranton avenue. It was built and occupied by Mr. Herrmans himself—just when we have no record. But it was a prominent home-like tavern of the olden days in 1867-68. In 1880 it was managed by Mr. N. V. Stoles. In 1880 to 1887 George Fairchild was the manager. In 1892-93, Benjamin Smith. In 1880 Mr. Fairchild refitted and renovated the house and we find his half-page advertisement saying that this was the “only first-class hotel on that side.” This later became the Fairchild House, on Main street. At the same time Mr. Clay Clapp was running the Hyde Park Hotel, on Main avenue. Exceedingly few and meagre are the facts concerning these old-time “inns” or “taverns,” so prominent in their day in the social, political and commercial life of the community, that came down to us after a half century that we can recall scarcely more than a passing glimpse, as they move along on the ever-dimming panorama of time. In most cases we can do hardly more than record their existence. And some equally prominent will probably escape even so much as mention, so quickly does time close in with the remorseless dust of the past, and the cloud of oblivion.

The Lackawanna House, 219 Lackawanna avenue, is under the management of Charles Tropp, who is also a "manufacturer of Segars" in 1870-71—so reads his advertisement of that year. This hotel, one of the best of the early days, was erected and opened by J. J. Tropp, an uncle of Charles, in 1863, the latter being his assistant. It stood alone, midway of the block between Penn and Franklin avenues, the adjacent lots on either side being vacant and covered with the forest debris. In 1866 the uncle made the property over to Charles, who continued in its management until 1886, when it was purchased by its present owner, Mr. John Lohmann. In 1895 the property was again transferred to Mr. Charles Tropp, who managed the hotel until his death in December of that year, his widow continuing the business until September, 1896, when Mr. John Lohmann resumed its ownership and has continued the business until the present time. Mr. Lohmann's hotel career is remarkable. With the exception of the few months interregnum of 1895-96 he has been the owner and manager of this hotel since 1886; he was a clerk in the employ of the Tropps, when it was built in 1863, and has, with the exception noted, been in the concern either as employee or proprietor since that time, this year rounding out a half-century. Starting as an office boy he has been owner and manager for more than half that period. The hotel from the beginning has been noted for the excellency of its accommodations and service and its quiet home-like character.

Hotel Terrace is situated on the northeast corner of Wyoming avenue and Vine street. It was erected by Mr. William P. White, formerly of the Mansion House, in 1874-75. It is large and commodious, and has always ranked as one of the leading hostelrys of the city. At the time of its opening it was regarded as a decided step in advance, and easily took the lead with the traveling public. With the exception of 1898-99, when Mr. William B. Henry was in charge, Mr. White managed it until 1902. Since then the following have been in charge: Mr. Hall, Louis H. Isaacs, Mr. Buckley and G. J. Folmsher, its present proprietor. The property is now owned by P. McMorrow, of New York.

Hotel Schadt, on the northwest corner of Penn avenue and Spruce street, was built by Rudolph Bloeser, as an office building and restaurant, in 1894. In 1897 it was refitted and opened as a hotel by him, under the name of Hotel Rudolph. In 1900 he sold the property to George Kinbach and Frederick Weichel, who continued in its management until 1902, when it was purchased by Charles H. Schadt, enlarged and opened under the present name Hotel Schadt. Mr. Schadt took personal charge of its management and continued until his death in 1908. The estate of Mr. Schadt managed it until April, 1909, when Austin Hayes leased it for one year. At the expiration of this term it was leased to B. S. Wakeman, the present proprietor. At the present time (1914) Scranton has two as fine hotels as there are in the largest cities—the Hotel Jermyn and Hotel Casey.

Hotel Jermyn was erected by Mr. John Jermyn, on the site of the old



Hard Jervis.

Forest House, on the southwest corner of Wyoming avenue and Spruce street, in 1894, and was opened in 1895. It is seven stories in height, of modern iron and stone fireproof construction, and is 110 feet in width on Wyoming avenue by 171 feet in depth on Spruce street. It was opened under the management of Mr. Fred S. Godfrey, who retired in 1910, since which time it has been conducted by the Jermyn estate, under the supervision of Mr. Rollo G. Jermyn and the management of Mr. L. L. Shoemaker. The hotel was sumptuously built and fitted by Mr. Jermyn, who never did anything by halves, and was a great addition to the city not only in the character of the building, but in the superb service it rendered the traveling public. So great was its popularity that notwithstanding its capacious accommodations it was seldom able to care for all comers. Up to 1913 it was conducted on the American plan. Since that time it has been placed on the European plan.

Hotel Casey was erected in 1910 and opened on January 1, 1911. It was built by A. J. and P. J. Casey, young men, who have grown up in our city. It is an up-to-date modern eleven-story fireproof structure, 148x128, and stands on the northwest corner of Lackawanna and Adams avenues—the exact location of the old residence of Colonel George W. Scranton. It is conducted on the European plan, under the very successful management of Mr. Milton W. Roblee. It was built and fitted by the Messrs. Casey in the most sumptuous manner, regardless of cost, and in all appointments ranks with the very best hostelries of our largest cities. It is a credit to the enterprise and public spirit of its owners and has undoubtedly been a booster in growth of our city.

The foregoing covers some of the more prominent hotels, which have come and some have passed during the growth of our city. They by no means exhaust the list of hotels. There were in 1859-60 eight hotels in Scranton borough; four in Hyde Park borough; four in Providence borough; and three in the village of Dunmore. In 1875 there were twenty-one hotels. And in this year (1914) there are no less than 319 licensed hotels in the city of Scranton. And these hotels (so-called) are all licensed by the court under the sworn petition of twelve citizens—voters, that such hotel is necessary for the accommodation of the traveling public. The absurdity of all this is apparent on its face. More than eighty per cent. of them are not hotels at all, but saloons or places for the sale of intoxicating liquors, in common parlance, grogeries. Their existence is a travesty upon the law under which they are licensed. This law is known as the Brook's High License Law, and as its title suggests was designed to "restrain and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." To that end elaborate proceedings were prescribed before court to secure a license to prevent the multiplication of places which would not be hotels, but would be mere grogeries. But the very thing the law was designed to prevent has been brought about by its

interpretation and administration by the courts. Instead of being an act to "restrain" it has been made in reality an act to promote the sale of intoxicating liquors. Thirty hotels would amply accommodate the traveling public in the city of Scranton. How then can there be a possible excuse for licensing 319 hotels on the ground of the needs of the traveling public?



CHAPTER XII.

PROVISION FOR SCRANTON'S POOR AND INSANE.

The Scranton Poor District, now the official title of the corporation, was originally chartered under the name of the Directors of the Poor of Providence Township, which then included the four boroughs—Providence, Hyde Park, Dunmore and Scranton. Since the incorporation of the city of Scranton out of the boroughs of Providence, Hyde Park and Scranton, the name has been changed to the Scranton Poor District, though the geographical area remains the same—Dunmore still remaining part of the district.

The following sketch of this institution is from the pen of Mr. Frederick Fuller, who has served as one of its directors for eighteen years, in the report of the board for 1907:

ACT OF INCORPORATION.

The District of the Poor of Providence, now Scranton Poor District, was erected by the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1862. Edward Spencer, of the borough of Dunmore, Joseph Slocum and David K. Kressler, of the borough of Scranton, and Henry Griffin, of the township of Providence, then Luzerne county, by said Act of Assembly, were appointed commissioners to determine upon, and with the assent of the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county, purchase such real estate as may become necessary and proper for the accommodation of the poor of the borough of Dunmore and the borough of Scranton and township of Providence aforesaid, and to receive proper conveyances therefor, in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the second section of said Act, and also to erect thereon suitable buildings for the accommodation and keeping of the poor of said boroughs and townships; they were also authorized and empowered to borrow such sum or sums of money as may, in their opinion, be advisable and necessary, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum, to be used in the payment of said real estate and erecting said buildings, and to secure the payment of the same by bonds and mortgages on said real estate.

Section Second of said Act constituted the said Edward Spencer, Joseph Slocum, David K. Kressler and Henry Griffin as Directors of the Poor in the boroughs and townships aforesaid, until successors are elected or appointed, and qualified as hereinafter provided; and they and their successors in office are created a body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatever, relative to the poor of said boroughs and township, and to have perpetual succession, by the name, style and title of the Directors of the Poor of Providence, and by that name may be sued, plead and be impleaded, receive, take and hold any lands, tenements and hereditaments, not exceeding the yearly value of three thousand dollars; to erect and keep in proper condition suitable buildings for the reception, use, accommodation and employment of the poor of said boroughs and township, and to provide all things necessary for the lodging, maintenance and employment of the poor of said boroughs and township.

In pursuance of their said appointment they held their first meeting for the purpose of organizing as follows:

Scranton, Pa., May 27th, 1862.

The Directors of the Poor of Providence met this afternoon at two o'clock at the office of R. A. Oakford, Esq. Present, Edward Spencer, Joseph Slocum, D. K. Kressler and Henry Griffin. After being duly sworn, on motion, Edward Spencer was declared temporary chairman and D. K. Kressler temporary secretary. On motion it was agreed that the board look for a suitable farm for poor purposes. On motion, adjourned to meet at the same place on Saturday next, 31st inst., at two o'clock p. m.

D. K. KRESSLER, Secretary.

Scranton, May 31st, 1862.

Board met agreeable to adjournment. Present, Spencer, Slocum, Kressler and Griffin. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Spencer, Slocum and Griffin reported that they had seen the Latouche and Spencer farms on the 29th inst. On motion it was agreed that the board examine some farms in Newton and Abington townships. On motion adjourned to June 4th next, same place, at two o'clock p. m.

D. K. KRESSLER, Secretary.

Scranton, Pa., June 4th, 1862.

Board met according to adjournment. Present, Spencer, Slocum and Kressler. On motion adjourned to June 7th next at two o'clock p. m.

D. K. KRESSLER, Secretary.

Scranton, Pa., June 7th, 1862.

Board met according to adjournment. Present, Spencer, Slocum, Kressler and Griffin. Minutes of May 31st and June 4th were read and approved.

An ordinance passed May 19th, 1862, by the Town Council of the borough of Hyde Park to annex said borough to the Poor District of Scranton and Dunmore boroughs and Providence township was read and accepted. E. Heermans presented his credentials as Commissioner of the Poor of Hyde Park, and after being duly sworn was admitted to a seat in the board. On motion F. L. Hitchcock was appointed secretary and counsellor of this board; the board to fix the salary of said secretary and counsellor. Spencer, Slocum, Kressler, Griffin and Heermans reported that they had examined the Polhemus farm. It was then agreed that the board examine Wall's farm and L. Leach farm.

On motion adjourned to 14th inst., two o'clock p. m., same place.

D. K. KRESSLER, Secretary.

On June 30th, 1862, said Directors purchased the farm from Abraham Polhemus, consisting of 127 acres, in Newton township, then Luzerne, now Lackawanna county, consideration \$6,730.50. and located said site as a future home for the indigent poor and asylum for all who may become legal charges under the care of said district, and designated same as the Hillside Home of the Scranton Poor District. The following is the contract for erecting the first Almshouse in said district:

Articles of agreement made and concluded this 29th day of August, A. D. 1862, between E. Heermans, of Hyde Park, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, of the first part, and the Directors of the Poor of Providence, of the second part, as follows, to wit:

The said Heermans agrees to build for the said directors a house on the Polhemus farm in Newton township to be thirty feet by sixty feet on the ground; to be two stories high, twenty feet from the bottom of the sills to the top of the plate, said house to be of wood, with a stone basement eight feet high; to be built with good common material all rough on the outside; to have thirty-six large and six small windows, and thirty-two doors, all panel, two yellow pine floors, and two white pine floors, to be plastered with two coats, and to be painted inside with two coats of paint, outside to have two coats of whitewash; the house to be divided into rooms according to draft hereto attached; the outside covering of said building to be of pine, the kitchen, dining room and sitting rooms all to be wainscoted, all the doors to be provided with good locks, a headlight to be placed over each room door for ventilation, stairs to be constructed from cellar to garret, and one chimney flue to be built from the basement to the top of building with chimney.

The said building to be constructed and finished in a good workmanlike manner, with good materials, and to be completed on or before the first day of December next. And the said directors agree to pay the said Heermans \$1,800 for the due completion of the said work, all materials to be furnished by him at his own cost and expense. Payment of the above sum is to be made monthly as the work progresses, upon estimates to be made on the first day of each month.

In testimony whereof the parties hereto have caused their hands and seals to be fixed to these articles; the contract on the part of the said directors is made and their official seal affixed with the signature of the secretary pro tem. in accordance with a resolution of the Board passed August 29th, 1862.

E. HEERMANS, (Seal).
EDWARD SPENCER (Seal).
JOSEPH SLOCUM, (Seal).
D. K. KRESSLER, (Seal).
HENRY GRIFFIN, (Seal).

Directors of the Poor of Providence.

Attest: *Alfred Hand, Secretary, pro tem.

The said Directors have full power under said Act of Assembly to appoint a treasurer, steward or superintendent, collector of poor taxes, and such other assistants as they shall deem necessary (compensation or salary to be fixed by the Directors before said officials are chosen), to serve one year commencing January and until successors are appointed and qualified; the said treasurer and collector to give bonds with sufficient surety in such sum as the Directors shall require.

The compensation of the Directors shall be fixed by the Board of Auditors at the beginning of each year, for the year passed; the said Board of Auditors are appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lackawanna, to consist of three competent persons, as their terms expire, said appointment to be made for three years.

The said Directors are also authorized to levy tax on the annual assessment made by the County Commissioners sufficient to raise funds to meet all requirements of said district; the said tax levy shall not exceed ten mills in any one year. The said Directors are also required in the month of January in each year to make an annual statement of income from all sources and expenditures for all purposes, same to be published in said month of January in each year, in any weekly newspaper published in either of said boroughs, in three successive issues.

Said Directors are authorized to bind out poor children under their care, by indenture, whose parents are dead or unable to support them, and to have control over property of inmates, and to have and exercise the same power in all cases as is now by law vested in the Overseers of the Poor.

Outdoor Relief.—The Directors have full power under the existing laws

*The Secretary of the Board, F. L. Hitchcock, had just entered the service as Adjutant 132nd P. V., War of the Rebellion.

as construed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County, on appeal of Directors of Scranton Poor District, from report of auditors, No. 523, April term, 1893, to grant outdoor relief to such person or persons as in their discretion are needy and worthy, without requiring them to become inmates of the Hillside Home.

Directors, Appointment of.—Up to March 16th, A. D. 1866, under the charter, the office of Director was elective.

On the 16th day of March, A. D. 1866, the Legislature of the state enacted the following supplement to said charter, to wit: Sec. 2. That hereafter whenever any vacancy shall occur in the Board of Directors, created in pursuance to the Act to which this is a supplement, whether such vacancy occur by the expiration of the term of office or otherwise, the same shall be filled by the appointment of the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Luzerne, at a regular term of said court, upon the petition of at least twenty freeholders from that portion of the district comprised within said Act, in which the vacancy occurs; that all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed. Approved—March 16th, A. D. 1866.

The foregoing Act of Assembly was the cause of contention and litigation for a period of about twenty-five years, during this period frequent elections being held by the electors of said district for the purpose of filling vacancies as they occurred in said board, the persons returned as elected made demands for their seats, which requests were denied by the board on the ground that having been appointed by the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County, they had no power to surrender their seats until so decided by the power that made them Directors. Litigation then followed in the courts of said county, resulting finally in the decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the year 1903, in the case of James A. Evans *vs.* Dr. W. A. Paine, holding that the office of Poor Director for Scranton Poor District, whenever vacancy occurred in said board, should be by appointment of the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County, and was not elective; thus settling a very much vexed question and dispute, and constituting the Directors of the Scranton Poor District a legal board, as now existing, with full power and authority to administer the responsible and important affairs of the district.

Geography of District.—Borough of Providence, now 1st, 2d and 13th wards, city of Scranton, represented by T. J. Kelley. Township of Providence, now 3rd and 21st wards, John M. Harris. Borough of Scranton, north ward, now 7th, 8th, 16th and part of 9th wards, Frederick Fuller. Borough of Scranton, middle ward, now part of 9th, the 10th and 17th wards, Willard Matthews. Borough of Scranton, south ward, now 11th, 12th, 19th and 20th wards, F. J. Dickert. Hyde Park borough, now 4th, 5th, 6th, 14th, 15th and 18th wards, W. A. Paine, M. D. Dunmore borough, P. J. Murphy.

The following persons have been members of the board during its organization:

Edward Spencer, corporator 1862, resigned May 3, 1867.

Joseph Slocum, corporator 1862, resigned July 13, 1866.

David K. Kressler, corporator 1862, resigned August 3, 1867.

Henry Griffin, corporator 1862, deceased June 24, 1874.

E. E. Heermans, appointed 1862, term expired May 15, 1866.

A. H. Winton, appointed September 6, 1865, term expired May 15, 1877.

Nicholas Washburn, appointed May 15, 1866, term expired May 15, 1877.

Darby Melvin, appointed July 13, 1866, term expired March 4, 1870.
 C. H. Dowd, appointed February 1, 1867, term expired April 30, 1874.
 D. P. Barton, appointed 1867, term expired May 3, 1871.
 N. Fitch, appointed April 3, 1868, term expired November 30, 1874.
 F. A. Beamish, appointed March 4, 1870, resigned June 30, 1875.
 Henry Sommers, appointed May 5, 1871, term expired November 25, 1883.
 S. G. Oram, appointed January 30, 1875, term expired May 7, 1880.
 William Humphrey, appointed November 30, 1874, term expired May 7, 1880.
 J. B. Gillespie, appointed November 30, 1874, term expired November 25, 1883;
 re-appointed June 15, 1892, term expired March, 1893.
 D. H. Jay, appointed April 30, 1874, term expired May 7, 1880.
 Lewis Pughe, appointed May 17, 1877, term expired November 25, 1883; re-
 appointed December 1, 1881; died January, 1892.
 Reese G. Brooks, appointed May 17, 1885, term expired November 25, 1893.
 Samuel T. Jones, appointed May 2, 1880, term expired May, 1886.
 John Stewart, appointed May 2, 1880, died April 10, 1890.
 Jacob C. Bowman, appointed May 2, 1880, term expired November 25, 1883.
 P. J. Murphy, appointed November 25, 1883, term expired March 24, 1900.
 John R. Davis, appointed November 25, 1883, term expired December 1, 1885.
 Daniel Williams, appointed November 25, 1883, resigned October 21, 1887;
 re-appointed June 28, 1889, term expired March 23, 1896.
 H. B. Rockwell, appointed November 25, 1883, resigned February, 1890.
 Enos Flynn, appointed November 25, 1883, term expired June 4, 1886.
 John Gibbons, appointed June 4, 1886, term expired March 2, 1899.
 F. W. Berge, appointed June 4, 1886, term expired June 15, 1892.
 D. M. Jones, appointed October 21, 1887, resigned May 31, 1889.
 H. R. Hurlbutt, appointed February 21, 1890, term expired June 15, 1892.
 Mrs. Frances B. Swan, appointed July 6, 1890, term expired March 23, 1896.
 Robert T. Black, appointed January 18, 1892, term expired June 15, 1892.
 W. S. Langstaff, appointed June 15, 1892, term expired January 5, 1900.
 Charles Tropp, appointed June 15, 1892, died December, 1895.
 Thomas Shotten, appointed April 1, 1893.
 Frederick Fuller, appointed December 31, 1895.
 W. A. Paine, appointed March 23, 1896.
 Samuel Williams, appointed January 5, 1900.
 F. L. Terpe, appointed March 23, 1896, resigned March 2, 1899.
 Reese G. Brooks, appointed March 8, 1879, resigned January 12, 1907.
 F. J. Dickert, appointed March 2, 1899.
 Timothy Burke, appointed March 24, 1900.
 Willard Matthews, appointed April 15, 1907, vice R. G. Brooks, resigned.
 John M. Harris, appointed January 1, 1913.
 P. J. Murphy, appointed January 1, 1913.

The following is the list of Executive Officers of the Board since organization, June 14, 1862:

Presidents.—Edward Spencer, Henry Griffin, Samuel T. Jones, Lewis Pughe, W. S. Langstaff, Joseph Slocum, Henry Sommers, John Stewart, John Gibbons, R. G. Brooks, Timothy Burke, Willard Matthews.

Secretaries.—F. L. Hitchcock, A. H. Winton, Milo J. Wilson, W. J. Lewis, T. F. Penman, E. J. Lynett, C. J. Gillespie, Alfred Hand, C. G. Van Fleet, O. B. Partridge, E. C. Lynde, George Mitchell Jr., W. S. Langstaff Jr., W. G. Daniels, C. R. Acker.

Treasurers.—W. H. Perkins, E. C. Lynde, A. H. Christy, George A. Jessup, George Mitchell Jr., D. M. Jones, John Von Bergen, Walter Bevan, William Penn Morgan, W. W. Winton, L. S. Oakford, E. J. Dimmick, P. W. Stokes, T. H. Jones, C. J. Gillespie, E. M. Vernoy, Ambrose Herz, Oscar Grambo, J. J. Healy, R. A. Phillips, W. A. Avery.

Superintendents of Farm, Almshouse and Insane Hospital.—William Cole, from July 1, 1862, to January, 1864; R. Hefflefinger, from January to April, 1864; died April 8; J. V. Decker, from April 12, 1864, to January 1, 1877; died May 28, 1877; J. W. Boice, appointed January, 1877, continued in office to April, 1883; G. W. Beemer, from April 6, 1883, to April 1, 1888; Charles S. Fowler, from April 1, 1888, to January, 1891; G. W. Beemer, January, 1891, to present time.

Directors Now Representing the Scranton Poor District.—T. J. Kelley, for the First, Second and Thirteenth wards; John M. Harris, for the Third and Twenty-

first wards; Dr. W. A. Paine, for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth wards; Frederick Fuller, for the Seventh, Eighth and Sixteenth, and part of the Ninth wards; Willard Matthews, for the Ninth, Tenth and Seventeenth wards; Frank J. Dickert, for the Eleventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards; P. J. Murphy, Dunmore Borough.

Officers and Directors, 1913.—Willard Matthews, president; Frederick Fuller, W. A. Paine, M. D., Frank Dickert, T. J. Kelley, John M. Harris, P. J. Murphy; C. R. Acker, secretary; William A. Avery, treasurer; H. L. Taylor, collector; John F. Scragg, Esq., solicitor.

Hillside Home.—George W. Beemer, superintendent; Thomas A. Rutherford, resident physician-in-chief; George G. Gill, resident assistant physician; Mrs. Jennie Beemer, matron; Jeannette Phillips, supervisor; Cecilia Devers, bookkeeper.

Outdoor Physicians.—Dr. B. G. Beddoe, 324 South Main avenue; Dr. J. T. McGrath, 1502 Adams avenue; Dr. C. E. Murrin, 732 Pittston avenue; Dr. W. G. Runyon, 1228 Providence road; Dr. B. B. Wormser, Board of Trade Building.

Auditors.—W. J. Costello, Dunmore, Pa.; A. V. Powell, Connell Building; John U. Hopewell, 1812 North Main avenue.

Committees.—Home Committee, W. A. Paine, M. D., T. J. Kelley, F. Fuller; Rules Committee, T. J. Kelley, F. J. Dickert, F. Fuller; Finance Committee, Frederick Fuller, P. J. Murphy, J. M. Harris; Purchasing Committee, F. J. Dickert, J. M. Harris, P. J. Murphy; Visitation Committee, P. J. Murphy, W. A. Paine, M. D., T. J. Kelley.

The following is taken from the fifty-first annual report (the latest, 1912) to the taxpayers of the Scranton Poor District:

The Directors of the Scranton Poor District herewith respectfully submit this statement of the affairs of the District and conditions and work performed at Hillside Home Hospital for the Insane and Almshouse:

In making this report we desire, first to emphasize this fact, that while primarily this District and its property was created and instituted to take care of and provide a home for the poor and indigent of the community, through the progress of years, and the growing needs therefore, it has developed into an institution of far greater importance, in that it is now primarily an institution for the care, maintenance and cure if possible, of those poor unfortunate whose reason has been fully or partially dethroned and to whom more than ordinary charity or relief must be extended.

Although known as a "Poor" District, but one-fourth of the subjects treated at Hillside Home are "poor" subjects who go there of their own volition, as wards of the District. The other three-fourths of the Home inmates are in a sense under treatment which involves greater care, better clothing, more nourishing foods and the best of medical treatment and care. This, of course, adds to the per capita cost of maintenance. Notwithstanding, however, this per capita cost, covering every item of expenditure except cost of betterments and expansion, as shown elsewhere, does not exceed three dollars per week.

The facilities for the detention and treatment of the insane inmates at "Hillside" compare most favorably with the best regulated Insane Institutions in the country and it is the aim and purpose of the Directors of the District to make this Institution not so much a place of detention as a hospital wherein those poor unfortunates may receive proper treatment and possible cure. To that end as was stated in our former report "we are availing ourselves of the best known and modern systems recommended by medical experts, and in use in State and other hospitals, proven by experience to be of benefit in the treatment of mental and physical troubles; not only that patients under our care may have the best known and available means afforded, for their improvement and possible cure, but also that the friends of such may know and believe that all is being done that can be done for them."

Hillside Home is to-day, first an Insane Hospital in which during the period covered by this report 602 inmates were treated, of which number 84 were discharged, 49 of whom were restored. We respectfully request a careful study of the detailed reports contained herein, relating to their treatment, etc.

In the care and maintenance of the inmates of the Insane Hospital and Almshouse a heavy expenditure is incurred, covering cost of supervision and attendance, Fuel and Light, Provisions and Supplies, Clothing, Bedding, Medical Attendance, etc. This cost, however, is minimized by judicious purchase and careful distribution of all supplies, all of which are purchased on requisition after competitive bids have

been received therefor, and distributed only on orders signed by the Superintendent of the Institution.

For the year covered by this report the average cost per week per capita, for such care and maintenance, including all officers and employes was \$2.68. The average cost per week per capita for care and maintenance of Inmates only was \$2.93. The population cared for and maintained at Hillside Home is divided as follows:

Officers and Employes.....	Dec. 1912	62
Inmates Insane Department.....	Dec. 1912	482
Inmates Almshouse	Dec. 1912	180
Total Population.....		<u>724</u>

RECEIPTS FOR YEAR 1912, AS PER TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance in hands of Treasurer, December 31, 1911.....	\$6,181.83
Received—On Account Tax Duplicates	130,273.88
From Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.....	45,902.56
*Paid Inmates of Insane Hospital.....	15,355.66
Sundry Items	709.36
Total	<u>\$198,423.29</u>

DISBURSEMENTS FOR YEAR 1912, AS PER SECRETARY'S REPORT.

For Asylum, Almshouse and Farm Expense, as follows:

Salary and Wages Account.

For—Administration	\$4,852.79
Medical Service	3,937.30
Supervision	720.00
Religious Service	400.00
Male Attendants	5,579.12
Female Attendants	4,324.97
Kitchen and Dining Room Service, Asylum.....	1,029.57
Kitchen and Dining Room Service, Almshouse.....	258.00
Women's Nurse	307.67
Men's Nurse	399.00
Laundry Service	547.60
Bakery Service	666.00
Sewing Room Service	312.00
Watchman Service	327.60
Supply Girl	168.16
Farmer	320.00
Teaming and Trucking	1,045.28
Power House Service	2,126.00
Blacksmith	474.66
Florist	464.00

Provisions and Supplies Account.

Groceries	\$5,736.99
Cereals	4,304.64
Canned Goods	255.42
Dairy and Eggs	5,046.66
Evaporated Goods	873.28
Laundry Supplies	709.31
Fruits, Berries, Nuts, etc.	358.65
Meats, Fish, etc.	12,258.59
Supplies and Materials	6,243.52
Total Provisions and Supplies.....	<u>\$35,787.06</u>
Fuel and Light.....	12,964.64
Clothing, Including Shoes	7,747.58

*This is one of the best Insane Hospitals in the State, and is in part supported by State appropriation. It takes insane patients who are able to pay, charging net cost only; and it accommodates indigent insane from other Districts, which pay for same.

Furniture, Bedding, Dry Goods.....	4,541.97	
Medical Supplies	1,152.07	
Repairs and Upkeep	4,936.98	
Traveling Expenses	168.24	
Farm Expense and Supplies	4,305.37	
Incidentals	1,445.01	
Buildings and Improvements.....	10,095.97	
Extraordinary Expenses—		
Artesian Well	\$1,442.25	
Electric Motor	465.85	
Purchasing Additional Ground.....	2,000.00	
Typhoid Fever Epidemic.....	894.67	
Auto Truck	3,490.00	
Sundry Items	1,202.35	
	<hr/>	9,495.12
Outside Expenses		11,316.45
Salaries and Service.....		16,916.45
Outdoor Relief—		
Timothy Burke, Dunmore District	\$5,092.15	
T. Owen Charles, 3-21 Wards.....	3,783.99	
F. J. Dickert, 11-12-19-20 Wards.....	5,845.25	
Frederick Fuller, 7-8-16 Wards	1,291.84	
T. J. Kelley, 1-2-13 Wards	5,528.26	
Willard Matthews, 9-10-17 Wards	2,083.50	
W. A. Paine, M. D., 4-5-6-14-15-18 Wards.....	5,614.17	
Transportation	378.07	
Outdoor Physicians	1,500.00	
Printing Outdoor Relief Books.....	45.00	
	<hr/>	31,162.23
Insane in State and Other Hospitals—		
Danville State Hospital.....	\$170.25	
Homeopathic Hospital, Allentown	13.09	
	<hr/>	183.34
Children in Homes and Private Families—		
St. Joseph's Foundling Home.....	\$1,152.25	
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	204.25	
Home for the Friendless.....	53.50	
	<hr/>	1,410.00
Support of Poor in Other Institutions—		
Bureau of Charities, Philadelphia.....	\$38.37	
Board of Associated Charities, Scranton.....	500.00	
College Club (Day Nursery), Scranton	500.00	
District Nurse Association, Scranton	360.00	
	<hr/>	1,398.37
Feeble Minded in Training Schools—		
Elwyn	\$193.75	
Polk	331.25	
Spring City	76.10	
	<hr/>	601.10
Other Outside Expenses—		
Bonds Redeemed	\$10,000.00	
Interest on Bonds.....	4,800.00	
Rent of Offices	765.00	
Postage	5.00	
Telephone	93.95	
Stationery and Printing.....	335.11	
Traveling Expenses	417.53	
Insurance	592.29	
Notary Fees	17.00	
Laundry	12.00	
Publishing Annual Report	240.00	
Cleaning and Repairing Furniture.....	32.29	
Cost of Filing Liens.....	1,751.00	
Taxes Refunded	516.39	

Books, Maps, etc.....	23.00
Water and Ice.....	8.40
Incidentals	41.50
	<hr/>
	\$19,650.46
Total Disbursements	\$191,353.83

Per Capita Costs.—Figures taken in the aggregate are often misunderstood and some time lead to unfair deductions. We, therefore, ask careful examination and consideration of the data given below.

The number of days all the inmates were maintained at Hillside Home during the year 1912, was equivalent to one inmate for 240,703 days, made up as follows:

In Insane Department, for Males the equivalent was...	86,064 days
In Insane Department, for Females the equivalent was...	85,582 days
In Almshouse, for Males the equivalent was.....	49,223 days
In Almshouse, for Females the equivalent was.....	19,834 days
Total.....	240,703 days

This data was obtained from a card record of the daily detention of all the inmates, and represents the only and proper unit whereby the daily or weekly per capita cost of maintenance may be determined.

By using the above total as a divisor and any figure given in our table of expenditures as the dividend the average daily per capita cost of maintenance and treatment of inmates only may be determined.

To determine the average daily per capita cost of inmates and officers and employees the following must be added to above total:

For Male Employees the equivalent was.....	10,910
For Female Employees the equivalent was.....	10,998
Total.....	21,917

Making the equivalent of the total population at Hillside Home 262,620 days. Using these units as a basis for our calculations we present the following table, representing the weekly per capita cost of inmates only and of inmates and employees:

ITEMS.	Inmates.	Weekly Per Capita Cost of Inmates and Employees.
Salary and Wages, Officers and Employees..\$	.79 1-10	\$.72 9-10
Provisions and Supplies.....	1.03 6-10	.95 4-10
Fuel and Light.....	.37 7-10	.34 5-10
Clothing, including Shoes .....	.22 4-10	.20 7-10
Furniture, Bedding and Dry Goods.....	.13 3-10	.12 1-10
Medical Supplies .....	.03 3-10	.03 1-10
Ordinary Repairs .....	.17 5-10	.13 2-10
Traveling Expenses .....	.00 5-10	.00 5-10
Farm Expense .....	.11 9-10	.11 5-10
Incidentals .....	.04 2-10	.03 9-10
Total.....	\$2.93 5-10	\$2.67 8-10

Table showing weekly per capita cost of various items of expenditure.

ITEMS.	Total Cost.	Weekly Per Capita Cost.
Butter	\$3,324.11	\$.09
Canned Goods	255.42	.00 7-10

Cereals	835.09	.02 2-10
Cheese	713.95	.01 9-10
Coffee	1,099.28	.02 9-10
Evaporated Goods	873.28	.02 3-10
Eggs	1,008.60	.02 7-10
Fish	1,000.97	.02 5-10
Flour	3,451.25	.09 2-10
Fruits, etc.	358.65	.00 9-10
Kitchen and Table Ware.....	643.53	.01 7-10
Laundry Supplies	709.31	.01 9-10
Lard	391.50	.01
Meats	10,748.14	.29 1-10
Poultry	117.98	.00 3-10
Spices	52.83	.00 1-10
Sugar	1,326.40	.03 5-10
Syrup	521.89	.01 5-10
Tea	1,402.62	.03 7-10
Tobacco	1,107.38	.03
Beds and Bedding	1,324.65	.03 5-10
Dry Goods and Notions.....	2,349.00	.06 1-10
Entertainment	241.76	.00 6-10
*Men's and Boys' Clothing.....	6,716.32	.36 4-10

Statement showing weekly cost of service rendered by officials and employees at Hillside Home during the year 1912:

Total Number of Days' Service Rendered by Officials and Employees.....	21,917
Total Number of Weeks' Service Rendered by Officials and Employees...	3,131
Total Amount Paid for Salary and Wages of Officers and Employees.....	\$27,352.72
Average Weekly Compensation of Officers and Employees.....	\$8.73 3-10
Average Weekly Cost Per Capita of Officers and Employees—	
For Provisions and Supplies.....	.95 4-10
Fuel and Light.....	.34 5-10
Furniture and Bedding .....	.12 1-10
Medicine .....	.03 1-10
Farm Expense .....	.11 5-10
Incidentals .....	.03 9-10
	<hr/> 1.60 5-10
Total Weekly Cost for all Service Rendered.....	\$10.33 8-10

INVENTORY OF REAL ESTATE—1912.

Administration Buildings,	Dwellings on Twining Farm
Hospital and Corridor..\$280,000.00	(one)
Almshouse	1,000.00
Artesian Well	52,000.00
Building for Epileptics.....	2,850.00
Bakery	1,000.00
Barn for Twining Farm.....	500.00
Barn for Beemer Farm.....	1,000.00
Barn, octagonal	7,000.00
Barn, square and shed.....	7,000.00
Chapel	11,000.00
Carpenter and Blacksmith	
Shop	2,500.00
Conduits	7,000.00
Chickery	300.00
Cold Storage	8,000.00
Conservatory	7,000.00
Coal Vaults	200.00
Crematory	100.00
Dwellings on Beemer Farm	
(two)	2,100.00
	Dwellings on Twining Farm
	(one)
	1,000.00
	Farm
	52,000.00
	Gate Lodge
	2,850.00
	Garage
	1,000.00
	Iron Fence and Retaining
	Wall
	14,500.00
	Light, Heat, Power and
	Boiler Room
	20,000.00
	Laundry
	4,000.00
	Morgue
	1,800.00
	Recreation Yards
	7,000.00
	Reservoir
	5,400.00
	Residence (engineer)
	1,500.00
	Store House
	6,500.00
	Sewer, Lines and Canal....
	2,975.00
	Steward's Home and Corridor
	10,000.00
	Dairy Barn, Feed and Spring
	House
	10,000.00
	<hr/> Total Value Real Estate..\$768,325.00

*Unit uses, 134,805, representing days equivalent of one Male inmate.

INVENTORY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY—1912.

Alms-house	\$14,141.81	Insane Building, Female, Ward No. 9.....	5,338.35
Administration Building....	9,562.62	Insane Building, Male, Wards Nos. 3 and 4.....	4,532.00
Bakery	1,664.43	Insane Building, Male, Wards Nos. 7 and 8.....	4,843.52
Board Room, Connell Build- ing	1,100.00	Laundry	2,001.80
Boiler Room and Extension	17,024.00	Machine Shop	2,807.40
Blacksmith Shop	281.25	Morgue	20.00
Barn, octagonal	4,924.60	Oil Room	94.25
Barn, square	1,892.00	Piggery	520.00
Chapel	984.00	Power House	12,273.00
Cold Storage	249.28	Supply House	8,409.98
Carpenter Shop	410.25	Sheds	1,772.50
Chickery	141.00	Sheds (stone crusher).....	2,810.75
Conservatory	1,208.75	Superintendent's Residence..	1,313.46
Farm, Beemer	72.00		
Farm, Twining	90.00	Total Amount of Per- sonal Property.....	\$111,341.72
Gate Lodge	53.10		
Garage	3,066.25		
Insane Building, Female, Wards Nos. 1 and 2....	7,639.37		

From Superintendent's Report for the Year 1912: The average daily number of patients at the Hillside Home during the year was 657^{241/388}.

The per capita tax cost of maintaining patients, sane and insane, at the Home, including food, clothing, light, heat, medical attention, salaries, furniture, bedding, repairs, incidentals, etc., exclusive of farm produce, was \$2.93 per week.

Total board of inmates, sane and insane, employes and officers, was 26,262 days.

Number of Inmates in Home, December 31st, 1911.....	625
Number Admitted During the Year—	
Sane	161
Insane	144
Born	4
	<hr/> 309
Discharged and Died During the Year—	
Sane	166
Insane	121
	<hr/> 287
Number Remaining in Home, December 31, 1912.....	662
Classified as follows: Sane, 180; Insane, 482.	
Farm Credit by Produce Raised During the Year.....	\$12,087.08
Farm Debtor to Salaries, Feed, Fertilizer, etc.....	3,013.02
Cash Received for Board of Patients	14,108.52
Cash Received for Cattle Slaughtered by State.....	480.72
Cash Received for Hides, Wool, etc.....	32.50

Census showing Population at end of each month:

January	653	July	684
February	667	August	678
March	677	September	664
April	689	October	660
May	689	November	655
June	686	December	662

STATEMENT.

Of Garments, etc., made by Inmates during the year 1912..... 12,515

AMUSEMENTS.

Provided for Inmates during the year 1912.

Basket Ball Games, for Girls	16
Basket Ball Games, for Boys	6
Base Ball Games	10
Concerts	1
Dances	23
Parties, Masquerade	1
Parties, St. Valentine	1
Fourth of July Celebration and Fireworks	1
Auto Rides in Superintendent's Automobile .....	..
Theatre Party for Six .....	..
Picnic at Northern Electric Park .....	..
Christmas Exercises .....	..

Religious services were conducted regularly every Sunday morning by the Protestant Chaplain and every other Sunday by the Catholic Priest.

From the resident physician's report of the Insane Hospital for 1912:

The greatest number present at any one time during 1912 was 496. The smallest number 457.

Of the alleged causes for the mental derangement 17, or 11.8 per cent. were caused by alcohol; 11, or 7.63 per cent. were due to venereal diseases; 11, or 7.63 per cent. were due to direct heredity; and 10, or 6.9 per cent. were due to senility. The following averages were computed from the data employed in the construction of the tables found in this report:

	Male.	Female.	Both.
Average age when attacked	41.7	38.5	40.2
Average age when admitted	43	42.8	42.9
Minimum age upon admission 1912	16	18	..
Maximum age upon admission 1912	82	90	..
Average age of those who died	57.7	55.4	56.9
Minimum age of those who died	17	21	..
Maximum age of those who died	89	92	..
Minimum period of residence of those who died	3 wks.	1 mo.	..
Maximum period of residence of those who died	43 yrs.	9 yrs.	..
Average age of those remaining	43.9	39	41
Minimum age of those remaining	14	14	..
Maximum age of those remaining	83	92	..
Maximum period of residence of those remaining	31 yrs.	47 yrs.	..

The reader interested in scientific detailed reports of the different phases of insanity, with methods of treatment employed, is referred to the elaborate report of the Poor Board for 1912, which may be had on application to Mr. Charles R. Acker, secretary of the board.



Home for the Friendless



Melrose Home for the Aged



Pennsylvania Oral School



St. Joseph's Foundling Home

CHAPTER XIII.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF SCRANTON.

The Associated Charities of Scranton, Pennsylvania, was organized December, 1913, and incorporated May 4, 1905, under the name of the Associated Charities and Humane Society of Lackawanna County. The following is taken from official reports:

On November 17, 1893, the committee appointed to devise ways and means to unite all the charitable associations in the City of Scranton, met in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Rev. W. G. Partridge, chairman, presiding. Rev. P. J. McManus was elected secretary of the meeting. The other gentlemen present were Revs. Rogers Israel, Chas. E. Robinson and J. A. O'Reilly. After prolonged consultation the committee decided to submit to a general meeting of all interested in charitable work an adaptation of the by-laws of the Associated Charities of Boston, to suit the organization to be established in Scranton. The committee decided to issue a call to all the acknowledged representatives of charitable organizations and agencies, clergymen, the chairman of the Poor Board, the Mayor, Chief of Police, and all who have a knowledge of those who are in need and deserving charitable aid, to assemble on Friday evening, November 24th, in Scranton Public Library, Albright Memorial Building, to devise ways and means to unite together in one organization all the charities of the city, that there may be established what shall be known as "THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF SCRANTON," and adapting from the by-laws heretofore mentioned, the committee suggests that the new organization will have for its

Objects.—To secure the concurrent and harmonious action of the different charities of Scranton in order to raise the needy above the need of relief, prevent begging and imposition, and diminish pauperism; to encourage thrift, self-dependence and industry through friendly intercourse, advice and sympathy, and to aid the poor to help themselves; to prevent children from growing up as paupers; to aid in the diffusion of knowledge on subjects connected with the relief of the poor, and to accomplish these objects, it is designed: 1. To provide that the case of every applicant for relief shall be thoroughly investigated. 2. To place the results of such investigation at the disposal of the Secretary of the Poor Board, of charitable societies and agencies, and of private persons of benevolence. 3. To obtain employment, if possible; if not, to obtain, so far as necessary, suitable assistance for every deserving applicant from public authorities, charitable agencies, or benevolent individuals. 4. To make all relief, either by alms or charitable work, conditional upon good conduct and progress. 5. To send to each poor family, under advice of proper authorities, a friendly visitor. 6. To hold public meetings and print papers for distribution.

Members.—The society shall consist (1) of the following members ex-officio: The Clergymen of all Churches, His Honor the Mayor, the Sheriff, the Chief of Police, members of the State Board of Charities resident in the city, the Directors of the Poor Board, the Directors of the City Hospital, the Board of Health of the city, and the City Physicians; (2) of such honorary or corresponding members as the Board of Directors may elect in consideration of their knowledge of or interest in charitable, social and sanitary

reform; (3) of the officers, managing boards, agents, and visitors of all charitable organizations connected with the Associated Charities; (4) of all persons who have paid one dollar within a year, or fifty dollars at any time, to the fund of the society.

The connection of any organization with this society shall be determined by such organization and by the Board of Directors of this society.

Meetings.—The society shall hold its annual meeting on the first Monday in October, and such special meetings as may be necessary for the enactment of by-laws or the transaction of other business.

It may be advisable to hold public meetings and conferences from time to time for addresses, the reading of essays and the consideration of subjects connected with public and private charity; but no business beyond the formulation and expression of views may be transacted at these public meetings.

The annual meeting, and other meetings for the transaction of business, shall be called by notice in the papers published in Scranton. Special meetings may be called by the President, or by him on the written request of five (5) members of the society. Public meetings and conferences shall be called in whatever manner the society or Board of Directors may elect.

Directors.—The management of the society shall be vested in a Central Board of fifteen Directors, five of whom shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting of the society, to serve for three years, or until their successors shall have been chosen.

The Officers of the Society Shall Be: A President and two Vice-Presidents, who shall be chosen by the Central Board from its own number. A Secretary, a Treasurer and an Assistant Treasurer, who shall be elected by the society at its annual meeting. The elected officers shall serve for one year, or until their successors shall have been chosen, but shall be subject to removal by the Central Board.

Duties and Powers of Central Board.—It shall be the duty of the Central Board to cause a full registry of all applicants for charitable aid, and a record of the aid given them, to be kept; and if advisable, procure the establishment of district conferences; to give aid and encouragement to such conferences, to exercise a general supervision over them, and to see that full reports from them are promptly made; to prepare instructions as to the duties of district visitors; to control the funds of the society, which shall be used solely for the purposes enumerated in Article II, and not for the giving of alms to take suitable measures for the attainment of the objects of the society, and to make a written report thereon at the annual meeting. It may adopt such by-laws—not inconsistent with the by-laws of the society—as it may think proper for its own government and that of the officers and agents of the society, and for the better attainment of the objects thereof. In case of any vacancy, the Board shall elect a Director to serve until the next annual meeting, when the vacancy shall be filled by the society.

No by-laws shall be adopted or altered, and no election of a member of the Board shall be had, except upon notice in the notification of the meeting at which such action is proposed to be taken.

Nominating Committee.—A committee of three shall be appointed at each annual meeting, who shall nominate to that meeting the officers for the ensuing year, together with the names of five persons to fill the places of those directors whose term of office has expired.

Amendment.—This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-

thirds of those present at any meeting of the society, provided that notice of an intention to move an amendment be included in the call for such meeting.

The following is the charter of "The Associated Charities and Humane Society of Lackawanna County":

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County: In compliance with the requirements of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved the 29th of April, 1874, and the supplements thereto, the undersigned, all of whom are citizens of Pennsylvania having associated themselves together for the purpose hereinafter specified and desiring that they may be incorporated according to law do hereby certify:

First.—The name of the proposed corporation is "The Associated Charities and Humane Society of Lackawanna County."

Second.—The purpose of this corporation is the management and direction of such of the public charities of the County of Lackawanna, State of Pennsylvania, as may be entrusted to it, together with general philanthropic and moral work.

Third.—The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the City of Scranton, Lackawanna County, Pennsylvania.

Fourth.—Said corporation is to exist perpetually.

Fifth.—The names and residences of the subscribers are as follows: Ezra H. Ripple, Rogers Israel, Thomas J. Kelley, Samuel Hines, Jacob R. Cohen, Thomas Sprague, Charles H. Welles, Enos Flynn, Frank J. Dickert, John Gibbons, W. Gaylord Thomas, Michael J. Kelley, Peter Stipp, Henry A. Knapp, Frederick Fuller, all of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Sixth.—The number of the directors of said corporation is fixed at fifteen and the names and residences of those chosen directors for the first year are: Ezra H. Ripple, Rogers Israel, Thomas J. Kelley, Samuel Hines, Jacob R. Cohen, Thomas Sprague, Charles H. Welles, Enos Flynn, Frank J. Dickert, John Gibbons, W. Gaylord Thomas, Michael J. Kelly, Peter Stipp, Henry A. Knapp, Frederick Fuller, all of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

In the Matter of Incorporation of "The Associated Charities and Humane Society of Lackawanna County."	}	In the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County. No. 398, May Term, 1905.
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AND NOW, to wit, this fourth day of May, A. D., 1905, the within certificate of incorporation having been on file in the office of the Prothonotary of said County since the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1905, the date on which publication of notice of intended application was first made, as appears from entry thereon, and due proof of said publication having been therewith presented to me, I do hereby certify that I have perused and examined said instrument and find the same to be in proper form and within the purposes named in the first class of corporations specified in Section (2) of the Act of April twenty-ninth, 1874, and that said purposes are lawful and not injurious to the community; it is therefore ordered and decreed that the said charter be approved, and is hereby approved, and upon the recording of the said charter and its endorsements and this order in the office of the Recorder

of Deeds in and for said County, which is now hereby ordered, the subscribers thereto, and their associates shall thenceforth be a corporation for the purposes and upon the terms and under the name therein stated.

H. M. EDWARDS,
Pres. Judge.

Certified from the Records

This 4th of May, A. D. 1905.

JOHN F. CUMMINGS,
Prothonotary.

The funds of this association, as will be noticed, are obtained from voluntary contributions. Mrs. W. B. Duggan has been the efficient agent and practical manager of the association from its organization, and still occupies that position (1914). A registration bureau is maintained at the rooms of the association of all cases coming under its notice or supervision. Its purpose and value will appear from the following excerpt from the literature of the association:

We Ask Societies and Churches Giving Relief of Any Kind:

First.—To consult our Registration Bureau for the information it contains before aiding any new applicant for relief. This will, in many instances, prevent imposition. The names of some of such applicants are undoubtedly among those already registered. Special investigation outside the Registration Bureau will be made on request.

Second.—To report to us the names and whatever other information they may have of persons aided by them, whether previously investigated or reported on by us or not. Otherwise our Registration Bureau will not be complete, and cannot effectively prevent the overlapping of relief.

We Ask Asylums in Which Children or Adults are Temporarily Received:

First.—To consult our Registration Bureau before admitting persons not fully known to them.

Second.—To report to us the names of all persons so received, as well as the names of their parents or children, as the case may be. This will serve to disclose whether parents or children are neglecting their legal responsibilities.

We Ask Hospitals:

First.—To apply to our Registration Bureau for the information it contains before admitting to free indoor treatment any persons not fully known to them, except in emergency cases. This will prevent "hospital rounders" and patients who can afford to pay for treatment occupying free beds to the exclusion of those who deserve and need them.

Second.—To report to us the names and addresses of all persons given free indoor treatment, whether previously investigated or reported on by us or not.

There are no official reports of this association later than 1908. An idea of the work may be had from the following report from October 1, 1906, to January 1, 1908, including House of Detention report from June 15, 1907, to January 1, 1908:

APPLICATIONS:

For material assistance.....	1,497
For advice or work only.....	863
	<hr/> 2,360

INVESTIGATIONS:

Found worthy and aided through various Charities.....	1,245
Found unworthy, or not in need.....	252
	<hr/> 1,497
Found lodging and meals for.....	44
Found homes for.....	111
Found employment for.....	84
Found medical aid for.....	45
Found nurses for.....	26
Found legal advice for.....	85
Found transportation for (through Poor Directors).....	70
Sent to St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Scranton, Pa.—Adults.....	9
Children.....	12
	<hr/> 21
Sent to St. Patrick's Orphanage, Scranton, Pa.....	18
Sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.—Adults.....	25
Industrial.....	32
	<hr/> 57
Sent to the Home for the Friendless, Scranton, Pa.....	9
Sent to Florence Crittenton Mission, Scranton, Pa.....	17
Sent to State Hospital, Scranton, Pa.....	49
Sent to Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton, Pa.....	1
Sent to Hillside Home, Clark's Summit, Pa., (through Poor Directors)...	23
Sent to Philadelphia Protectory for Boys, Philadelphia, Pa.....	4
Sent to The Immaculate Conception, (Industrial School), Philadelphia, Penna.....	2
Sent to St. John's Protectory, Buffalo, N. Y. (Industrial).....	10
Sent to St. John's Protectory, Buffalo, N. Y.....	3
Sent to House of Refuge, Glen Mills, Pa.....	17
Sent to House of Refuge, Philadelphia, Pa.....	3
Sent to St. Magdalene Home for Colored People, Germantown, Pa.....	1
Sent to Relatives.....	79
Sent to Outside Authorities.....	6
Taken from various institutions and placed with friends, relatives, etc.....	127
Children cared for through Juvenile Court.....	62
Children under Probation.....	42
Guardians appointed (by Orphans' Court).....	3
Prevented from begging.....	9
Marriages.....	2
Burials (through Poor Directors).....	6
Arrested for various causes.....	101
Referred to Churches.....	84
Families cared for at Christmas.....	15
Families cared for at Christmas (through Scranton Lodge of Elks).....	68
Humane Cases.....	101

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. W. B. DUGGAN, Agent.

REPORT OF HOUSE OF DETENTION

From June 15, 1907, to January 1, 1908.

Number of Children brought to House of Detention.....	141
Children committed by Magistrates to House of Detention.....	72
Children taken by Police to House of Detention.....	7
Neglected Children brought to House of Detention.....	53
Lost Children brought to House of Detention.....	9
	<hr/> 141
Children cared for through Juvenile Court.....	34
Children under Probation.....	29
Guardians appointed.....	2
Sent to Home for the Friendless, Scranton, Pa.....	5
Sent to Florence Crittenton Mission, Scranton, Pa.....	10

Sent to St. Patrick's Orphanage, Scranton, Pa.....	14
Sent to St. Joseph's Foundling Home, Scranton, Pa.....	6
Sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, Scranton, Pa.....	9
Sent to the State Hospital, Scranton, Pa.....	4
Sent to St. John's Protectors, Buffalo, N. Y.....	5
Sent to Philadelphia Protectors for Boys, Philadelphia, Pa.....	4
Sent to House of Refuge, Glen Mills, Pa.....	17
Sent to House of Refuge, Philadelphia, Pa.....	3
	<hr/> 20
Sent to St. Magdalene Home for Colored People, Germantown, Pa.....	1
Taken from various institutions and placed with friends.....	12
Sent to Relatives, Friends, etc.....	14
Girls temporarily cared for.....	18
Children remaining at House of Detention at this date.....	14
Report of Mrs. Gyles, Matron of House of Detention:	
Meals Furnished	4,726
Lodgings Furnished	1,767
Shoes, (pairs)	60
Garments	150
Respectfully submitted,	

MRS. W. B. DUGGAN, Agent.

The splendid work of the association cannot be better shown than in the interesting and able report of its distinguished secretary, Rev. Rogers Israel, in his last statement, 1908. (Rev. Dr. Israel was then rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Scranton, now bishop of the diocese of Western Pennsylvania). The following is the fourteenth annual report of the board of directors:

To the Members and Patrons of the Associated Charities and Humane Society of Lackawanna County, Pa:—

The fourteenth anniversary of our work comes almost as a surprise. Time passes very rapidly in this busy age. The principles of coöperation, investigation, registration, friendly visiting and education, which we enunciated fourteen years ago, have grown to be fundamentals of the charitable work of this city. The soundness of these principles may be seen by comparing the condition of the city to-day with its condition fifteen years ago. In the inauguration of our work we were compelled to fight our way through opposition to neutrality until finally we have secured the heartiest coöperation. Fourteen years of experience shows that notwithstanding the increase of population from 75,000 to 125,000, there has not only been no increase in needy families, but rather a decrease, which shows that the methods which we have pursued have not only been palative but curative.

We rejoice not only in the coöperation of all societies and churches and parishes in our city, but in their hearty good will. Over eleven thousand records of investigation filed in our central offices testify to the work done. The almost entire absence of the child beggar from our streets and office buildings together with the exclusion of almost all fakirs from our street corners testify to the thoroughness of the work in this direction. The inauguration of the Juvenile Court and the opening during the past year of the House of Detention under our charge is an encouraging testimony to the credit the organization has gained. The fact that during the typhoid epidemic of last winter all hospital supplies, provisions and bedding were distributed through our offices and agent under the direction of the head district nurse, and the many words of approval from her and from officials investigating

the condition of our city at that time, together with the most generous and hearty response on the part of the citizens in meeting the needs of the society under these strenuous circumstances are all a source of the greatest encouragement to us.

Owing to the universal prosperity of our country during the year, applications for work have not been so numerous as in many previous years so that we have been enabled to devote our attention to the other objects of our organization. Every year has but shown the greater need of such an organization in our community and we cannot but feel proud to make the record we do, which may be seen in the reports of the agent and treasurer.

We cannot speak too highly of the self-sacrificing devotion of our agent under whose efficient supervision all of the above work has been done, and upon whom the responsibility for carrying out the plans of this board has fallen. With the enormous field to cover which now includes the county as well as the city; with the almost innumerable variety of trouble and needs to deal with; she has shown wise and prudent administration. Where several agents could easily be kept busy, we realize that there must be times when through overwork and sickness, some delay may be caused in the immediate investigation of cases, but we are glad that on personal examination we find that no suffering one has been neglected. In our work we ask for the hearty coöperation of the individual citizen in reporting cases to our agent, and request that if anything like neglect appears that the instance may be investigated at once.

Just now we are feeling some of the results of the recent financial stringency in more applications from heads of families for work. We ask therefore those needing workers, temporarily or permanently, to notify our agent. It is impossible for the public to realize the extent of our work without attending the regular meetings, which are always open to those desiring information respecting our methods. So much of the work is office work, done quietly and without publicity, that really the reports of our officers themselves are but a summary.

We cannot let this report close without special reference to the great improvement in the care of juvenile offenders through the institution of the Juvenile Court and the opening of the House of Detention. The latter of which has been put into effect by the hearty and generous coöperation of the county commissioners.

Another point that should be emphasized is the wonderful work of the young men under the direction of Messrs. Frank Hagen, A. E. Connell and E. L. Bevan.

Without their coöperation the condition of our poor during the typhoid epidemic would have been sad indeed. With them, all things were made possible for the care and comfort of those in need. We also extend our thanks to the Poor Board, the hospitals, to the various charitable institutions, the priest and ministers of different churches, the mayor of the city, the county commissioners, the superintendent of police and his officers, and to many lawyers, doctors and nurses who so kindly assisted us in every way and who have responded on every occasion by rendering most efficient service free of charge. To the newspapers and especially as represented by T. Owen Charles, to express our thanks and appreciation for their unvarying courtesy and generosity in making public all notices and necessary statements. In fact, as we said in the beginning, the coöperation of all residents of the city, official and private, has been so cordially extended that all have our sincere

gratitude. We must ask the public not to forget the constant needs of our work.

All our officers serve without remuneration, and so we feel at liberty to call upon the citizens for generous contributions by which we may not only continue to assist the poor and needy and to train them in self support, to care for innocent children and young girls, and youthful offenders, but also may push our work into other channels which lie open for us, and in undertaking which we lack only the necessary funds.

ROGERS ISRAEL,
Secretary.

The following is the list of officers of the Society:

1912.—President, Alfred E. Connell; vice-presidents, Samuel Hines and Frederick Fuller; secretary, F. Lammot Belin; assistant secretary, Miss Sue R. Jones; treasurer, T. J. Kelley.

Board of Directors.—Term expires January, 1913: Thomas Sprague, W. S. Miller, W. Gaylord Thomas, Frank Hagen, Michael Bosak. Term expires January, 1914: Samuel Hines, J. R. Cohen, A. E. Connell, John Gibbons, Frederick Fuller. Term expires January, 1915: Henry A. Knapp, T. J. Kelley, T. Owen Charles, Peter Stipp, Henry Chappell.

Ex-officio Members.—His Honor, the Mayor of Scranton; the Sheriff of the County; the Chief of the Police Department; the Clergy of the Various Congregations; Members of the State Board of Charities resident in the City; the Directors of the Poor Board; the Directors of the City Hospitals; the Board of Health of the City; the City Physicians.

Mrs. W. B. Duggan, agent; Miss Anna C. Healy, registrar. Offices, 332-334 Washington avenue.



CHAPTER XIV.

SOME EARLY AMUSEMENTS—PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL.

The Scranton Baseball Club.—Let it be understood that this club is in no sense the progenitor or ancestor of the present professional club bearing the same name in our city. This was strictly an amateur club made up of the young business men of old Scranton borough. It belonged to the class of college clubs, only that its *esprit de corps* related to its town. Such was the character of all the great baseball clubs of that early day. The two great clubs were the Atlantic, of New York, with Pratt as their premier pitcher, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, with the great McBride as their hurler. Practically the game revolved around these two clubs in the 60s, which were made up of young business men of the two cities. They came together for a series of championship games every year, much like the world series now, the proceeds of which—moderate sums—were devoted to expense of grounds, etc. No player received compensation—that was regarded as unbecoming a gentleman. The lesser clubs of note were the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and the Eurekas, of Newark, of which our Mr. Linen was captain and pitcher before coming to Scranton. It must also be borne in mind that the game in those days was quite different in many of its features from the professional game of to-day, and there are those who hold to the possibly old foggy notion that the game as then played was far better than that of to-day. In the first place the ball then was what is known as a lively ball, and it had to be pitched and not thrown. The pitched ball of to-day is a misnomer. It is a thrown ball pure and simple, which wouldn't have been allowed in the old days. Then the batsman could call for a ball to come where he wanted it—ankle, knee, waist or breast high—and the pitcher must comply with an underhand swing, delivering the ball with palm to the front, and the ball must not be delivered with the hand higher than the elbow or it was a balk. He could speed or curve the ball to fool the batter at his pleasure, but it must be over the plate and at height called for or it was called a "ball." The purpose was to produce hitting and make work for the fielders, hence when the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, beat its rival the Eurekas, of Newark, with a score six to five it was heralded over the country as the record small score. The scores of the Atlantics and Athletics usually ran up into the "teens" and there was lots of work for the fielders, with room for any amount of activity and skill. It was a much finer game to witness than the present game, which is a pitcher's battle only, and there was plenty of enjoyment for the players, which was the object of their playing. The subjoined sketch of Scranton Baseball Club is in part from a contemporary directory and part from recollections of those of its members who are still with us.

Scranton Baseball Club, of Scranton.—This club was first organized May

6, 1865, under the name of Wyoming Baseball Club by James A. Linen, Markus D. Botsford, Henry C. Dowd, F. H. Simpson, Peter C. Carling and Charles H. Wells. It had hardly become organized when it received a challenge to a match game from the Susquehanna Baseball Club, of Wilkes-Barre. The challenge was promptly accepted and the game was played on the grounds of the challenger at Wilkes-Barre on Friday, September 1, 1865, in the presence of a great throng of spectators of both sexes, resulting in a victory for the Scranton boys. Score—eighteen to six. This victory proved the making of the club. Its membership, active and sustaining, increased to 150 members. In 1866 its name was changed to the Scranton Baseball Club and it was incorporated by act of Assembly approved the 23d day of March, 1867, under its new name. The club was greatly handicapped for want of suitable grounds, and not until 1866 did they succeed in securing a suitable place for practice; this was on lands of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, on the low grounds between the bluff fronting Mifflin avenue and the Lackawanna river. These grounds were secured supposedly for a period of five years, but they were scarcely graded and fitted up when the right of way of the Union railroad (now the Delaware and Hudson), exercising its right of eminent domain, cut the ball grounds in half, entailing a loss of more than \$500 upon the club. The next year it secured lands of Ira Tripp, Esq., on what was then known as the Scranton race course, on the plot then called the Diamond Flats, which embraced the area bounded by the Lackawanna river on the east, Providence road on the south, Court street on the north, and the bluff or high ground on the west. About the center of this area was the Scranton race course. The club grounds were in the center of the course. This spot, it may be mentioned, was the home of the great Indian chief, "Capoose," of aboriginal times, who was the chief of the "Monseys" which occupied this region back in the eighteenth century. Up to 1867 the club had played fifteen match games, winning every game but one, which was against the great Athletics, of Philadelphia, with the celebrated McBride pitcher.

The following composed the first nine: James A. Linen, captain and pitcher; Markus D. Botsford, catcher; William M. Silkman, first base; Henry C. Dowd, second base; R. J. Matthews, third base; William T. Hickoll, shortstop; Walter Chur, left field; Charles A. Hurlbutt, center field; H. A. Coursen, right field; with John J. Albright and John F. Snyder, substitutes.

April 3, 1867, the club organized under its new charter, with Fred Fuller, president; William M. Silkman, vice-president; M. D. Botsford, treasurer; F. L. Hitchcock, recording secretary; H. A. Coursen, financial secretary; Alexander Ruthven, scorer.

The club disbanded about 1870, owing to business pressure upon its members, and the incoming of professional baseball, of which its members would have none. The club, except on one tour, confined its match games to the neighboring towns of Wilkes-Barre and Honesdale, neither of which ever

won a match game from Scranton. The tour which carried it outside of the neighborhood was made to meet challenges from clubs at Easton and Catawissa. Some of its first nine were unable to go on this tour and their places were filled with "second niners," except one outsider who had recently come to Scranton and had shown up well in practice games. The members had to bear their own expenses in all matches, but this fellow was impecunious, hence the other members chipped in and took him along to strengthen the club. Vain were hopes placed on this fellow, for he was the means of an inglorious defeat in both matches. It was always thought that he was paid by the opposing teams to throw down the game. His playing was that of the merest tyro. Yet the club had no one to put in his place and so had to accept defeat. The loss of a match game involved the formal ceremony of a surrender to the victors of a new ball as a trophy. On this ball was inscribed the names of the clubs, the date of the match and, most humiliating of all, the score. This was the scalp in the belt of the victors. Of course this was an adjunct of a banquet on the part of the victors. I well remember the uncomfortable task of presenting the trophy of the Easton match and its reception in a graceful flowery speech by Mr. Howard Reeder, a rising young member of the Northampton bar, who shortly after was elected president judge of that judicial district. The excuse for this sketch is found in the fact that to the "young America" of that day this was the one institution which kept the name of Scranton on the map.

Young Men's Literary and Debating Club.—This society was organized November 4, 1857. It was composed of the following members: Frank A. Maccartney, J. A. Rymer, A. H. Winton, F. L. Hitchcock, F. P. and F. J. Amsden, Peter C. Carling, William H. Carling, Sayres B. Harrington, David C. Harrington, F. P. Drinker, Charles M. Drinker, Joseph A. Scranton, William H. and James S. Scranton, Willard Carpenter and Edward N. Willard.

It was formed for the purpose of mutual improvement, chiefly in the arts of debate and public speaking. It held meetings every week, at which time there was always a debate with chosen sides and a judge to decide upon the merits of the discussion, with an open debate following on the merits of the question. Members were required to speak extemporaneously and were limited in time. The questions debated covered the whole range of current politics and history, including some of wider range and of greater importance to the human family, such as: "Was Christopher Columbus entitled to more credit for discovering America than George Washington for fighting it free?" Our meetings were also schools in the practice of parliamentary law. Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Law was adopted, and many a whole night was spent in what is congressionally known as filibustering. The result of which was that the members soon became thoroughly skilled parliamentarians, and the value of this was appreciated in after years. One of the

members of this club was three times elected to Congress. Two became editors of newspapers. One of them was called upon fifty years afterwards to preside at a large meeting. He did his work so easily and so correctly that a former United States senator of large experience sitting beside him turned and inquired: "Where did you so thoroughly learn the art of a presiding officer?" In addition to its debates the club maintained two weekly papers. Two editors by turns were assigned to each paper and members were assigned to write articles on given themes. The editors were required to produce at least one editorial for each paper on some topic of current interest. The papers were read alternately, one at each meeting, and each paper had a censor assigned to criticise the other paper as well as the debates. Herein was most of the fun. Criticism was unsparing, but all learned to take his medicine biding his opportunity to pay back. For several years the club maintained lecture courses, bringing here every lecturer of known reputation in the country. We brought here such men as Wendell Phillips, George William Curtis, Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, E. H. Chapin, Thomas Star King, J. G. Holland, George W. Cheever, Grace Greenwood and Henry Ward Beecher. Our course usually covered twelve lectures, one every two weeks from October to April. We sold course tickets for two dollars; single tickets, twenty-five cents. Good weather always gave us good audiences, but our Nemesis was stormy nights, of which there were sure to be some. With our season tickets we managed to come out whole as a rule, but the balance was often on the wrong side of the ledger. Then it was a question of subscriptions to make up. Our treasury never profitted a cent from any course, but we persevered because of their educational as well as social value. Then, in giving these lectures, we may be pardoned for feeling that socially speaking, for the time being we boys were it. We were all boys. The one feature that all aspired to and yet dreaded was the duty of meeting the lecturer, escorting him or her to and from the hotel and introducing the lecturer to the audience. This was done by each in turn, *i. e.*, as many as could be gotten to do it. Some could never be persuaded to undertake it. These lecturers were men of the finest fiber and fond of young men. Personally I shall never forget the warm grasp of the hand of Bayard Taylor and of John G. Holland. Both large, burly men, their hearty grip made one feel perfectly at ease. I remember speaking to the latter of his then recently published poem, "Better Sweet," which I had just enjoyed reading. "Ah!" said he, "the metre, the rhyme is nothing, the spirit of the poem I would have remembered." We had Henry Ward Beecher, the great card of the course, here twice. He was more reserved, did not open up to us boys. But "Old Horace," as Mr. Greeley was called, was the excentric character of the whole. His head was nearly white, but such a head—large, round, a magnificent forehead, with clear full blue eyes, a face beaming with kindness. His skin was as clear and fair as a woman's. His excentricity consisted chiefly in his dress and public speech. The white high-top beaver hat; a white surtout,

and, as the boys called them, "high-water" trousers, that if they had ever been pressed had long ago forgotten it; his loose flowing necktie, very evidently hunting for his collar, or *vice versa*; these were some of his dress characteristics. In his public speech he was equally odd. The subject matter of his lectures was never commonplace, always instructive and entertaining, if one could manage to catch all he said. He would begin his sentence with a drawling slow movement, gradually accelerating until well on towards the middle, when away he would go on a mad gallop to the end. The movement reminds one of an old grindstone which has been so worn that its weight is one sided. The wheel yields first very slowly to your turning, but faster as you near the center of weight, then as it gets over the center away it goes beyond control, and you are lucky if it does not knock you down.

The club was maintained until the War of the Rebellion broke out in 1861. Four at least of the members went into the service, others were scattered and the club seems to have fallen by the way. It had a brief but to its members a very helpful and valuable life. Another similar organization was formed five years later, called the Scranton Lyceum. It cannot have existed long, for there are no records of its work.



CHAPTER XV.

A GLANCE AT SOME OF THE LESSER BUILDERS OF THE EARLY DAYS.

In a former chapter we have spoken of the coterie of great builders or leaders. Every army must have commanders upon whom rests the responsibility of its work. So every great enterprise must have leaders who are charged with its success or failure. It is possible to mention the leaders; it is not possible to do this with the multitude who constitute the rank and file. Nevertheless, a glimpse, so to speak, of some of those who made up those earlier ranks of our builders is not only possible but the narrative of those times would be colorless without it. If the leaders were giants in their spheres many of those in the ranks were virile lieutenants, without whose able assistance success could not have been attained.

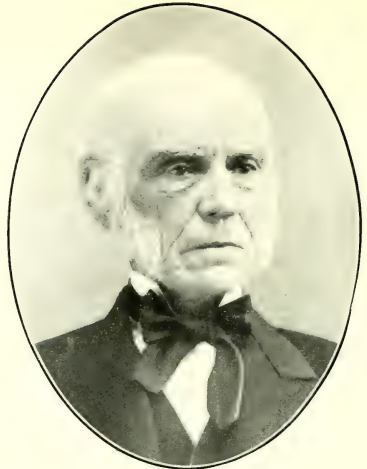
Mr. Charles F. Mattes has been mentioned in connection with his father, Phillip H. Mattes, who was one of the original company who founded the city in 1840. He came with the Scrantons and was actively engaged in all the struggles and vicissitudes of the early days, the story of which has already been given. He was a strong man in every sense and a tower of strength to the iron enterprise, having practical charge of its blast furnaces from the beginning. On the promotion of Mr. Joseph H. Scranton to the presidency of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, in 1858, Mr. Mattes became general superintendent, and later general manager. He was second vice-president of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company and a director of the Dickson Manufacturing Company. He was a member of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church from its organization. Later he became an active member and was one of its staunchest supporters. On May 31, 1857, he was elected a ruling elder of this church, which office he held until his death. He was an energetic member of select council of the city of Scranton for seventeen years, a fact which attests the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his fellow townsmen. To the duties of this office, which involved the building up of our city, he gave much time and attention, and without compensation. The substantial growth of the city owes much to his conservatism, sound judgment and untiring labor.

Mr. Mattes was twice married. His first wife was Miss Lydia M. Pratt, sister of Joseph Curtis Platt, of the old firm of Scrantons & Platt. Their marriage took place August 23, 1847. By her he had five children—William F., Phillip, Charles C., Mary and Louis. This wife, a most estimable woman, passed away shortly after the birth of her youngest child. June 19, 1862, Mr. Mattes married Martha Crosby, of Wilkes-Barre. By her he had one daughter, Cornelia, now deceased.

Mr. Mattes was of German stock and was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1819, and died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, on September 5, 1895.



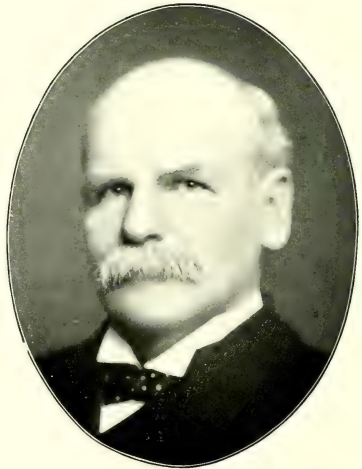
OLIVER P. CLARK.



GEORGE FULLER.



HENRY A. KINGSBURY.



ALEX. W. DICKSON.

Among those who came here in the early 40s, and who in a quiet way filled a very large place, was Charles Fuller. He was the first secretary and bookkeeper for the firm of Scrantons & Grant, later Scrantons & Platt. He came to Slocum Hollow about 1846.

His family history is unique. He was born in Norwich, Connecticut, March 1, 1797. His parents were Edward and Hannah (West) Fuller. His father was a lineal descendant of Dr. Samuel Fuller, the "beloved physician" of the Mayflower Company, which landed at Plymouth in 1620. In 1806 Edward Fuller, the father of Charles, went from Norwich "out west" to Pennsylvania, to make a home in the new country, and finally settled in Montrose. He built the first frame house in that village; all the others had been built of logs. This was the first inn or tavern of the village. The year following his wife, with their five children—Charles, the oldest, being nine years old—and her brother West and his family, came in ox teams from Norwich to Montrose. Mrs. Fuller drove one team, whilst her brother drove the other. The youngest of his five children was a baby, which she held in her arms most of the way as she drove. Charles grew up in Montrose. In 1818 he married Maria Scovell and moved on a farm in Wyoming, where he became a very substantial and influential man. Few men in a subordinate capacity occupied so large a place in all the varied relations in life as Charles Fuller. First and foremost he was a living exemplification of the Christian life. In all matters concerning the Church of Christ he was by common consent a leader. His business duties brought him in contact with all classes of men, yet I remember hearing him once say that he had never in his life been asked to take a drink of intoxicating liquor. He was the first secretary of the Ligget's Gap railroad, and later, on the organizing of the Delaware and Cobb's Gap railroad, he held for a time the same position. On the organization of the First Presbyterian Church, in 1848, he and Nathaniel B. Hutchinson were ordained ruling elders. For thirty-three years he honored this high office, until his death in 1881. He built a comfortable residence in the dense forest, on the east side of Penn avenue, about 100 yards north of the corner of Spruce street. He had eleven children, of whom nine grew up—James, Mary, Laton, Edward, Caroline, John, Nellie Francis and Eudora.

Charles Fuller was among the first to engage in the fire insurance business in the then village of Harrison, later associating his son John with him, under the firm name of Charles Fuller & Son. They built up a large business, which continued until his death. Mr. Fuller had seen and been an active participant in the marvelous growth of Scranton from a mere hamlet to a great city.

George Fuller, brother of Charles and Frank Fuller, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, November 24, 1802. His parents, Edward and Hannah (West) Fuller, moved to Montrose, Pennsylvania, from Connecticut in 1807. The story of their journey is given in the sketch of Charles Fuller. George grew up to manhood in Montrose and was educated in the public schools of

that town. He learned the printer's trade. In 1856 he moved to Scranton and opened a grocery store on Lackawanna avenue, next to the Dowds hardware store, and later built a substantial double brick store building on the southeast corner of Wyoming and Lackawanna avenues, the corner one of which he occupied as a grocery store, his son Augustus assisting in its conduct, and the family occupying the second floor as a dwelling. In 1878 he retired from active connection with the business, his two sons succeeding him, under the firm name of G. A. & I. F. Fuller & Company. This firm continued the business until Mr. Fuller became a member of Congress in 1844. On the liquidation of the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company, in 1878, Mr. Fuller was appointed one of the liquidating trustees, the bulk of the work falling upon him.

Mr. Fuller married Mary Barnard, May 14, 1828. There were born to them four sons and one daughter—William Henry, Isaac F., George A., Frederick, and Catherine T., who married Colonel Robert Barnard, of the regular army.

Mr. Fuller was a devout Christian and for many years a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church, of Scranton. He was a man of strong character, though of a quiet and retiring disposition; one of that class of men whose word is always good and who are everywhere implicitly trusted. Mr. Fuller passed away November 24, 1888.

Nathaniel Brittain Hutchinson, another Nathaniel "without guile," in a less conspicuous way possibly was nevertheless one of those humble yet very substantial builders of the early days. He was born April 28, 1816, and came to Scranton in 1854. He died November 24, 1895. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and who placed Godly living above all other considerations. It has been well said that Scranton was fortunate in the character of many of its early builders. Mr. Hutchinson's career answers well to this class. On the organization of the First Presbyterian Church he became one of its ruling elders, and no man was ever more faithful to this trust.

Among the individuals who were prominent at an early period was Henry L. Marvine, superintendent of the Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's machine shops. He was a member of the first school board organized in the borough of Scranton, and took an active interest in promoting educational facilities. He was prominent in social and religious circles; a young man of much promise and ability. His early demise, in the midst of great usefulness, was a serious blow to the young community.

Edward Payson Kingsbury was another of those strong and vigorous young men whose work contributed so much to the early growth of the young town. He came here during the days of Slocum Hollow as a clerk for the firm of Scrantons & Platt, and on the organization of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, in 1853, he was made assistant treasurer, a very responsible position for so young a man (he was then 19 years old), for practically the entire work of the treasuryship of that now great corporation

devolved upon him; the treasurer, having his office in New York, exercised only a supervisory care over the work. Mr. Kingsbury was particularly prominent in the social life of the young community; was active in all religious and church work; for a quarter of a century he was the leader of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church. He was also prominent in the civic and political life of the city; was elected city controller in 1879, and later for several successive terms he was elected jury commissioner of Lackawanna county. He was a director of the Scranton Gas and Water Company; one of the organizers of the County Savings Bank and of the Title Guaranty and Surety Company, of the Scranton Trust Company, of the Pennsylvania Casualty Company, and of the Austin Coal Company, of each of which he was a director. On the organization of the Scranton Steel Company, in 1881, he became its secretary and treasurer, and now, in his eightieth year, he is auditor of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company, of Scranton.

Henry Augustus Kingsbury, older brother of Edward Payson, above mentioned, came to Scranton in the employ of its then one enterprise, the "Iron Company," and with his brother grew up with the hustling young town. For many years he was the head of the dry goods department of the Iron Company's large store. In 1860 he went with Selden Scranton to Oxford, New Jersey, where for some years he had charge of the Oxford Iron Company's large store. Returning to Scranton he became the general manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's store. Later he became secretary of the Scranton Board of Trade, and later engaged in the business of mine and mill supplies. He was born December 10, 1832, at Montrose, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah R. Hutchinson, daughter of Nathaniel B. Hutchinson, October 6, 1857, and died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1902. There were born to them seven children—Ellen S., Edward F., Frederick K., Jane E., Selden H., May and Grace. He was for several years president of the school board.

Edward C. Lynde was an exceedingly brilliant young man, who came here from Wilkes-Barre during the earliest days as a bookkeeper for the Scrantons & Platt. On the organization of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company he became its assistant secretary, and later secretary, which position he held for upwards of twenty years. In those days chirography was a fine art, and Mr. Lynde was an accomplished penman, as well as an expert accountant. A singular and remarkable faculty he possessed of being able to write with equal facility with either hand. Naturally right-handed, yet when he wanted to do any pen work extra well he always used his left hand.

Reuben A. Henry, son of William Henry, one of the founders of our city, came here on the opening of the Legget's Gap railroad, in 1851, and was the first general freight agent of the Lackawanna, organizing that branch of the business of the new railroad. His brother, Eugene Henry, came here as an iron master from Oxford, New Jersey, in the middle of the 40s, and became general manager of the "Iron Company's" rail mills. His energy

and efficiency was a decided factor in the success of the work and the growth of the town.

Another brother, William Henry Jr., came about the same time, and was at the head of the accounting department of the Iron Company. When the war broke out he entered the service at once as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment raised near his old home in New Jersey. He served with distinction until the end of the war, but did not resume his residence in Scranton.

Thomas Harper, "mill wright," one of that class of men who knew their trade thoroughly, but little else. He came in the 40s and was an almost indispensable factor in the erecting, installing and running of the machinery of the Iron Company's mills. "Tom Harper," as he was familiarly known, was a genius in mechanics. It was said of him that no tangle or break of machinery ever disturbed him. He was always on the job and equal to every emergency; that the company could well afford to pay him full wages as an advisor in cases of trouble. He was built on the loose-jointed angular lines of Abraham Lincoln. He was, if he stood erect, over six feet tall, but he seemed prematurely old and bent, probably from hard work and stooping. He was a man of good character and habits, genial and pleasant, though extremely reticent and reserved. He was really himself only when about machinery and the more intricate it was the better it pleased him. He was the "Tubal Cain" of the new iron industry, and therefore a master builder in the young community.

To be mentioned in the same connection—machinists and all-round mechanics—were: John Grier; the Friants—David, Jacob and Samuel; the Cosletts—Isaac, Edward and John T.—expert ironworkers; the Lisks—John, Peter and William—blacksmiths. Ordinary? No! extraordinary!! One incident shows this. The management had a difficult piece of machinery to forge and went to Philadelphia to have it done, but without success, and then tried Wilkes-Barre, with the same result, and finally came home to find these Brothers Lisk, in their own employ, quite able and ready to do the job, and do it they did, perfectly, and they didn't consider it very difficult either. They had learned their trade. They were mechanics.

Simon Jones, superintendent of the Iron Company's foundry, was another strong character in the community. Broad and square-shouldered, a man of great physical energy, he was not only a thorough master of his trade but he was a leader of men, an energetic factor in the civic and political life of the town.

Benjamin Jay, justice of the peace and boot and shoemaker. He was the first civil magistrate of the new iron village, and its first cobbler and shoemaker. He was an old-time gentleman; his head was white with age, yet he was erect and vigorous. Suave and genial as a shoemaker, he was dignified and austere as a justice of the peace. His humble dwelling stood opposite where the Laurel Line station now stands, on Mattes street. A front room was both shop and court room, depending on the kind of business in hand.

Without a particle of change in the surroundings the transformation of the shoemaker's shop into a court of justice was complete and instantly accomplished by the changed demeanor of the man. When he laid aside his hammer and awl, took off his long apron, solemnly adjusted his specs, and put on his judicial frown, the sordid bench and tools, even the clamp which had so often pinched the curious fingers of waiting urchins, all seemed to assume a serious awe-stricken air befitting a court of justice. And then justice was judicially dispensed, if sometimes a little leniently yet with equity, to the best of his ability.

His coadjutor as a justice of the peace was Martin L. Newman, huckster, horse trader and politician. He was the antithesis of Justice Jay in almost every respect. Fluent of speech and voluble in his opinions he had little regard for the king's English, and less for the law. He administered justice after the manner that Pat is said to have fiddled—"by main strength."

Another justice of the peace who had an office in Scranton, another in Dunmore and a third under his hat was Henry W. Derby "Squire Derby" was a character in a class by himself. There could not be another. He was an impecunious humorist—genial, capable, an all-round "good fellow," he more nearly corresponded to the character of the immortal Micawber than any man I ever knew. He used to say of himself that his "I. O. U." was perfectly good, for everybody had it. No sketch of 'Squire Derby would be complete without his other half—"Bob Carey."

Bob Carey was an old-time pettifogger. He was not a lawyer, but what he did not claim to know about law was not worth knowing. He and Derby traveled much together, and wherever there was opportunity for business the court was ready to sit, and Bob to practice, and it mattered little on which side of a case, and he not infrequently acted for both sides; always with the advantage of being sure of the court. Derby was a small, slender, dyspeptic bunch of nerves. Bob Carey, on the other hand, was a big, beefy, blustering fellow, whose bellowing could easily be heard a mile. And that screaming voice so impressed the "great unwashed" that he managed to eke out quite a living with his pettifogging.

Charles W. Roessler, barber in 1855-60, was an important figure during the early days, not because he was the principal tonsorial artist but because of the character of the man. His was an excessively mercurial temperament. "Anything doing," Charley Roessler was sure to be in it. His special delight was a rousing fire, for there he could do things. He organized the first fire-fighting company of the village—the Neptune Fire Company—and was its foreman for many years. He lived to see his adopted village become the third largest city of the state. Always on the job he was one of the men who contributed his full share to its upbuilding.

A. S. Washburn, 1859, "miner and dealer in coal," according to his advertisement of that year. Yard—Lackawanna avenue, between Penn and

Wyoming. "Lump and prepared coal of all the various sizes." Mr. Washburn was among the first strictly retail dealers in anthracite coal. Others mined and sold. He had no mine. But a few years later he added lumber to his business and removed his office and lumber yard to the west side, near where the Washburn Williams Lumber Company's plant is now located, which is his successor. Mr. Washburn was one of the men of affairs of the early years of Scranton—a public-spirited, thorough business man.

Peter Creter, house and sign painter, was one of the earliest of that trade in the young village. He was a German, and therefore a thoroughly skilled tradesman. One advantage village life possesses over the large towns is that everybody knows everybody, and so well that each had a friendly familiar cognomen—for example, Peter Creter was just "Pete Creter," and it is doubtful if he would have been readily identified by the longer name.

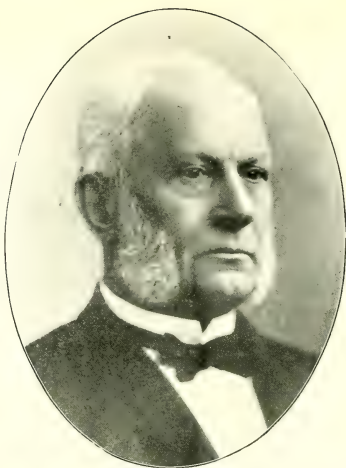
Richard Stillwell, who came here in the early 50s, was a man of strong personality. He was a builder, and soon became general outside foreman for the Iron Company, whom he served until the outbreak of the Civil War, when the militia company, which he raised and drilled as its captain, of which later, reorganized and recruited its numbers to the required 101, went into the Union service with Stillwell as its captain. On his return from the service he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which he served until his death, February 18, 1905. Captain Stillwell was so badly wounded at the battle of Antietam that he was honorably discharged from the service because of this wound and against his wishes, for after a month's leave of absence he had so far recovered as to return for duty, only to find his discharge awaiting him. Captain Stillwell was one of that class of strong quiet men who make up the backbone of every community.

Richard W. Olmstead was another of that same class of men. He was among the first comers, back in the 40s. He was the head man in the store department of the Iron Company's business, first under Scrantons & Grant, and then Scrantons & Platt. Mr. Olmstead was an all-round reliable and capable man, hence on the opening of the new railroad, as we have seen, needing a conductor, Mr. Olmstead was called on and served with no knowledge or experience of the job until such a man was found. He remained at the head of the merchandise receiving end of the Iron Company's great store until it discontinued the business in 1902, a period of more than a half-century. He had been one of the builders of the company's mercantile establishment from its beginning, a small affair, up to a volume of a half-million a year. Outside of his business relations he kept his end up in the social, religious and civic life of the young and growing community, and was universally respected.

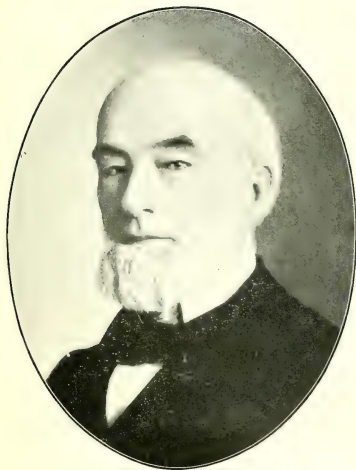
George Linen Dickson, who succeeded his brother Thomas as the head of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, which he managed for many years, is entitled to be placed in the coterie of Scranton's builders. He is still with



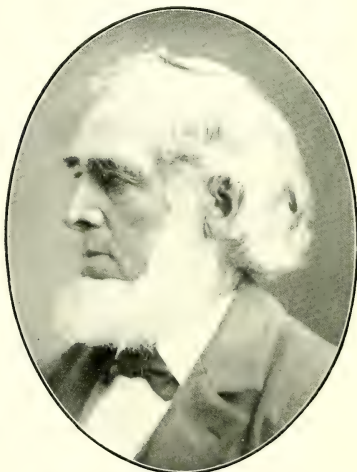
W. W. WINTON.



HORATIO S. PIERCE.



W. R. STORRS.



CAPT. RICHARD STILLWELL.

us, a vigorous octogenarian; his shoulder is yet at the pushing wheel—one of those young old men who seem to defy the strokes of Father Time.

Ira Tripp was one of the prominent early characters of the Lackawanna Valley. He was born January 6, 1814, in Providence township, on the farm of his father, Isaac Tripp, known as the Tripp homestead, on North Main avenue, which he rebuilt and greatly beautified and made his residence until his death. His ancestors were original settlers in this valley. His great grandfather, Isaac Tripp, moved to the Wyoming Valley from Providence, Rhode Island, in 1769. He was killed in the sanguinary days of the Pennamite War by the Indians. Isaac Tripp, father of Ira, came to Providence township in 1774 and acquired 1,000 acres of land on the west side of the Lackawanna river; 600 acres of this farm became the property of Ira, and constituted the Tripp farm or homestead.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Tripp went out with the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers as assistant in the quartermaster's office. He was captured by the Rebels, and after a unique experience of some months was released and returned home, clad in a rough suit made of old army blankets. He was fond of telling his experiences in the Rebel lines. He was denuded of his uniform and shoes and given some captured Union blankets, which he managed to make up into a semblance of clothes, his feet being clad with socks made of the same material. Colonel Tripp (he had been on the governor's staff and so acquired the title) was a striking figure. He was a large man, nearly bald, but with a heavy long flowing beard, which gave him a patriarchal appearance. He was a genial popular man and public-spirited. He organized the Tripp Coal Company, which opened and mined the Diamond vein, known as "Tripp's Slope" for many years, one of the finest retail operations in the city. He will be remembered for one peculiarity by those who knew him. For some reason he was unable to smoke, but so fond was he of the flavor of cigar smoke that he would buy the best cigars for his friends and inhale the smoke as they puffed, and the denser the volume the better it suited him.

He married Rosanna G., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Shoemaker, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, February 20, 1838. Colonel Tripp died at Scranton.

William Willander Winton was a descendant of one of the first families of the old Providence township. His father, Andrew Winton, moved to Providence with his family from Otsego county, New York, in 1833. Scranton was then Slocum Hollow, and very small at that. The whisky distillery and the iron blooming forge had gone into decay. A small grist mill and a saw mill were still in operation on the Roaring brook. Providence village was then the center of the sparse population of the township and it was known as Razorville. At the coming of his father, William was a sturdy boy of eighteen. He had been educated to the extent of the public schools of Butternuts, his native town in New York; was mature for his age and

was immediately employed to teach the Providence school in the "Bell" school house, which stood on the bluff over the Lackawanna river, nearly opposite the residence of Mrs. L. W. Morss, on North Main avenue, about No. 2116. His youth is shown by the fact that he was unconventionally known to the scholars as "Bill Winton." His pay for this service was twelve dollars per month and "board around." The next year he was engaged in lumbering in Slocum Hollow, on the Nay-Aug. His axe was frequently heard in the woods in and about what is now our central city, felling trees for the rude saw mill of the Slocums. In 1835 young Winton was offered and accepted a school at Danville, Pennsylvania. He married Miss Catherine Heermans, daughter of Henry Heermans, a merchant of the village of Razorville at this time, taking his bride to Danville with him. In 1840 he began the study of law with J. W. Cawley, but we have no record that he was ever admitted to the bar to practice law. In 1842 he returned to this county and engaged in mercantile business in Wallsville, with A. B. Dunning as his clerk. Next year he purchased the store of his father-in-law, Heermans, at Providence, and installed C. J. Atwater as manager. In 1845 he moved his Providence store to Providence Corners and took his manager, C. J. Atwater, in as a partner. In 1848 he bought out Atwater and took in as partner A. B. Dunning. In 1850, still retaining his interest in the Providence store, he moved to New York City and opened a store there, which he maintained until 1858.

In 1858 he returned to Scranton and resumed his active connection with his store there. He soon became the custodian and caretaker of the money of many of his customers, out of which grew the opening of a banking office on Penn avenue, nearly opposite where the St. Charles Hotel stood, now the headquarters of the Salvation Army. Out of this banking venture grew the Second National Bank. To accommodate the people in the North End he established the banking firm of Winton, Clark & Company, out of which grew the Citizens' and Miners' Savings Bank. On April 18, 1864, he organized the First National Bank of Providence, with a capital of \$50,000, later increased to \$100,000, which in 1867 went into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of merging with the Second National Bank of Scranton. Mr. Winton was the first cashier of the Second National Bank, later becoming its president, which office he held until its liquidation in 1879. In addition to his mercantile and banking activities he became very active in coal lands. He bought large tracts of coal lands in the North End and West Side, and laid the surface out into building lots, reserving the coal, these tracts taking the name of Winton's additions to Scranton, to Hyde Park and to Providence. Directly and indirectly he became probably the largest individual holder of coal lands in the Lackawanna Valley. His largest undertaking was acquiring and pushing to success the tract known as the "Mt. Vernon," below Archbald. This was in 1873-74. The tract consisted of upwards of 425 acres, which was covered with timber. The tract cost

Mr. Winton \$31,000 cash, which at that time of great financial stress was regarded, and justly so, as a great undertaking. It was undoubtedly worth vastly more money—but far in the future. It should be recalled that at this time very little money had been made by anybody in mining anthracite coal. Its value was in the future—how long nobody knew. It therefore required faith and courage of no small amount to invest so much good money in a value so uncertain and so far in the future. We say good money, for since the terrible depression of the 40s this country had seen no such money stringency as subsisted at this time—the aftermath of the Civil War inflation and the resumption of specie payments. First-class bank paper was then paying ten to fifteen per cent. discount, depending on the borrower's needs and the lender's ability to squeeze. Notwithstanding these conditions in 1874, Mr. Winton organized the Winton & Dolph Coal Company, erected a breaker on this tract and commenced mining coal. Later the company acquired another 400 acre tract adjoining. The name of the village was changed to Winton, in honor of Mr. Winton, which name the prosperous borough occupying that territory now retains. Mr. Winton was a vigorous business man, public-spirited and interested and active in religious and civic affairs of the city. He was a director of the Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank, of the Pittston Bank, of the People's Street Railway Company, and of the Roaring Brook Turnpike Company.

In the organizing of the city out of the three boroughs of Providence, Hyde Park and Scranton, under the name of the latter, Mr. Winton was particularly active. In this contest in 1866 the only opposition (and that was a determined opposition) came from the borough of Providence. But Mr. Winton and others, after a vigorous campaign, secured a majority vote of the borough in favor of the city, and the battle was won. In the work of securing the new county of Lackawanna he was a big factor. The latter battle had been on for more than twenty years, before successive Legislatures, and its necessity to the business interests of the "Upper End," as our portion of Luzerne county was familiarly known, had been many times demonstrated, but a "peculiar influence" from Wilkes-Barre had successfully defeated every measure looking to a division of the county. In 1878 a little coterie of Scranton's business men took the "bull by the horns," so to speak, and applied the necessary antidote to Wilkes-Barre's "peculiar influence" and secured the passage of the new county bill. Mr. Winton was one of the "wheel horses" in this movement. Of the personal sacrifice we have no record, but the people of Lackawanna county are indebted more than they will ever know to that coterie of men for the success of the new county measure. This act was wholly *pro bono publico*, and attests not only to the public spirit of the man but to his interest in the growth of the city. He was a member of Grace Reformed Episcopal Church. Mr. Winton and his wife were together and individually generous supporters of religious and char-

itable works, though without the least ostentation. No worthy appeal was ever made to either of them in vain.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Winton: Elnora J., Aretus H., Walter W., Byron M., Gertrude A., Earl Graham and William Henry. Mr. Winton died December 4, 1894. His wife Catherine died June 25, 1895.

Mrs. Winton was a strong, gentle, lovable woman, who left her impress upon the community in her sphere, if in a less rugged manner than her husband yet scarcely less pronounced. She was a leading figure in the social and religious circles in which she moved. She was one of the chief movers in organizing the Home of the Friendless in 1871, of which she became a life member and manager, and in 1875 its president. She was one of the earliest members of the Providence Presbythrian Church, and an earnest active worker to the time of her death. She gave the lot on which its first edifice was erected. She came to Providence when she was seven years old, five years before the first pick was struck into the ground for the making of Scranton. She lived to see a city of 100,000 people arise in the wilderness into which she came as a child and to have with her husband no small share in its growth and development.

Hon. William Merrifield was one of the men whose history antedates the history of Scranton. The story of the purchase in 1840 from him and others of the land on which a part of the central city stands, which was the first step in the life of the city, has been told elsewhere. He was born at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, New York, April 22, 1806. In 1819 the family moved to Hyde Park, in Providence township, William being then a rugged boy of thirteen. His father was Robert Merrifield, who was born in Columbia county, New York, in 1778. He bought a farm in Hyde Park and proceeded to fell the forest and clear the land for cultivation in which work William assisted. It is probable that the axe of this boy was heard all through the forest covering the area now occupied by the city. The father died universally, respected at the age of eighty-seven, in 1865.

William Merrifield's education was obtained at the public schools of his native town and in the log school house of the village of Hyde Park. Arriving at young manhood he taught school for five successive winters at Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and at other places. During this time he married Miss Almira Swetland, sister of the late William Swetland. In 1831 he opened a store in Hyde Park, and was appointed the first postmaster of that village. He continued in the mercantile business until 1864. In 1843 he was elected to the Legislature and was reelected three successive terms. His greatest legislative efforts were in defeating a bill to tax coal in the ground—in trying to extend the North Branch canal, and in securing the passage through the House in 1846 of a bill to erect the new county of Lackawanna. The act was defeated in the Senate by a tie vote. He was a school director of Hyde Park when the first frame school house was built, and again twenty or more

years later, when its first graded school building was built. In 1856 he was elected associate judge of Luzerne county. In 1870 he was chosen president of the Hyde Park Bank, which office he filled until his death. He was the first to plot his farm into building lots in Hyde Park, and thus give impetus to the growth of the village. Judge Merrifield was an able man, practically self-educated, of strong convictions and sound judgment. His probity and integrity gave him the unbounded confidence of the whole community. He lived to see the waste land he sold in 1840 at sixteen dollars per acre grow in value to a fabulous sum in the growth of a great city. Incredible as it may seem that growth in thirty-seven years rose from \$8,000 in round figures to the enormous sum of upwards of \$40,000,000. He died June 4, 1877.

Byron Manning Winton was the son of pioneer parents in this valley—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Winton, who died fourteen years ago, and whose homestead in the Providence section of the city for more than half a century has been an interesting landmark in that vicinity. Byron was born June 23, 1847, one of six children—Walter W. Winton now being the only surviving member of the family. On October 22, 1868, he was married to Frances Adelaide Silkman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Silkman, of this city. By this union three children were born—Daniel S. Winton, Frances Adelaide (Winton) Twitchell, and Helen Catharine Winton. At the time of his death Mr. Winton was one of the executors of Catharine Winton's estate, and treasurer of the Winton Coal Company. He was also active in other business concerns of the valley. Though Mr. Winton never sought public official position he was well known in the business life and every-day social exchanges of this city and valley. Mr. Winton passed away at the age of sixty-one, in December, 1908.

Among the men who came to Scranton middle of the 50s there was no more forceful character than John R. Fordham. He was born in Montrose, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1821. Arriving at the age of manhood in the 40s he moved to Carbondale and there met, and on October 30, 1851 married, Miss Isabel L. Dickson, daughter of James P. Dickson and sister of the late Thomas Dickson and of George L. Dickson. He came to Scranton with the Dicksons, father and sons, in 1855, on the establishment of the Dickson works, later the Dickson Manufacturing Company, making his residence in Providence. For many years he was outside superintendent of the company; later, on the increase of that great business, he was made superintendent of the shipping department, a position which he filled until his death.

Mr. Fordham was a man of fearless moral courage. He was of most exemplary habits and an earnest Christian. He had radical convictions against the institution of slavery during the ante bellum days, and was therefore an outspoken member of the Abolition party, when to be such was to be called a "crank," and be very unpopular. He was an active member of the "underground railroad," by means of which many fleeing slaves were

assisted on their way to Canada and freedom. He lived to rejoice in the abolition of slavery, for which he had long worked and prayed. He was equally pronounced in opposition not only to the use of intoxicating liquors of any kind but to the (to him) abomination of all abominations, the saloon. He was therefore one of the organizers of the Prohibition party in this county, and of the Prohibition paper that was for some time published as its organ, entitled *The People*. With no hope of election, and at much trouble and considerable expense, Mr. Fordham several times suffered the use of his name as a candidate for public office on the Prohibition ticket, for the purpose of aiding the cause. His name was therefore thoroughly familiar throughout the country as an uncompromising fighter against the liquor traffic. Whilst not permitted to live to see it he fully believed the time would come when the liquor traffic and the use of liquors as a beverage, with their unmitigated evils like the curse of slavery, would be done away. He was no less outspoken against the use of tobacco and all other vicious narcotics. The following tribute is from the pen of one of the friends and intimates of his family life: "Mr. Fordham will live in the memories of his friends as a man of great activity and ceaseless energy, of clear and decided views and the utmost courage of his convictions. But the inner circle who knew him best will dwell upon the thought of his sweet and loving home life, which in all these years God rendered so precious and restful to his own family."

In 1871 Mr. Fordham moved to Green Ridge and built the handsome residence on the southeast corner of Sanderson avenue and Delaware street, which is now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Martin R. Kays. Mr. Fordham died February 10, 1891. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fordham five daughters, all of whom passed away in infancy save one, Mary, who married Martin R. Kays.

Mr. Fordham was one of the organizers and supporters of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, though his name does not appear upon its rolls as an active member. He was an earnest Christian and would have joined the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church with his wife, but he believed in baptism by immersion rather than the Presbyterian form of sprinkling, yet did not wish to join a church of which his wife was not a member, and so he worshipped with her, being a faithful attendant and supporter without actual church membership. Mr. Fordham's hostility to saloons was made practical in his sturdy fighting against any licensed saloons in the thirteenth ward, where he lived. And he had the satisfaction of maintaining a "dry" ward so long as he lived.

John W. Moore, by trade a tailor, and a good one, came here in the late 40s, and soon entered the employ of the Iron Company, and for many years had charge of the grocery department of the company's store. He was the first postmaster at this point and went once a day to Hyde Park to get and deliver the mail. Mr. Moore was in many respects a strong man, of high principles and absolute integrity, but he had one serious infirmity which is

remembered, where in view of his many other excellent qualities it should be forgotten. He had a quick and irascible temper, and, like many another, he had forgotten his boyhood days, if he ever really had any, for he couldn't brook any boyish pranks. There were a dozen or more young men and boys about the place, and knowing his infirmity they often took occasion to provoke him. On the slightest appearance of a prank he would instantly fly into a rage and explode. A single incident among others may illustrate. His zeal, for what he assumed was the interests of his employers, not infrequently overstepped the mark, as this incident will show. It occurred at the close of business on a first of the month, back in 1856. The first day of the month was always a terribly hard day with the store clerks. It was a "company store" and practically all goods were sold to employees and charged against their wages account, and the first of the new month their families flocked to the store to trade. The store opened at seven o'clock in the morning and closed when customers were through, not earlier than ten o'clock at night. At the close of the store on one of these nights the boys had arranged a "spread" in the back part of the old building. We had corralled some milk and bread, and had a fine "lay out" of fried eggs, crackers and cheese, coffee and such other things as the store afforded, when in popped the "old man," whom we supposed was safely home and in bed, for we had waited for him to get out. The sight was simply awful to him; he was livid with rage, and stalked into the office to Mr. Scranton, who was still at his desk. "Mr. Scranton," he shouted, "if you want to see what those d—n boys are doing, just come into the store." Mr. Scranton dropped his pen without a word and followed the "old man" into the store. "There!" yelled Moore. "Did ye ever see anything to beat that d—n business?" The boys stood their ground and waited. "Well, boys," said Mr. Scranton, "it looks good; are the eggs done? Fry some more eggs. Put on a couple more plates. Sit down, John; let's have some." And down he sat and enjoyed a good lunch with his boys, while poor Moore, disgusted, slunk away. This incident ended our troubles of this kind. This action on the part of Joseph H. Scranton was not a matter of policy merely, though it certainly was good policy; he never forgot that he was a man, and had been a young man and a boy, and he took care to see things from their standpoint, as well as from his own. It is needless to say that he had the respect and loyalty of every one of "the boys." This infirmity, for such it was, in the character of Mr. Moore was a pity, for he was at heart a good man and a good citizen.

This is a good place to mention some of these "boys." Probably the leading spirit was Douglas H. Jay, popularly known as "Dug" Jay. He practically spent his life in the Iron Company's employ. He was an expert accountant, could write legibly, almost as rapidly as ordinary shorthand writers, and was at the head of the store booking. He was a born humorist and therefore at the head of most of the boys' fun, though he never allowed

his fun schemes to interfere with business. He was a strong figure in the early building; a genial true man whom everybody liked. Of these store and office young men (boys they were called then) there was Alfred W. Sumner, a cousin of the Kingsburys. That store couldn't have kept house without "Al Sumner." He was a born actor, and his wit and talents were in demand at all social gatherings. In the early 60s he went into the purchasing department of the great Pennsylvania Railroad Company, later becoming its general purchasing agent. Then there were Henry Hodgson; Charles Swift; Marvin R. Calvin, now deceased, who was for many years in the furniture business in our city; William F. Kiesel, a popular young German who later succeeded E. P. Kingsbury as assistant treasurer of the Iron Company and became a very substantial business man in the growing city. Others whose names have slipped away were in the store. In the adjacent offices were "Ed Kingsbury," "Ned Lynde" and "Will Henry," who were on hand on all occasions when there were "things doing."

That old company's store was a young community by itself. It was both shop and home for nearly all its clerks. On its second floor was fitted up a large sleeping room, in which they lodged, always two in a bed, and frequently three and four, depending upon social conditions. The graduate of that college was sure to have his "eye teeth cut," and during the 50's decade it was the social centre of the young village. What was hatched out there, in a social way, "went."

"Aunt Katie Platt," as good Mrs. J. C. Platt was known, used to try to mother "her boys" in the store, as she called them, but her success I fear was much like that of the old hen with the nest of ducklings. And yet, as the later record shows, there was not a "black sheep" among them, with all their pranks. Most of them developed into splendid men and useful citizens; two achieved distinction in the Civil War, and others became "wheel horses" in the city's upward leap.

An earlier graduate of this store was Abraham Hampton Coursen, who is still with us, having seen the village of Slocum Hollow grow into a great city. He was the first mail and express agent on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad and later bought the retail grocery business at 427-429 Lackawanna avenue, established by H. & A. D. Holland, so long known as "Coursen's," afterward A. H. & E. G. Coursen, and now owned and managed by E. G. Coursen, at 322-324 Adams avenue.

Among the young business men of the 50s was William H. Perkins, who is down in the Directory as a plain clerk, but who in reality was the cashier and manager of the Mason & Meylert Bank, which has been mentioned elsewhere. Mr. Perkins was an active factor in the push of those days of beginnings. Later he became secretary of the Dickson Manufacturing Company and remained with that great corporation until it retired from business upwards of a quarter of a century ago. He is still with us, residing at Dalton, a vigorous nonagenarian.

Two of the clerks of the Mason & Meylert Bank heard the patriotic call to serve their country in her hour of need—Adison G. Mason and William L. Wilson. The former attained eminence for efficient service and distinguished bravery, and finally became a staff officer of General Meade, with the high rank of colonel. As such he served until near the close of the war, participating in nearly all of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac. "Ad Mason," as we all knew him, possessed a wealth of war anecdote from his experience and associations at General Meade's headquarters and contact with other general officers that was most charming. After the war he returned to Pittston and became engaged in mining operations, and was accidentally killed by falling down a mine shaft. Surely a remarkable fate! Having escaped the death missiles of a hundred battles to perish in a mine accident. "Will Wilson," the other Mason & Meylert clerk, also achieved distinction in the service. From a lieutenancy he rose to be adjutant-general of one of the divisions of the Army of the Potomac. After the war he returned and married one of the most charming girls of the young town, Miss Josephine Dowd, and went to Plymouth as cashier and manager of the new Plymouth National Bank. Later he moved to Nebraska City, Nebraska, and became cashier of the First National Bank of that place, finally becoming its president, in which office he passed to the great beyond only a year ago, 1913.

Frank P. and Frederick J. Amsden, brothers, and sons of Joel Amsden, architect and engineer (who laid out our city as previously mentioned), were popular young men of those early days. Frank, the elder, had just passed his majority and was registered also as an architect and engineer. Fred. had not yet reached that point. Both entered the service in different spheres and each won distinction. Frank became captain of a battery of artillery, whilst Fred. won his spurs in the signal service. Both returned after the war and succeeded to the professional business of their father, and for many years were the principal firm of architects and engineers of the city. Most of the old-time buildings are the work of their designing—the fine municipal building among others. Frank was at one time city engineer.

James McKinney was a quaint character of the young village—its first constable. He was attached to the office of Justice Benjamin Jay. The burden of responsibility for the preservation of the peace and the enforcement of the law rested on his shoulders and he bore the burden heroically. He was a born humorist, was "Jim McKinney," and there was no greater bit of humor about than when he tried to metamorphose himself from plain unconventionable "Jim" into an officer of the law. Even the boys could see the humor of it. He was popular with everybody, especially with the younger crowd, for although he had long ago passed the meridian of life in reality he was the youngest fellow in the place. With all his love of fun James McKinney had the kindest of hearts and was always ready to help in time of need to the limit of his ability.

Parrott & Morris—Thomas Parrott and David Morris, merchant tailors,

were a prominent firm in the 50s. They came here about the same time and went into business, but soon dissolved partnership and each continued for himself until some time in the 80s, when both passed away. Both were thoroughly reliable tradesmen and excellent citizens.

George W. Bushnell was prominent as a retail grocer in 1859. He came in the early 50s, was one of the engineer corps which surveyed the line of the Delaware and Cobb's Gap railroad in 1855 to 1857. Every foot of the route between Cobb's Gap (Scranton) and the Delaware river, over and through the Pocono mountains, he traversed several times—first, fixing the line, then in the construction of the road. On its completion, in 1857, he started in the grocery business on Franklin avenue. Later he opened a leather and shoe-findings store on Spruce street. Mr. Bushnell has never been a self-pushing man, but rather a modest, retiring spirit, yet a thoroughly reliable business man and a genial whole-hearted friend—one of that class of quiet substantial men who really give strength and ballast to the community. He is still living (1914), a thoroughly respected octogenarian.

Charles T. Weston, a brother of Edward, came here in the early 60s, during the Civil War. He had been in the flouring business near Winchester, Virginia, in the famous Shenandoah Valley; had owned and operated extensive flour mills, but being a Union man was burned out in the first year of the war, when he came to Scranton. He organized and successfully operated the Weston Milling Company for some years until his death in 1868. The early demise of Mr. Weston was due to his troubles in Virginia, owing to his uncompromising Union sentiments. He was heroic in his patriotism. He suffered the loss of all he had invested, practically a fortune, rather than compromise his fealty to his country. These experiences undermined his health, and his early death followed.

Though but a few years a resident of our city Mr. Weston left his impress upon the community more than many who have passed their lives here. He first put the town on the map as a manufacturer of high-grade flour. His extensive flouring mills and plant occupied the space now covered by the passenger and freight stations of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company, on Lackawanna avenue. He was a man of quiet manners, thoroughly gentlemanly and upright in his dealings. He made the Weston Milling Company a success from the start. His early passing was a great loss to the industrial as well as to the religious and social interests of our young city.

Joseph Godfrey was one of the strong figures of the early 50s. He came to Dunmore in the late 40s and ran the old corner hotel for a number of years. He was a specialist in the art of tavern or hotel management, as the business in those early days was known. He came to Scranton in 1857 and bought out Mr. Sprague, who had erected a boarding house on the corner of Wyoming avenue and Spruce street, where Hotel Jermyn now stands. Mr. Godfrey enlarged the building, refitted it, and named it the Forest House, and became its manager. A sketch of his work in this hotel has already been

given. Mr. Godfrey took an active part in the growth of the young town; was one of the organizers of the Scranton Gas and Water Company, and a director. Mr. Godfrey died, leaving one son, Fred S. Godfrey, who succeeded him in the hotel business.

U. M. Stowers, founder of the Stowers Pork Packing and Provision Company, was born in Chester, Vermont, November 21, 1808. In 1863 he came to Scranton and engaged in the flour and provision business. In 1870 he organized the above-named company, which later became incorporated, and is still one of the large and successful enterprises of our city. Mr. Stowers was treasurer and general manager of this concern until his death in 1880. In 1835 he married Miss Catherine Whiting, by whom he had four children—Mary, Catherine, Morris R. and Francis.

Mr. Stowers came to Scranton in 1862. No one man in the 60s and 70s did more in a mercantile way towards placing Scranton on the map and keeping it there than he. He was a man of affable disposition; a large man, of ample brawn as well as brain, and of great business energy. He built a large abattoir on the Lackawanna river, where the firm's packing house now stands, the first in this end of the state. Here the firm slaughtered and packed their own meats, chiefly pork; their business frequently reaching as many as 400 hogs per day in the busy season; these hogs being brought in by the carload from Chicago. This company during those decades supplied the entire trade up and down the valleys of Lackawanna and Wyoming, and the entire country for miles around, besides shipping north and south on the railroads. The "Stowers" brand on pork products was a household word everywhere in this country then, there being practically no competition. And as it did then so it has always stood for reliable goods. Strict probity in all dealings was an insistent characteristic of Mr. Stowers. He became a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church in 1867, and continued in that office until his death—thirteen years. Mr. Stowers bought a handsome brick residence on Washington avenue, next to the parsonage of the Presbyterian church, which had been erected by William H. Platt in 1870. The forest was cut away to make room for this house. Mr. Stowers resided here until his death in 1879. The Connell building in part now occupies the site.

Michael Norton was the first newsboy who ever shouted the sale of newspaper on the streets of Scranton. On the opening of the southern division of the Lackawanna railroad, in 1857, "Mike Norton" came to Scranton with a bundle of New York papers under his arm. His first work in this neighborhood was on the trains of the Lackawanna, stopping over a day or two each week to peddle papers in the young borough of Scranton. His energy was so attractive that he soon made a host of friends. He seemed to be always on the run, expending his last minute to reach another customer. His shrill call of "all the New York papers" was a novelty then in the village, and was in the latest form of the metropolitan "newsie." His quick, nervous step—a half run—acquired during these news hustling days, re-

maintained a characteristic of him through all his after years. He never appeared to have a moment's leisure. He came to Scranton a boy in his early 'teens. In 1875 Mr. Norton was a prosperous book store merchant at Nos. 106-108 Lackawanna avenue. Later he acquired a property in the block between Wyoming and Penn avenues, on the South Side. He continued in the book business for more than forty years, during which time he had the misfortune to be burned out twice by conflagrations in adjoining buildings.

Michael Norton was born in Ireland, December 6, 1842. He came to America with his parents in 1848. He was married to Miss Mary E. Jones, of Brooklyn, New York, by whom he had two children—Edith M. and Harold R. He joined the First Presbyterian Church during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Logan, and was among those who left the First Church to organize the Second Presbyterian Church in 1874. He continued an active member and supporter of the Second Presbyterian Church until his death, January 17, 1910. Mr. Norton was a remarkable man in many respects. Born in the poverty of the humblest of Ireland, he by energy, sobriety and diligence in business worked his way well up in the world towards affluence. He was self-educated and practically a self-made man.

Among the early business firms was that of Charles H. & William G. Doud. The latter was first on the ground in the stove and hardware business. In 1852 Charles H. joined in the business and the firm was launched. It became one of the most substantial concerns of our early history. They erected a capacious store building, for those days, on the north side of Lackawanna avenue, at No. 509, near where Foote & Becker now carry on the same business, who are practically their successors. This store, as a hardware stand, has a continuous backward reach of more than sixty years. Both the Douds were strong, genial, influential men. They were from Madison, Connecticut. Charles had been in business with the Scrantons in Augusta, Georgia, and followed the latter here. He was married to Mary Roxanna Scranton, a sister of Joseph H. Scranton, October 6, 1841. He was a member of the Scranton Poor Board for several terms. He was ordained a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church, of Scranton, on the 15th of January, 1871, and served in that office until his death, October 12, 1895. He was born in Madison, Connecticut, October 7, 1817. There were born to them five children, viz.: Catherine Josephine, married to Colonel William L. Wilson, president Nebraska City National Bank, Nebraska; Henry Charles, Erastus Scranton, Curtis William and Herbert Allison.

William S. Doud was born in Connecticut in 1828. He was conspicuously active in religious work; was one of the charter members of the Second Presbyterian Church, of Scranton, and later he established a Christian mission work in the suburb known as Petersburg, which he practically supported for many years. He was married five times. His first wife was Ellen Field, a sister of Mrs. Joseph Chase, who has been mentioned; his second wife was Sarah E. Barlow, a daughter of Rev. John Barlow, first pastor of the

Providence Presbyterian Church; his third wife was Catherine E. McIntosh; his fourth wife was Sarah E. Owens; and the fifth was Miss Cobb. He had twelve children—two by his first wife, four each by his second and third, and two by his fourth wife. Mr. Doud died in 1911.

Nathaniel Halstead came to Scranton from Carbondale in 1855. He was born in Clifford, Susquehanna county, December 26, 1823. He was the son of Alanson and Phoebe Halstead, both of whom were natives of the Wyoming Valley. He obtained what education he had in the public schools of his native town, but at an early age was inured to hard work for his father, who ran a saw and lumber mill in connection with his farm. At the age of sixteen he regularly did a man's work, his time being devoted chiefly to the saw mill. It was a matter of pride with him that he was able to run the saw mill and he actually did run it before he was sixteen years old. On reaching his majority he went to Carbondale and worked as a carpenter. Eight years later he came to Scranton and engaged in contracting and building. He was architect as well as builder. Many of the business houses and dwellings of the 50s and 60s in our city were planned and built by Mr. Halstead. It is said that if all the buildings he erected were put together they would make a city of themselves. He erected a dwelling for himself first on Franklin avenue, on the north side, midway of the block between Lackawanna avenue and Spruce street. Later he built a large brick dwelling on Mifflin avenue, on a large lot next to his friend, Thomas Moore, who built on the corner of Linden street. Here Mr. Halstead resided until his death.

He was city inspector of the fine steel bridge at Linden street, the city having the benefit of his wide experience as a builder. For ten years he held the office of city assessor in the sixteenth ward of the city, and for four years he represented that ward in the select council. In October, 1844, he married Miss Francis A. Thatcher, of his native town of Clifford. In 1894 they celebrated in a quiet way their golden wedding at their home on Mifflin avenue. Mrs. Halstead's father came from Connecticut to Susquehanna county and was one of those hardy New England pioneers, whose thrift, frugality and sterling character gave so much strength to that community. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Halstead five children—Phoebe M., married to Harry Downing; H. H., who died in infancy; Annie, who married Luther Keller; Frank N., and Mamie E., who married Charles F. Whittemore. Mr. and Mrs. Halstead were two of the four charter members of the Penn Avenue (now Emanuel) Baptist Church, of which Mr. Halstead was a deacon. Previous to the organization of this church he was a deacon in the First Baptist Church, of Hyde Park. For more than thirty years he was a trustee of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, and for eight years was the clerk. Mr. Halstead passed away July 28, 1906.

Dr. Jeremiah L. Fordham, D. D. S., was one of the early builders of the city. He came to Scranton in the 60s, and soon established himself in a large and lucrative dental business. He was born in Southampton, Long Island,

New York, January 1, 1831, and died June 28, 1901. He was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sarah Culver Isaacs, to whom he was married November 24, 1867. His second wife was Miss Adelaide Pratt, to whom he was wedded June 5, 1875. By his first wife he had two children—Merritt, now a dentist, practicing in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and Sarah, now married to Stanley Bixler and residing in Easton, Pennsylvania. By his second wife there were born to him four children—Walter L., now a dentist in active practice in our city; Augusta, Mabel and Bruce.

Dr. Fordham was an active member and one of the organizers of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, and for more than seven years superintendent of its Sunday school. He was a public-spirited citizen, and took an active interest in all movements for the uplifting and betterment of the community.

Reese G. Brooks was one of the few men who were born in this territory and grew up literally with the town. He was born here on December 25, 1846—Christmas Day—a Christmas present to the community, and a valuable one he proved to be. He received such education as the public schools of Slocum Hollow, Harrison, Scranton and Scranton afforded. At nineteen years of age he began work in the Mount Pleasant mine as a miner and track layer. Three years later (1868) he was engaged by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, sinking their Briggs shaft. Three years later (1871) he was made foreman of this mine. In 1874 he became general superintendent of the coal mining business of that company, which included the Pine brook, the Fairlawn and several other openings, besides the Briggs. This responsible position he held until 1883. He had then been engaged in the most arduous and exacting mine work—from that of a “cutter” of coal to that of general superintendent for eighteen years and health considerations counseled retirement, and he retired from mine work. He was appointed a member of the Scranton Poor Board in 1877, a position which required much time without pay. He held this appointment until 1885. He was elected a member of the Scranton Board of School Controllers, and served from 1880 to 1884—another position *pro bono publico*. In 1884 he was elected a member of the select counsel of the city of Scranton, declining a reelection in 1887. He was elected city treasurer in 1889, and filled that important and responsible office until 1894. In addition to these public offices Mr. Brooks was one of the organizers and was made vice-president and a director of the Dime Deposit and Discount Bank of Scranton. He was also a director of the West Side Bank. He purchased from the Lackawanna Iron Coal Company the handsome residence property on the southeast corner of Mulberry street and Monroe avenue, where he resided until his death.

Mr. Brooks married Miss Mary Ann Morgan, November 1, 1865. There were born to them five children as follows: Margaret E., June 19, 1867; Thomas R., June 19, 1869; George G., June 19, 1870; John H., September



JOHN R. DAVIS.

16, 1872; Cora M., October 20, 1879. Mrs. Reese G. Brooks died March 27, 1905. Mr. Brooks died June 12, 1907.

John Roger Davis was one of the prominent coal men from the middle 50s on. He was born near Norristown, Montgomery county, March 27, 1822. He worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years old. For two winters he taught school, and then went to Philadelphia and clerked in a wholesale grocery store on Market street, owned by David Walker, who was the father-in-law of Dr. David Jayne, the famous patent medicine man. From there he went to Pottsville and clerked in a dry goods store owned by a coal operator. It was there that he got his first insight into the coal business, gaining his knowledge by study, experience and observation. He next engaged as general manager of the coal department of the Ashland Iron Works at Wrightsville, Pennsylvania. From there he went to Baltimore, Maryland, and engaged in the retail coal trade with R. W. Cliff & Company; this was in 1851. The same year he went to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, as manager of the Black Diamond Colliery, which he rebuilt for Roberts, Walton & Company, of Philadelphia. In 1855 he built and opened the Stafford Meadow Brook Colliery, near Scranton, Pennsylvania. The location was known as Davis Patch, and was named after John R. Davis. In 1861 Mr. Davis built the Jersey Colliery at Plymouth, and two years later began operating the Roaring Brook Colliery at Dunmore. He also built the Mineral Spring Colliery at Parsons, Pennsylvania. At the expiration of the lease at Roaring Brook in 1881 he built Clear Spring Colliery at West Pittston, which he sold in 1885. He then built Moosic Mountain Colliery at Marshwood, selling his interest in 1888. In 1891 he assisted in organizing the Enterprise Coal Company Colliery, situated at Excelsior, and was the president of the company at the time of his death. His grandfather was Roger Davis, M. D., born in Chester county. Dr. Davis was an army surgeon in the Revolutionary War, and from 1812 to 1816 a member of the United States Congress. The eldest son, Dr. Jones Davis, was the father of John R. Davis. Dr. Jones Davis was born in Charleston, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1788. He was attached to the sixteenth Regiment, United States Volunteers, War of 1812, and marched by land to the Canadian border. He participated in the battle of Lundy's Lane, and the engagement at Fort Erie under General Winfield Scott, and dressed the wounds of General Scott at that place. He remained in the service two years and then returned to his home and commenced the practice of his profession. In March, 1814, he married Charlotte Bean, the daughter of Jesse Bean, of Norristown. He died September 18, 1860.

John R. Davis was widely known as a competent coal man, and his judgment in mining matters was highly valued. He knew the history of the development of this valley thoroughly. He died August 9, 1900, age seventy-eight years. Mr. Davis was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Anne Coursen, daughter of Jacob Smith and Jane Bevier Evelyn Coursen;

she died in 1863; one daughter, Jessie Evelyn, wife of Walter L. Matthews, survives. Several years later Mr. Davis married Augusta Coursen, a younger sister of the first wife. The two children of this marriage were Annie L., wife of William A. Avery, and Walter Eugene Davis, who died in 1910. Mrs. Davis died in 1913.

Mr. Davis was a member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church from the time it was established in Scranton, and for some time during the early years conducted and sang in its choir. In politics he was always a staunch Republican. Mr. Davis was widely known for his probity and strength of character. He was one of a group of very strong and substantial men who have made our city.

Horatio Sherman Pierce was born at Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, February 8, 1816, died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1889. He married Sophronia Rexford, of Windsor, New York, December 5, 1838. The following children were born to them: Rexford, who was killed in a railway accident while acting as recruiting officer during the Civil War; Sophronia, the wife of J. Amherst Wisner, of Brooklyn, New York. Grandchildren: Kate Pierce Wisner, the wife of Henry W. Kingsbury, of Scranton, Pennsylvania; Horatio Sherman Wisner, of New York City; Sophronia Wisner, the wife of Alfred T. Ogden, of Kinder Hook, New York.

Mr. Pierce lived in his youth at Cooperstown, New York, and at eighteen years of age he went to Carbondale, Pennsylvania, as a clerk for the firm of White & Gillespie. Upon the retirement of Mr. White, Mr. Pierce succeeded him and the business was continued under the firm name of Gillespie & Pierce. Later on they founded a banking institution known as Gillespie & Pierce's Bank, which in 1854 was merged into the First National Bank of Carbondale, of which he became president. Mr. Pierce came to Scranton in 1865, and became prominently identified with the business and banking interests of the city, and was active in its material progress. He was one of the few men of means of the early days, and was therefore a prominent figure in the financial affairs of the city. Was president of the Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank, and identified with other financial institutions. He built the handsome residence on the southwest corner of Washington avenue and Vine street in the early 70s, where the family resided until his death. This was one of the finest residences of the city at that time. Mr. Pierce was active in real estate matters also. He bought a strip of land in the 70s on what is now North Main avenue, and laid out the Pierce addition to the city of Scranton, called the Nassau plot, now the western terminus of Philo street. He was an active member of the St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and for many years one of its vestrymen. He was a large contributor towards the erection of the present beautiful and substantial edifice of that church on Wyoming avenue.

General Elisha Phinney was one of the vigorous men of the 50s. His

passing was less than two decades ago, yet it is doubtful if any considerable number of the people who to-day throng our busy thoroughfares remember the genial old general. He was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, April 3, 1814. In 1834 he married his first wife, Miss Hannah Hodge, of New York City. By her he had two children—Mary Jane, who married Charles P. Matthews, of our city, and Robert Nivens Phinney.

General Phinney came to Scranton in 1856 and opened a wholesale flour and feed store. Prior to this time he had been assistant to Colonel George W. Scranton in building the Liggett's Gap railroad from Scranton to Great Bend, being chiefly in charge of the building of the then great tunnel at Nicholson. Later, in connection with Edward C. Schott, he opened the Greenwood mines and operated them for some years. He was one of the organizers and a director of the Second National Bank of Scranton, 1863-1865. He was also president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank from 1875-1880. He became president of the Stowers' Packing and Provision Company in 1873, and in 1875 was made treasurer of the Lackawanna and Susquehanna Coal and Iron Company. His first wife passed away, and for his second wife he married Miss Eunice C. Needham, of Kingston, Pennsylvania.

General Phinney acquired his title of general in the ante bellum militia days of Pennsylvania, which, in common with all the northern states, was more a joke than anything else. The law required the enrollment of every able-bodied citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. This enrolled body of men constituted the militia. It had to be organized and elect its officers, and once a year appear for muster. General Phinney served in the militia for some thirteen or more years, finally being elected a brigadier-general. However, at the outbreak of the Civil War, when the need of troops became pressing, General Phinney, by virtue of his rank, rendered valuable and efficient service in assisting in organizing and equipping volunteer troops for the service. He was the first to start this work and continued actively in it until the need was over.

General Phinney will be remembered as a gentleman of the old school, courteous and genial, a man of affairs in the business world, and entitled to rank among the strong builders of the early days of our city. He passed away in Scranton, in June, 1897.

Edward Spencer belonged to the pioneer families of Lackawanna Valley. He was born in Providence township, or what is now the city of Scranton, October 3, 1805. At fourteen years of age he went to Providence, Rhode Island, to attend school and learn a trade. Until 1827 he was variously engaged in Connecticut and New York and Pennsylvania, part of the time hauling coal for the Delaware and Hudson Company from Carbondale to the Dyberry river. In 1827 he came back to Providence and engaged in the mercantile business, purchasing his father's farm and saw and grist mill business. In 1842 he sold out and bought a farm in Dunmore of Stoddard

Judd. Here he opened a coal mine for his own use, which has later been known as the Roaring brook mine. In 1863 he leased his coal and came to Scranton proper. He erected the fine residence on the southeast corner of Wyoming avenue and Mulberry street, where he resided until his death.

Mr. Spencer was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Deved, of Sullivan county, New York. By her he had eight children, as follows: Calvin A., Sarah Ann, Gustavus C., Mary Elizabeth, Phoebe Ann, Mehitabel M., Andrew D. and Edward B. His second wife was Miss Susan Hines, of Dunmore. The children of this marriage were: Ambrose L., Charles W., Elsie Bell and Frank M. Spencer.

Abraham Polhemus, tall, gaunt and angular, much given to profanity, was a typical back-woodman, found ample work with his teams and woodsmen in felling the trees of the forest to make room for streets and buildings of the growing village. It will be remembered that all of the buildings, both mills and residences, erected during the first and part of the second decades of our existence were from lumber made in the company's saw mill on the east bank of the Nay-Aug, above the Laurel Line station, and this lumber was from trees cut in what is now the heart of our city. This logging was the work of "Abe" Polhemus and his gang. He was a rough character, as were his men, yet they "did things." Abe was, nevertheless, like most of these men, kind and gentle at heart. He was blest with a family of children so large that it was said he had lost the "reconin'" of them; they ran into the 'teens in numbers, and he always had half a score of them, more or less, with him at his work. When Scranton outgrew its forests Abe's work was done here and he moved on, following his loved woods.

Other strong men and strong characters were John Bacorn, Giles Whitbeck and Frederick Repp—the latter was among the first of our mining engineers.

John D. Fuller, son of Charles Fuller, came here with that virile family. He was the first express messenger on the Lackawanna railroad; later was associated with the firm of L. S. & E. C. Fuller, and, still later, with his father in the insurance business, as Charles Fuller & Son. He was prominent in the social life of the early days, as were all the family. He married Emma Lathrope, in 1863.

David Clemons came here in 1840, and established himself in business as the first wagon builder of the new village. With this he combined the manufacture of hames. He came from Connecticut, and was a typical New Englander. He married Ruth Ann Hitchcock, October 9, 1849. He left one son, Frank Hitchcock Clemons. He passed away May 27, 1891.

Of John B. Adams, a resident of the 50s decade, there are no records to show when he came, nor when he passed. Indeed, there is almost no history of him existing, yet for the decades of the 50s and 60s he was quite a figure. He is down in the earliest Directory of the borough of Scranton as a printer on Franklin avenue, between Spruce and Linden streets. In the same volume

he advertises himself as a "Legalized Auctioneer for Scranton, Hyde Park, Providence, Dunmore and Township," office under Herald of the Union, Scranton, Pennsylvania. My recollection is that at this time he printed this paper, later becoming its proprietor, though it had but a brief existence. He was short, stoutly built, of mercurial temperament, always slamming about wheezing and puffing, always in a hurry sweat, winter or summer, as though he had a world of business to attend to and only a minute to do it in. He more closely resembled the character of "Pancks" in Dickens' "Little Dorrit" than any man I ever knew. Like Panks, his wheezing and puffing like a small steam engine announced his coming long before he appeared, and when he came his message was "catch as catch can," and he was off. For a small man he carried the town upon his shoulders. Yet, with all his peculiarities, he was a good citizen in his rough way, a man of decided ability, and to such as could get near him long enough to know him he was genial and pleasant.

The decade known as the 60s produced in Scranton no stronger man than William Read Storrs. He was an own cousin of the great preacher and orator of that period, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York, and possessed much of the keen mentality, ready wit and genial courtliness of that stock.

He was born in Ashford, Windham county, Connecticut, December 28, 1824. He married Miss Harriet Wheton, in 1850. He came to Scranton in 1866 and accepted the position of superintendent of the coal department of the Lackawanna Railroad Company, which position he held until 1898, a period of thirty-two years, when failing health compelled retirement from active business. On the taking over of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad by the Lackawanna system he was made president of that corporation. Of the many private enterprises he became connected with he was president of the Providence Gas and Water Company; of the Granby & Alden Coal Company, and he was a director of the First National Bank of Scranton. He was president and devoted considerable time to the Moses Taylor Hospital. He was an earnest Christian, and an active member and supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and was also a substantial contributor and supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, and the Young Women's Christian Association, besides many private charities.

Mr. Storrs left two sons and one daughter—William H., Arthur Hovey and Grace; the latter now married to Charles S. Weston.

John B. Fish was born in Sullivan county, New York, March 14, 1829. He married Sarah A. Turner, October 5, 1853. He went into the service of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, and served four years. His father, Daniel Fish, served in the War of 1812, and his grandfather, Edmond Fish, served in the War of the Revolution—a unique and remarkable record for one family.

Captain Fish came to Scranton at the close of the War of the Rebellion and helped to organize the Providence Gas and Water Company, and became its superintendent. Under his supervision and management the entire water system of that company was developed and installed. He was an expert water engineer, as well as plumber and steam engineer. The latter business he also conducted at the same time. On the organization of the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, in 1878, he raised a company and became its captain, subsequently being elected major of the regiment, which position he filled for five years. He was a ruling elder in the Providence Presbyterian church, and active in its religious and charitable work. Major Fish was a forceful yet genial Christian gentleman. He left one daughter, Miss Laura T. Fish. He passed away at Scranton, July 15, 1905.

Andrew Nicol, for forty-five years connected with the mining department of the Delaware and Hudson Company, most of which time as superintendent, was in many respects a remarkable man. Though his actual residence in Scranton did not begin until 1870 his almost constant presence in and about the city, in discharging the duties of his office, made him practically one of us a half decade earlier.

He was born in Troughbrig, in the parish of Girvan, Ayreshire, Scotland, August 20, 1817. He was the second son of John Nicol, carpenter to the Right Honorable Thomas Frances Kennedy, of Dalquharvan. Andrew learned the trade of carpentry, and subsequently acquired the profession of civil and mining engineer. He came to this country with his father in 1851, and settled in Carbondale, and accepted the position as assistant superintendent of mines with the Delaware and Hudson Company. In 1863 he was made general superintendent of all the mines of the company, which were then confined to Carbondale and the upper end of the valley. This was a period of rapid development and great activity in the coal trade, and Mr. Nicol's engineering skill and energy were in great demand. The operations of the company were soon extended to Scranton and down the Wyoming Valley to Nanticoke and up the Lackawanna Valley as far as Forest City, all of which was under Mr. Nicol's supervision, with the assistance of his son, Andrew B., after 1872. In 1885 Mr. Nicol retired from the active superintendency in favor of his son, Andrew B. Nicol, but in a less exacting position remained with the company until he retired, January 1, 1897. He had been in the continuous employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company, in the various responsible positions, for forty-six years. Surely a remarkable record.

Mr. Nicol was not only a thoroughly accomplished civil and mining engineer, but he was an authority on the science of mine ventilation, and all the intricacies of the art of anthracite mining. In 1870, by act of Assembly, the office of mine inspector was created and a board of engineers was appointed by the governor to examine candidates for that position. Mr. Nicol went

before this board and submitted to examination for that office. He was the only one to receive a first-class certificate, which was presented to him by his excellency, Governor Geary, and he was commissioned for five years as inspector of coal mines in the northeastern district of Pennsylvania. Being relieved by the Delaware and Hudson Company for that purpose he entered upon the work of mine inspector July 20, 1870, continuing this work until December 3, 1870, when he resigned and immediately resumed his former position with the Delaware and Hudson Company.

Mr. Nicol married Miss Helen Brown, daughter of David Brown, a prominent manufacturer and merchant of Maybole, Ayreshire, Scotland, June 12, 1846. Mrs. Nicol is a woman of strong character, and is still living in Green Ridge, Scranton, with her daughters, Margaret and Mary (1914) in fair health of body and mind for her advanced age, being in her ninety-sixth year. She has proved a fitting helpmeet, in vigor both of mind and body, for her husband during the eventful fifty-two years of their wedded life. They were a typical pair of that virile Scotch stock which has done so much for American man and womanhood. There were born to them five children, viz.: Janet, Andrew B., Agnes, Margaret and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Nicol were charter members of the Green Ridge Presbyterian church, which was organized in 1875, and earnest and faithful members and supporters of all its activities. Mr. Nicol passed away August 6, 1898.

Andrew B. Nicol, who succeeded his eminent Scotch father as superintendent of the mines of the Delaware and Hudson Company in 1885, and who passed away four years later, a victim of a mine accident heroism, was a young man whose brief history is as remarkable as it is tragic.

He was born in New Daily, Ayrshire, Scotland, April 1, 1849. He was two years old when the family came to this country and settled in Carbondale. He was educated in the public schools in Carbondale, graduating from its high school at the age of fifteen years, when he entered the mine surveying corps of the Delaware and Hudson Company, of whose mines his father was superintendent. He devoted himself assiduously to his chosen profession, rapidly acquiring a remarkable practical knowledge of all the details of mine engineering. At the age of twenty he was made assistant superintendent under his father, and soon succeeded him in the management of the inside development work which was then in rapid progress in the opening of new mines and extending mining operations. In the Marvin shaft disaster, which cost the lives of eight miners, young Nicol was the directing spirit of the efforts to rescue the men. His practical knowledge determined where the men were imprisoned, and that the only way they could be reached was by cutting a way through 154 feet of solid coal. Under his constant direction and vigorous energy this herculian task was accomplished, only to find his men dead from gas, but where he said they would be found. The following account of his own death is in part from the Colliery Engineer of October, 1889:

"The disaster that caused his death was brought about by a 'squeeze' in the Eddy creek mine of the Delaware and Hudson Company at Olyphant. He took with him the fire boss of the mine, a young man named Lavin, one of the most experienced and trusted fire bosses, and three other bosses—Mason, Williams and Jones. They went into the mine, carefully looking for gas and whatever else there might be of danger. On the way in they passed where a fallen air bridge had left a large cavity in the roof. They went on to the edge of the fall and stood there a while listening, hearing nothing but the incessant chip, chip, chipping of the particles of coal, so common in mines undergoing the squeezing process. They then retraced their steps. As they repassed the fallen bridge Mr. Nicol's attention was called to the fact that the whitewashed wall built across the 'cross-cut' under the airway had turned black since the fall. Lavin was ahead at the time. Mr. Nicol, Mason, Williams and Jones were near together, never dreaming of a danger that they had no reason to suspect. The men raised their lamps for a glance, and at the instant the explosion came. It lasted but a moment, but it left them without lights, bruised, burned and bleeding, with their woolen clothes smouldering, and the foot of the shaft a mile and a quarter away. Mr. Nicol knew that there was no chance of sending in for them if they stayed there, and he must get the men out. They were under his charge. The burning clothing on some of his companions he extinguished by rubbing between his hands, from which every particle of skin was burned off. When he could endure the agony of this no longer he tore the clothing off with his teeth, severely burning his face and mouth. (It was this burning which finally caused his death). Then came the walk through that blackness of desolation to the shaft. Guiding himself by sliding one foot along the rail he urged his companions onward. Time and again they entreated him to leave them there to die, but he steadily encouraged them to proceed, and when finally one of the men gave out entirely he dragged him by his coat collar the rest of the way, groping his way along with his hand rubbing against the 'rib' until the flesh was worn from the bone. Finally the shaft was reached, the men hoisted out, and it was characteristic of the unconscious heroism of the man that he never once thought of himself until his men were all cared for and sent home."

Three of the men died soon after rescue. Mr. Nicol lingered three weeks in great suffering and died August 23, 1889. Not all the heroes die on the field of battle. The world affords few such scenes of personal sacrifice. Where shall we look for greater courage, greater heroism than was shown by this young man, himself almost flayed by the burning gas, yet with those skinless hands quenching the burning clothes of his comrades and literally dragging them a mile and a quarter through the bowels of the earth, through the inky blackness of that awful route, groping his way by rubbing his bleeding, skinless hands against the jagged rib of coal, which tore the unprotected flesh from his fingers, out into safety. Such sacrifice, such sublime heroism, cannot be forgotten. It is a heritage of which the race may justly be proud. Well did his eulogist say of him: "His was a brave, noble, manly character; in the mining annals of the Lackawanna Valley the heroism and high personal courage of Andrew B. Nicol will not soon be forgotten."

Mr. Nicol was married, September 5, 1874, to Miss Alice Brown. There were born to them three children—Agnes, George B. and Roy A.

James Archbald Jr. was the oldest son of James Archbald, a sketch of whose life has already been given. He was born in Sand Lake, New York, February 13, 1838. The family moved to Carbondale, where the father was engaged with the Delaware and Hudson Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company for some years, as previously narrated, finally moving to Scranton in 1857.

James Archbald Jr. was graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, as a civil engineer, in the class of 1860. His father was at this time chief engineer of the Lackawanna railroad, and James was made his assistant, entering at once upon the vigorous work of betterments then in progress, a large share of the field work falling to him, his competency being at once recognized.

In August, 1862, on Mr. Lincoln's emergency call for more troops, Mr. Archbald recruited from the railroad employees of the Lackawanna road a full company, called the "Railroad Guard," of which he was elected captain. This company became Company I, 132d Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in four of the great battles of the war—South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and Chancellorsville, May 1-3, 1863. Captain Archbald commanded his company at the two first named with great bravery and coolness, though the company and regiment lost heavily in killed and wounded. His health having become seriously impaired he resigned and was honorably discharged in November, 1862, after three months of strenuous service.

Recovering his health after his return from the army he resumed his work as assistant chief engineer of the Lackawanna railroad. On the death of his father, in 1870, he succeeded him as chief engineer, and held that responsible and exacting position until 1899. His whole term of service with the company reaching nearly forty years, twenty-nine of which was as chief engineer. Under his engineering direction the celebrated Hoboken tunnels were constructed and the extensions to Buffalo and Oswego. During his incumbency the trackage of the company was increased nearly five-fold—from 228 miles to upwards of 1,100, its present mileage.

On retiring from the Lackawanna road he entered on the business of consulting engineering, but in 1903 he was induced to accept the position of chief engineer of the Mississippi Central railroad, which he largely constructed. He was one of the organizers, a director and general manager of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company. It was largely through his efforts in 1880 that Scranton entered upon a general scheme of street paving with asphalt, which did so much for the growth of the city. He was president of the Albright Coal Company, which successfully operated a mine in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. He was a director of the Scranton Savings Bank and of the Third National Bank of Scranton, and also of the Scranton Gas and

Water Company. He was a member of the American Society of Engineers, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Mr. Archbald was the official engineer appointed by the court as a member of the commission to survey and lay out the dividing line between the two counties on the formation of Lackawanna county in 1878.

He was married, January 25, 1865, to Hannah Maria Albright, daughter of Joseph J. Albright, then general coal agent of the Lackawanna Company. There were born to them eight children, of whom six survive—James, Joseph Albright, Elizabeth (Mrs. John C. Kerr), Rev. Thomas Frothingham, Augusta (Mrs. John H. Brooks), and Ruth Sellers Archbald.

Mr. Archbald died suddenly on the 4th of October, 1910, in Venice, Italy, whilst with his wife and daughter Ruth on a pleasure trip through Europe. Captain Archbald, as he was familiarly known, was a quiet man of eminent professional attainments and rare social gifts. He was widely known and highly respected as an engineer. Some of the finest railroad engineering of this generation was done on the Lackawanna system during his term as chief engineer, and remain monuments to his professional skill. Among other achievements was the building of the great Hoboken tunnels, and—when built—the remarkable reversed curve tunnel at Oxford, New Jersey.

Thomas Moore was one of the strong men of the 60s. He was born in England, December 21, 1824. He married Mary Rodgers, in New York City, April 30, 1853. In 1865 he came to Scranton and built a substantial brick store on the northwest corner of Franklin and Lackawanna avenues. This was the first building of a substantial character built so far west on Lackawanna avenue. It faced the entrance of the old Lackawanna passenger depot. The main floor of this building was occupied by Mr. Moore as a dry goods store. Peter B. Finley was then his clerk, and this was then one of the few large stores of that period. Later Mr. Finley was taken into partnership with Mr. Moore, and the old familiar firm of Moore & Finley was formed. In 1885 Mr. Moore retired and the firm became P. B. Finley & Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore were active members and supporters of the Penn Avenue Baptist Church (now the Emanuel Baptist Church), of which Mr. Moore was for many years a deacon and member of its official board. He was for some years vice-president of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of this city; also president of the Keystone Academy at Factoryville. To this institution Mr. Moore donated a fine hall or auditorium.

Mr. Moore died March 14, 1889. He left two children who still survive—Thomas Moore, and Mary, married to William M. Marple. Mr. Moore was a man of strong character, but of retiring disposition. He was generous and public-spirited in all matters for the betterment of the community, yet essentially a man of church and home life, where he found his most genial friends and companions.

Colonel William N. Monies was a Scotchman through and through. He

was born in the village of New Dailly, Ayrshire, Scotland, May 10, 1827. He came to the United States in 1849. Mary Kirk Baker came over on the same ship. Both went to Carbondale, where the romance on the ship culminated in their marriage. This was the beginning of a career full of romance and adventure, almost to its very end. He was a baker by trade, and his first work at Carbondale was at his trade at six dollars per week. In less than a year, however, he started business for himself and carried it on until 1852. The California gold craze was then at its height and he organized an overland expedition to that far-off El Dorado, which was full of peril and adventure from start to finish. The journey occupied five months, part of it fraught with several narrow escapes from death and with great hardship. Yet with indomitable courage and resourcefulness the journey was finished, though the party reached their destination nearly naked, penniless, weary and footsore.

He came to Scranton in 1858 and joined Joseph Gillespie in the milling business. In 1859 he was elected burgess of the borough of Providence. In 1862 he organized a company of troops of which he was elected captain, which became Company B, 136th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. His was a nine months' regiment and was mustered out just before the battle of Gettysburg, but there being at the time of his discharge another military crisis on hand in consequence of the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee—the Gettysburg campaign—a call for emergency troops was made from Harrisburg, to which Colonel Monies responded with a company of 136 men within twenty-four hours. He was made Colonel of the Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Volunteers. After three months' service he was again honorably discharged and returned to his milling business. In 1865 he formed a partnership with Lewis Pugh, under the firm name of Monies & Pugh, and bought out the bakery business of Charles Schlager, on the southeast corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues. This firm was favorably known throughout northeastern Pennsylvania for many years as the most extensive wholesale and retail bakery of this section of the state. Later he became president of the Pittston Stove Company. He was elected mayor of Scranton in 1869, and served until 1872. During his term of office as mayor occurred the very trying period known as the "Six Months Coal Strike" (1871). His conduct of the affairs of the city during these troublous times (the riots of 1871) were marked with judgment, ability and fearless discharge of his duties. He was a vigorous fighter for the new county, and on its erection in 1878 he was made its first treasurer, and was elected to the same office at its first election. He died January 10, 1881.

Colonel Monies was a man somewhat of mercurial temperament, an ardent Scotchman, reveling in a rich Scotch brogue, brusque and vigorous in manner and speech, yet genial and warm hearted, having a host of friends among his associates.

Hon. Lewis Pughe, born in Wales, March 5, 1820, married Miss Mary M. Mason, January 13, 1845. He went to Carbondale in the 50s, was elected associate judge of the City Court and member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1860-1862. He came to Scranton in the early 60s and engaged in the bakery business with William N. Monies, under the firm name of Monies & Pughe. The firm bought the business of Charles Schlager, on the southeast corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues. Mr. Pughe was one of the organizers of the Scranton Board of Trade, and became its first president. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania of 1873-74, and took an active part in framing the present organic law of this state. He was a member of the Scranton poor board for many years; was one of the organizers of the Third National Bank and a member of its board of directors. He helped to organize and became president of the Pittston Stove Company. He was an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, and for many years a member of its official board. Mr. Pughe was a man of strong character and marked individuality, of fine business attainments and personal popularity. He died at Scranton.

George W. Fritz came here during the 50s and commenced the business of harnessmaking and repairing on Penn avenue, near Spruce street. Later he moved on Lackawanna avenue, opposite the Jonas Long's present store, where he continued a large wholesale and retail business until his death—a period of upwards of forty years. He was succeeded by his son, who still carries on the business. Mr. Fritz was a member of St. Luke's Episcopal Church from the date of its organization, and one of its vestrymen for more than twenty-five years. He was a strong genial man in the community, public-spirited and active in every movement for the growth and betterment of the city.

Asa B. Stevens came here in the early 60s from Broome county, New York, where he was born September 21, 1834. He was a marble-cutter by trade, having served an apprenticeship in Binghamton, New York. He commenced business in Scranton as the head of the firm of Stevens & May, on Penn avenue, near Lackawanna avenue. This same year he enlisted in Company C, 203d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the War of the Rebellion. He was promoted a few months later to the rank of first lieutenant, which position he held until the close of the war in 1865, much of this time commanding his company. He was with his company in several engagements, the severest of which was the bloody battle of Fort Fisher, North Carolina, under Major-General Terry. May 20, 1865, he was mustered out with his regiment and returned to his business in Scranton.

He was active in the organization of the city of Scranton and became marshall of its first mayor's court, which office he held for three years, retiring from the marble business. He then became manager and treasurer of the Miners' and Mechanics' Loan and Banking Association, out of which grew the prosperous and substantial West Side Bank. He was one of the

organizers of the Bridge Coal Company, of which mention has been made in a former chapter. In 1889 he organized the Stevens Coal Company at West Pittston, Pennsylvania, and became its general manager, retaining his residence in this city. In 1894 he sold his coal interests and became a large owner and manager of the Economy Light, Heat and Power Company of Scranton. In the meantime he had established a large retail store on the northwest corner of Lackawanna avenue and Seventh street. He was very active in securing the formation of Lackawanna county in 1878, and was appointed by the governor its first sheriff. At the first general election following he was elected to succeed himself for a term of three years.

Mr. Stevens was a past master of Hyde Park Lodge, No. 339, F. and A. M.; past high priest of Lackawanna Chapter, No. 185, R. A. M.; past commander of Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, K. T.; also of Cerneau Consistory, No. 33, Lu Lu Temple Shrine, in Philadelphia, and the Masonic Veterans' Association of Philadelphia. Formerly he was an Odd Fellow, but during the war dropped out. He was also a charter member and past commander of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, G. A. R. For three years he was the chairman of old Luzerne Republican county committee; and for two years held a similar position in Lackawanna county. As a business man and public official Mr. Stevens made a creditable record. He was of a genial spirit and temperament that gained for him hundreds of true friends.

In 1858 Mr. Stevens married Miss Elvina A. Calvin, by whom he had two sons—Fred E. and Julian G. He died January 21, 1914, at Scranton.

There were four sturdy German brothers came to Scranton in the middle 50s—Joseph W., Edward, Peter (adults) and P. Francis Gunster (a boy of eight or nine years, later P. F. Gunster, M. D.). These brothers were born in Lockweiler, Germany—Joseph, the eldest, August 21, 1831. The latter established a cabinet, furniture and undertaking business on Penn avenue, near Linden street. Edward and Peter worked for Joseph. Each of these men became active in the growth of the young town. Joseph became president of the first common council of the borough of Scranton. In 1871 he helped organize the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Scranton, of which he was made secretary. In 1878 he became cashier of the Scranton City Bank. In 1883 he was made deputy treasurer of Lackawanna county. In 1889 he was appointed assignee to wind up the affairs of the Scranton City Bank. He was an active Mason and Odd Fellow; a member of Schiller Lodge, F. and A. M.; Lackawanna Chapter, R. A. M.; Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, K. T.; Alliance Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Scranton; the Liederkrauz; and of the Scranton Board of Trade.

He married Miss Lucine Lutz, February 21, 1857. By her he had five children—Henry J., Charles W., George N., Walter E. and Arthur. He died at Scranton, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1910. Mr. Gunster was a

forceful substantial man of most excellent character, square and reliable in all his dealings. He made and retained a host of friends.

Lewis S. Watres, better known as Alderman Watres, was one of the pioneers of the Lackawanna Valley. He was born in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, in 1808. In 1835 he moved to the village of Mt. Vernon (named by him), now Winton, where he purchased 400 acres of land which was then valuable not for its coal but for its timber, and this timber interest he proceeded to develop. In 1837 he erected the first church in the valley at what was then known as Pecktown, later Peckville. This was a Presbyterian church, in which he was a ruling elder. He later opened one of the first coal mines at Mt. Vernon. At the outbreak of the War of the Rebellion he recruited two companies, one of which was assigned to the Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers as Company H; and the other to the Fifty-sixth Regiment as Company I. He himself was rejected on account of disability.

He was elected a justice of the peace for the township of Blakeley in 1864. A year later he moved to Scranton and on the organization of the city in 1866 he was elected alderman for the ninth ward. This office he continued to hold by successive elections until his death, August 1, 1882. He married Harriet G. Hollister, sister of the famous physician, historian and collector of Indian relics, Dr. Horace Hollister. Mrs. Watres was a woman of brilliant intellect, a writer and poet of more than local reputation. She wrote under the *non de plume* of "Stella of Lackawanna," and a handsome volume of her poems has been published under the title of "Cobwebs." They had children: Florence E., married to John L. Hull; Charles; Louis A.; Carrie G., married to Judge Lovell, of Elgin, Illinois.

Alderman Watres was a quiet man who stood high in the community. He possessed a genius of common sense and good judgment. His office as alderman being located centrally a large share of the magisterial business of the growing city came before him. That his constituents continued him in office sixteen years, until his decease, attests to the popularity of his service as a magistrate. He was an active member and supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and was interested besides in much charitable and philanthropic work.

Robert Thompson Black was born in Roth Meton, Donegal county, Ireland, October 21, 1821. He came to Scranton in 1869. He married Caroline A. Perkins, July 15, 1858. There were born to them three children, as follows: Robert Thompson, died in 1907; Thomas Atherton, and Mary, married to C. E. Judson.

Mr. Black was one of the founders and a director of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was also a director in the Vulcan Iron Works of that city and vice-president and director of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Scranton. He was a man of affairs, a coal operator

and capitalist. Of Scotch-Irish lineage he was a very genial, companionable man, thoroughly public-spirited and a wheel-horse in all movements for the betterment of the community. In the memorable series of prosecutions instituted by the Young Men's Christian Association, and successively conducted by its presidents, Colonel Henry M. Boies and Edward B. Sturges in the early 70's, against saloonkeepers for violation of the liquor laws, Mr. Black was the financial backer of the movement. In 1876 he rendered a like service in the graft prosecutions of F. A. Beamish, of which mention has been made elsewhere. He was a vigorous fighter in the cause of good government against lawlessness. He possessed, especially in his later years, a most striking personality. A full head of hair as white as the snow, and by contrast a fair ruddy complexion, with an extremely vivacious manner of speech and a high-keyed treble voice, made him conspicuously interesting wherever he went. He passed away in May, 1900.

Benjamin Hughes came to Scranton in 1850 and entered the employ of Scrantons & Platt as a miner. In 1853 he entered the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company in the Diamond mine. Two years later he became foreman of the mine, and in 1865 he was made general mine superintendent of that company, which position he occupied for nearly forty years. When he entered the employ of the company it had but five mine openings. During his administration these were increased to upwards of thirty, with twenty-one breakers, employing more than 10,000 men.

Mr. Hughes was born in Wales, October 25, 1824. He came to this country in 1848, and worked in the mines of the Philadelphia and Reading Company at Pottsville, Pennsylvania. From there he came to Scranton. Before leaving Wales he married Miss Mary Davis, bringing her with him to this country. His brother, Evan Hughes, was foreman of the Avondale mine, and was killed in the memorable Avondale disaster, in which over a hundred lives were lost, in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes had six children, of whom four grew up, as follows: Esther, wife of Rev. John Evans; Elizabeth, who married Luther Jones; Anna, who married A. B. Eynon, cashier of the West Side Bank; and Norma, who married Jenkin T. Reese. In 1881 Mr. Hughes married his second wife, Mrs. Ann Rosser, of Shamokin, Pennsylvania, who was a native of the same town in Wales.

Mr. Hughes was a man of strong character and personality, a leader of men, particularly among his own nationality, with whom he was exceedingly popular. Nor was this popularity confined to the Welsh, as is shown by the public positions he held. He was one of the first councilmen of the old borough of Hyde Park, later a member of its school board, and for three years a member of the select council of the city of Scranton, of which he was made president one year. In 1892 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for President. His was one of the eleven votes from Pennsylvania which

were first cast for Harrison, which culminated in his nomination. In 1896 he was again a delegate to the national Republican convention at St. Louis, which nominated Mr. Harrison for a second term. Mr. Hughes lived for many years in his comfortable residence on Washburn street, at No. 1201, where he passed away April 1, 1900. He helped to organize the West Side Bank, of which he was a director and vice-president. He also assisted in organizing the Cambrian Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which he was made president. Mr. Hughes was a member of Hyde Park Lodge, No. 339, F. and A. M., and of the Fraternal Order of Ironites.

Charles du Pont Breck was one of the young men who practically grew up with the city. The family history has been mentioned in connection with the sketch of his father, William Breck. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, May 18, 1840. His father and mother were William and Gabriella Josephine Breck; Mrs. Breck being the daughter of Victor Du Pont, and niece of Admiral Samuel du Pont, of the United States navy.

In 1859 Mr. Breck graduated from Union College, Schenectady, New York, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He began the reading of law with Victor du Pont, in Wilmington, Delaware, but soon came to Scranton and entered the law office of Sanderson & Willard, and was admitted to the bar at Wilkes-Barre, August 18, 1861. On the retirement of Mr. Willard, in 1864, Mr. Breck entered into partnership with Hon. George Sanderson, the firm becoming Sanderson & Breck. Mr. Breck's law practice was chiefly that of counsellor, in which he was proficient, acquiring a fair clientage, though he was a business man rather than a lawyer. He soon became land agent of the Pawnee Coal Company, and laid out into building lots a large tract of land on the South Side, which he sold until the purchase of the Pawnee property by William Connell & Company in the early 70s. Mr. Breck was elected the first city controller of the city and served three years, declining a reelection. He helped to organize the Dime Deposit and Discount Bank (now the Scranton Savings and Dime Bank) in 1891, of which he was made a director. James P. Dickson, its first president, soon retired, and Mr. Breck was elected president, which office he held until his death. He was a director in the Paragon Plaster Company, the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and in other city enterprises. His special pride was in the new Dime Bank, to which he gave much time.

Mr. Breck married Mary Duer, daughter of John K. Duer, United States Navy, in April, 1869. Three children were born of this union, one only surviving—Duer du Pont Breck, of New York. In 1892 Mr. Breck married, as his second wife, Mrs. Anna E. Beckwith.

Mr. Breck was a staunch Democrat in his political affiliations, and always a figure to be reckoned with in the councils of his party. He was a large man physically and mentally. Of rather easy and phlegmatic temperament, he was disposed not to take the world too seriously. Dignified and courtly in manners, yet genial and affable with everybody, he had a host of admiring

friends. An incident in his law student days he was fond of telling under the social influences of a good cigar is worth narrating as showing his own humor as well as the crudity and uncertainty of legal proceedings during the early days. Sanderson & Willard, his office preceptors, were attorneys for a big tannery firm in the "Beech," of which the afterwards great financier, Jay Gould, was a partner. For some reason the partners became estranged and a fight was on for possession of the tannery property. Sanderson & Willard were retained by the active manager of the plant, who was in possession, and under their advice he undertook to hold possession. To assist their client Mr. Willard took Mr. Breck and another student, armed them with pistols, and joined their client in the tannery to hold possession. Suddenly Mr. Jay Gould appeared upon the scene with a motly crowd of back-woodsmen, armed with their long squirrel rifles, and all well braced with whisky. Without waiting for a parley the tannery was surrounded, a fusillade opened, and a charge made. They came from all directions, shooting and yelling like fiends. In less time than it can be told every defender who didn't go out himself was unceremoniously helped out. Mr. Breck said he thought discretion the better part of valor, and as soon as the bullets began to fly he made for the woods, the air was better, and he would live longer to study law. He was making as good time as the uncertain footing allowed when he heard somebody yell "Halt!" He looked behind and there was one of those lanky back-woodsmen after him on a run. He accelerated his pace to no purpose; the fellow was gaining on him. Finally, when dead winded, he turned and faced his pursuer and told him if he came another step he would shoot. The fellow replied: "Put up your pistol, you d—n fool, and come in. We don't want yer to get lost in these ere woods." The experience, he used to say, was a severe blow to his confidence in his preceptor's methods of defending a lawsuit. It was a successful coup on the part of Mr. Jay Gould, who led the fight in person. Did it presage his subsequent successful financial onslaughts on the "Bulls" and "Bears" of Wall street. The coup was admirably planned. His men were coached to shoot furiously, but to be careful to hit nobody, and so the battle was a bloodless one. The nearest to a casualty, Mr. Breck used to say, was his own danger of getting lost in those woods, for when he would have stopped running the Lord only knew, if that lanky woodsman hadn't caught him. The story of the coup was true, but Mr. Breck's experience, as he gave them above, were probably figments of his own humor, for he hadn't a cowardly hair on his head. It is interesting to note that thirty years after the great Jay Gould, then worth his hundreds of millions, had never paid the back-woodsmen who so vigorously helped him that day.

Mr. Breck passed away in Scranton, March 8, 1907.

Joseph Slocum was a son of one of the pioneers who came to this valley in 1800 and for whom Slocum Hollow was named.

He was born in Wilkes-Barre, July 15, 1800, and died in Scranton, June

22, 1890. All the land of our central city was originally the property of the Slocums. "Uncle Joe," as he was familiarly known, was a grandnephew of Francis Slocum, who as a child was stolen by the Indians from her home in Wyoming Valley, of whom so much has been written. He remembered having seen her when in her old age she was urged to return to her kindred, but declined. Joseph Slocum was a genial gentleman of strong character, though not to be numbered among the aggressive builders of our city. He was unanimously elected the first burgess of the borough of Scranton, a compliment paid to no future incumbent.

Joseph W. Slocum was the eldest son of Joseph Slocum, of the family of pioneers who made the village of Slocum Hollow. He was born in Slocum Hollow, July 23, 1833, and died at his farm in Susquehanna county, in 1912. He married Hannah M. Collins, February 21, 1856. He was a farmer and lumber dealer. He held the office of deputy United States marshal for twelve years. He made a record of special efficiency in running down several gangs of counterfeiters during his term of office. He became a member of the city council for two terms. Mr. Slocum was one of the few men whose residence here antedated the city and who grew up with it. He had the remarkable experience of seeing and helping a wild wilderness blossom into a great city.

Henry Belden Rockwell was born in Danbury, Connecticut, December 20, 1818, and died in Scranton in September, 1890. He was in every sense of the word a self-made man. His father and mother moved to Gilbertsville, Otsego county, New York state, when he was a child, and his father died when he was twelve years old. He had no means whatever, and commenced working at the age of fourteen. He put himself through college by teaching summer schools, and graduated. He continued to teach until he was admitted to the bar as a lawyer, at which profession he practiced about four years only, giving it up for mercantile pursuits. He married Anna Margaret Bishop, of Bainbridge, Chenango county, New York. They had three children—Annie Elizabeth, Henry Bishop and William Brewer.

Shortly after his marriage he moved to New York City and engaged in the straw and hat goods business on Cortlandt street, nearly opposite the old Merchants' Hotel. He became interested in the coal lands of Pennsylvania, and invested all of his surplus earnings in coal land in the city of Scranton, then known as Providence, gave up his business in New York, and came to Scranton in the year 1860 to go into the active business of mining coal, and commenced mining on what is known to-day as Rockwell Hill, which is in the upper end of the Keyser Valley. and after mining for some years sold to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. He built himself a large and commodious home, with thirteen acres of ground around it, on a prominent elevation in Providence, which is now the Home of the Good Shepherd.

He was active in procuring the charter for the city of Scranton, and

worked hard to have the same consummated from his end of the town, which afterwards became the first, second and third wards of the city of Scranton. He was also a vigorous worker in procuring the division of Luzerne county, and the erection of Lackawanna county. He conducted a general merchandise store from the time he came to Scranton until two years before his death. In addition to that he operated a brickyard in the Providence section, a grist mill and file works, and was a large contractor, having built many houses in that vicinity. There are a great many monuments to his credit in the city, such as St. Luke's Episcopal Church, on Wyoming avenue, the stone for which he brought from Oxford, Chenango county, New York state; the Academy of Music; the Globe store block; the Third National Bank; C. P. Matthews & Sons feed store building, and others. He built what is known as the Winton branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, running from Greenville to Winton. He built this road in 1874. Prior to that he built the first street car road in the city of Scranton from the old Delaware, Lackawanna and Western depot, on Lackawanna avenue, to Providence Square. He also built the first sewer in the city of Scranton, from the company store down Lackawanna avenue and down Railroad alley to the Lackawanna river.

In 1877, during the troublesome times, he was one of a committee of twelve appointed as an "advisory committee" to the mayor. He had been a member of the select council of the city, and was urged to take the position of mayor, which he declined.

Mr. Rockwell was another of the strong men of the early days to whom our city owes its vigorous growth. All of those early builders were in a sense pioneers. Men who had the mental capacity to foresee a great future, and the courage to come here and work it out—men of opportunity. Scranton was, as every western booming town is to-day, a made town; and as is the case with the latter we find that strong men, men of energy and virility, are doing that making; so Scranton in her beginnings had the benefit of just such a selection of men for her building; and among those there was none more enterprising and public-spirited than Mr. Rockwell. Personally a large man, fine looking, brusque and frank of speech, he was a leader of men. Yet he was genial and affable in all his dealings, and had a host of friends. For thirty years Mr. Rockwell was a leading figure in the activities, civic, social and religious, of our city. His beautiful and conspicuous residence on Rockwell's Hill, in Providence (now the Home of the Good Shepherd, as previously noted), was one of the show places of the city. From his study window he could look out upon the whole valley, with its growing industries and throbbing young life. It is an interesting fact, if not one, to make us pause and think that notwithstanding his thirty years of strenuous activity and prominence in our city, twenty-four years after his passing there is extant practically nothing to show that he ever lived among us. His family nor any of his descendants are now with us, and probably not

more than a score or two of our people remember him. So ephemeral is strength, influence fame! Was the wise man correct? "Behold, all in vanity!"

Martin Ryerson Kays was born in Providence July 8, 1858. He married Mary Augusta Fordham, daughter of John R. Fordham, June 26, 1884. There were born to them four children, two of whom died in infancy; the two who survive are George Dickson Kays and Mary Isabelle Ryerson Kays.

Mr. Kays studied law in the office of Edward B. Sturges, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1884. He was treasurer of the People's Printing and Publishing Company, which published the Prohibition newspaper entitled *The People*; also secretary of the Wilson Lumber Company, and a director of the Eureka Laundry Company. Mr. Kays was a young lawyer of much promise. Like his father-in-law he was an ardent Prohibitionist, and devoted much time and energy in fighting the saloon evil. His early death, April 29, 1891, was a great loss to the community. In 1888 he was elected and ordained a ruling elder in the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, the youngest man to be thus honored in that church, being thirty-two years of age.

George Augustus Fuller, son of George Fuller, came to Scranton with his father in the 50s and clerked in the former's grocery store. In the 60s his father retired and with his brother Isaac the firm of G. A. & I. F. Fuller & Company was formed. He married Elizabeth W. Scranton, daughter of Colonel George W. Scranton, October 5, 1859. There were born to them three children—George; Jane, married to Arthur Storrs, and Lawrence.

Mr. Fuller was prominent in the business, social and religious life of the city. He was one of the early presidents of the Scranton Board of Trade; was a member of the school board for fourteen years and its president three times. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. The last decade of his life he spent at his country home in Glenburn, where he passed away July 21, 1908.

Ambrose Mulley came to the borough of Providence in 1855 from Sing Sing, New York. He opened a general merchandise store on the Providence Square. As business prospered he enlarged it until it became practically a department store. It stood on the northwest corner of the square, and for many years was one of the largest mercantile establishments in the county. Mr. Mulley was a man of pronounced convictions and wide influence throughout the county. A sturdy fighter in every cause he espoused. He was bitterly hostile to the law incorporating the city of Scranton, in so far as it took in the borough of Providence, and made a determined effort to defeat the measure at the polls, but without success. His opposition was not without plausible reason at the time, Providence centre was two miles away from the center of Scranton, with but little built up area between. Again, Scranton, though forging rapidly ahead, was in age but a fledgling, yet was actually swallowing its much older neighboring municipalities. However,

Mr. Mulley lived to see the three boroughs, so far apart at the beginning, solidly built up, justifying the union.

He was married at Sing Sing, New York, September 28, 1854. He died in Scranton in 1899. Mrs. Mulley was equally as strong a character as her husband, and during the fifty-nine years of her residence (she has just died, 1914, at the ripe age of eighty-one years) has been an active factor in the social and religious life of the North End. She was a consistent member and supporter of the Providence Methodist Episcopal Church. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Mulley were as follows: Joseph H., Mrs. L. T. Mattes, Mrs. John McDonald, Mrs. Richard Cowles, Mrs. Gordon D. Hinds and George M. Mulley.

Daniel Silkman was one of the earliest settlers of Providence township. He was born in Westchester county, New York, in July, 1820. He came to Scranton in 1842. His father was Jacob Silkman, who came to Providence in 1839, and bought a farm near the Notch, which later on he sold to Judson Clark, and which became known as the Judson Clark farm. In the 70s Daniel Silkman became prominent in the wholesale grocery business, and was located first on Franklin avenue and later on Lackawanna avenue, and remained in this business until he died in 1897. Mr. Silkman was a man of strong personality, of vigor and energy, yet a companionable, genial friend and neighbor. He married Catherine Tripp. The following children were born to them: Francis Adelaide, who married B. M. Winton, of Scranton; Helen M., who married Edward L. Fuller, of Scranton; Hattie Grace, who married Charles Mercer Clinton, of Washington, D. C.; and Blanche, who married John Ryon, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Captain Jacob Robinson was born in the Palatinate of Bavaria, March 26, 1825. He took part in the Revolution of 1848. At the close he, with his father Phillip, was arrested and imprisoned eighteen months for treason. He came to America in June, 1851, and settled in Scranton, where his wife and family joined him in 1852. In 1854 his father, mother and brothers, Christian, Charles and Phillip, also came to Scranton. These now all joined in enlarging the brewery already established by Jacob, under the name of Phillip Robinson Sr. On the death of Christian, a few years later, the firm dissolved and then became Jacob Robinson & Company. This was the beginning of the great brewery business of the Robinsons in this city.

In 1856-60 Jacob organized a militia company of Germans, known as the Scranton Yeagers, of which he was captain. His experiences in the German army well qualified him to drill and discipline the company, which was a highly proficient organization. Captain Robinson was twice elected to the Legislature, in 1862 and 1863. He was a large man, of commanding figure, and among the Germans was exceedingly popular. He died July 23, 1877.

Hon. David M. Jones was born in the village of Rhymney, Breconshire, Wales, June 26, 1839. His father's family came to Pittston, Pennsylvania, in 1851. Three months later they moved to Hyde Park, and David, a boy of

twelve, was put to work in the Diamond mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. Later he served an apprenticeship as a moulder. In 1858 he went to California and spent the next six years on the western coast, going as far north as Alaska. In 1864 he returned east, after many and varied adventures in the wild and wooley west, and enlisted in the 199th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and went with his regiment immediately to the front. At the charge on Fort Gregg he lost a leg. He was then transferred to Central Park and David's Island, New York, where he was honorably discharged, October 1, 1865.

Returning home Mr. Jones served for two years as night watchman at the Second National Bank of Scranton. While at this work he took a course in Gardner's Business College, graduating at the end of that period. In 1868 he was elected alderman of the fourth ward, was reëlected in 1873, and served until 1876, when he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and served during the sessions of 1877 and 1878. During the latter session he was a "wheel-horse" in securing the passage of the bill creating Lackawanna county. He and his two colleagues, Major A. J. Ackerly, of Abington, and J. O. Kurstead, of Scranton, are entitled to the credit of that splendid work. He was elected city treasurer in 1879 and served two terms. In 1889 he was appointed postmaster of the city, holding that office four years and one month, until the Cleveland Democratic administration turned him out. During his incumbency the fine United States court house and postoffice building was erected, Mr. Jones being the disbursing agent of the government. Mr. Jones was not only popular in the social circles of the city, but was actively identified with many of its business enterprises. Among them were the Scranton and Pottsville Coal and Land Company; the Cambrian Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the Schuylkill Anthracite Coal Royalty Company, and the Donaldson Coal Land Company. He was a director of the West Side Bank, and served two years as associate judge of the mayor's court of Scranton.

In 1868 he married Miss Hannah Edwards, who was born in Clifford, Susquehanna county, and died in Scranton in 1871. There was born to them two children, both of whom died in infancy. In Plymouth, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1873, Mr. Jones married his second wife, Miss Anna E. Williams, daughter of James Williams, of that place. Four children were born to them—Edgar A., Helen E., Dorothy M., and Ethel H.

Mr. Jones was active in Grand Army affairs. He attended national encampments in San Francisco, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and was an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Warren, of Kansas City. He was a charter member and for several terms commander of Willie Jones Post, No. 199, named in honor of his brother. He was also a member of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, of Scranton. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and first chancellor of Hyde Park Lodge, No. 306. To enumerate the positions of public trust a man has held is to mar-

shall evidences of the confidence reposed in him by the public, but they do not show us the real character of the man. Mr. Jones was much more of a man than these things, valuable as they were, can possibly show. To the integrity and probity which they attest needs be added that much higher and finer quality of mind and heart—which drew people to him—which for want of a better name we call geniality, friendship, magnetism—that undescrivable something which made you like him. Everybody who knew David Jones liked him. He was not a speech-maker, but in the Legislature everybody was his friend and stood ready to give him all he asked. Hence in the new county struggle his strength was an almost winning factor. I do not remember ever seeing him without a smile on his face. His humor and high spirits was always in evidence. He wore a wooden leg in place of the one he sacrificed upon the altar of his country, and so well did he handle it that only his intimate friends knew of it, and he was fond of exploiting the wooden member among acquaintances—especially in the Legislature. He would demurely sit down beside his man and watching his opportunity would deliver a stinging blow with his fist on his victims leg, drawing a terrific return whack on his wooden leg. Many of his best friends remember that wooden leg. He passed away October 25, 1896. One of his funeral eulogists said of him: "In the halls of the Legislature in Harrisburg, in the city treasurer's office, in the postoffice and in every position of trust, public and private, his record has been untarnished. This record is the most priceless gift he has left to posterity." No, indeed! The next line of that address is far more priceless: "His home was an ideal one in every sense; the kind husband, and affectionate father, and the steadfast friend united in him."

William Breck came to Scranton as the representative of the Du Pont Powder Company in 1859. He was born in Philadelphia in 1813. He married Gabriella Josephine du Pont, daughter of Victor du Pont, the head of the Du Pont Powder Company. The Brecks were of English extraction, lineal descendants of William de Breck, nobleman, whose castle and estate was in Hampshire, England, and who was one of the barons who tried the noted Adam Gurdon in 1274. The du Ponts were of French origin, and so this family was typical of much of our best American stock.

Mr. and Mrs. Breck were both strong characters and most genial gentlefolk. Among the first and finest residences built across "the Swamp," *i. e.*, on Washington avenue, above Linden street, was Mr. Breck's. It occupied eighty feet by 160, midway of that block, on the west side of the street, and was a large handsome dwelling. It was built in 1861, and stood there as the family residence until after the death of Mrs. Breck, in 1890. Mr. Breck was a vestryman of St. Luke's Church. Mrs. Breck was a niece of Admiral Samuel du Pont, of the United States navy, whose splendid achievement in the capture of Port Royal, South Carolina, in the early days of the War of the Rebellion, won for him so much fame. The children of Mr. and Mrs.

Breck were George L., Charles du Pont, and Gabriella, who married John Swift. Mr. Breck died suddenly on April 26, 1870.

James S. Kennedy was born in Wilkes-Barre, January 28, 1808. He married Pauline Jayne, September 26, 1833. He moved to Providence in 1850 and opened a store on North Main avenue, where later the offices of the Providence Gas and Water Company were. Later he became a partner of Mr. Osterhout, under the firm name of Kennedy & Osterhout, on Providence Square. In 1854-1856 he had a contract to build a section of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, then the Delaware and Cobb's Gap railroad, extending from Scranton, or Cobb's Gap, to the Delaware river. In 1865 he sold out his store to his son, William DeWitt, and retired from active business.

He had thirteen children, eight girls and five boys—Mary L., married James Hicks; Catherine H., married Rev. L. C. Floyd; John Jayne; Sarah E., married (first) I. H. Heermans, (second) A. B. Crandall; William DeWitt; James Thomas; Julia A., married Rev. George Forsyth; Charles H.; Nancy E., died in infancy; Adelaide M., married David F. Shook; Frank E.; Clara A., married George R. Clark, and Helen, married William H. Stevens. He died March 7, 1885.

Samuel Sykes came to Scranton in 1861, and was a stonemason by trade. He was born in Marley, Yorkshire, England, August 30, 1846. He came to America at the age of eighteen, and worked at his trade in Philadelphia. His first work in Scranton was in the erection of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in 1861, where he worked for his brother. In the 70s the firm of Sykes & Muldoon was formed, Patrick Muldoon being the partner. They were contractors, their specialty being all branches of stonemasonry. They also dealt largely in stone flagging, sidewalk and gutter laying. In 1886 that firm was dissolved and the firm of S. Sikes & Sons formed, his sons, John and Harry, being taken in as partners. The death of Mr. Sykes, in 1894, removed him from the firm, but his interest continues, the sons carrying the business (1914) now, much enlarged.

Mr. Sykes was married to Miss Josephine Hirshman, in St. Luke's Church, Scranton, March 25, 1869. There were born to them twelve children, ten of whom grew up—William J., John Kidd, Harry R., Frederick E., Walter W., Robert B., Mary P., Samuel S., Charlotte J. and Edward D. He became a member of the Church of the Good Shepherd (Protestant Episcopal) at Green Ridge, and was for many years a vestryman of that church. To him his religion was a vital principal of daily life, and so consistently did he manifest it that he was familiarly called "Saint Sam" among those who best knew him. No higher testimony can be borne to his character.

Hon. James O. Kierstead, heretofore mentioned in connection with the contracting firm of Kierstead & Bryant, came to Scranton in 1850 to work for the Scrantons & Platt in the building of the Wyoming House. He was

a brickmason by trade, as was Mr. Bryant, who later became his partner. This firm was the principal building firm of the '50 decade. Mr. Kierstead was a member of the Legislature in 1877 which passed the new county bill, in which he did yeoman's service. To the remarkable work of three members of that Legislature, viz.: Hon. D. M. Jones, Major A. I. Ackerly, of Abington, and Mr. Kierstead we are indebted for the success of that, to Scranton, most important measure.

Mr. Kierstead married Sarah Leach, daughter of Benjamin Leach, of Chinchilla, Pennsylvania. Four children were born to them, viz.: Aaron B.; Sarah, married to C. I. Hudson; Nellie, married to Phillip Hirs, and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Kierstead and their children were active members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Scranton. Mr. Kierstead was affiliated with the orders of Odd Fellows and Masons. He was an active factor in the making of Scranton. Forty-four years of an active life he had a vigorous hand upon the boosting wheel, and he lived to enjoy and profit by its success. From a wilderness of swamp and forest to a city of 90,000 people—the third in the state—was the span of his activities. He died in 1894.

Silas and Milo D. Osterhout, brothers, were born in Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania—Silas, April 25, 1829; Milo D., July 6, 1841. Silas came to Scranton in the early 50s and clerked in the store of James Kennedy. In 1856 he opened a store for himself, just west of the Bristol House, which stood on the corner of Providence Square. Three years later he moved across the street to what is now 117 West Market street. In 1860 he built at No. 130 West Market street. In 1865 Milo D. joined him and the firm of Osterhout Brothers was formed. In 1874 they built and occupied the double brick block, Nos. 110-112 West Market street, where they continued one of the largest general merchandising firms in the county until 1882, when Silas retired. Milo D. then continued the business alone until his death, May 7, 1890. Silas died in 1885.

Silas Osterhout married Miss Catherine Tedrick, October 8, 1856. They had one daughter, Nora M., who married Robert E. Westlake. Mr. Osterhout was a stockholder in the Second National Bank of Scranton. He was an active member of Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M., of Providence.

Milo D. Osterhout married Miss Nettie P. Gillespie, of Providence. There were born to them five children—Joseph G., Guy W., Meta R., Alice, and Burton M. The family residence is on the corner of Oak street and Summit avenue.

William Matthews has been mentioned in connection with the street railway system of the city in another chapter. He was born in England in 1834. At the age of seven years he came to America with his parents, who settled in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. Here young Matthews grew up and received his education in the common schools of that beautiful town. In 1866 he came to Scranton and joined his brother, Charles P. Matthews, who was

conducting business next to the corner of Lackawanna and Wyoming avenues, where the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company's banking offices now stand. The firm of Matthews Brothers, so long and favorably known in our county, was then formed. Four years later, in 1870, another brother, Richard J. Matthews, joined the firm. These brothers have all been vigorous factors in the business life and growth of our city. For a half century, lacking two years, the drug firm of Matthews Brothers has been the leading house, wholesale and retail, in that branch of trade in north-eastern Pennsylvania. In 1872 Charles P., the founder of the business, retired from active connection with the firm and engaged with his father-in-law, General Elisha Phinney, in the wholesale flour and feed business. Later on the death of General Phinney succeeding to the business, and which developed into the firm of C. P. Matthews & Sons, which is still one of the largest concerns in that business in this end of the state. It is now managed by his two sons, Water and Willard; the father, Charles P., being now (1914) the president and manager of the great tobacco manufacturing house, the "Clark & Snover Company." On the retirement of Charles P. from the firm of Matthews Brothers, Richard J. became the manager of the business; William being the head and manager of the People's Street Railway Company (a horse car railway), which was struggling into a successful existence. Mr. Matthews gave seven years of very hard work to this enterprise, finally placing it on a living basis. He helped to organize and was made a director of the Third National Bank of Scranton, an office which he held until his death. He was also a director in the Florence Coal Company, and in the Austin Coal Company. Mr. Matthews left the following children—Charles W., Louise, Robert B. and William. He died December 16, 1893.

Mr. Matthews was a consistent member of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Scranton, and was for many years a vestryman of that church. He was not only a vigorous hard-working business man, but he possessed in a high degree that quality of strong common sense and good judgment which made his counsel valuable in the varied relations, religious, civic and social, in which he moved. Physically he was a man of great vigor, of medium height, but broad shouldered and stockily built; yet withal, as gentle and courteous as a woman; of a remarkably equable and controlled temperament was this strong man; no one ever heard an explosion from his lips. It is not strange therefore that all who came in contact with him became his warm friends and admirers.

We have had occasion to speak of the good fortune our city had in the remarkable characters of its pioneers and founders. Remarkable in their sterling integrity; their indomitable pluck, energy and resourcefulness that bided no defeat, stopped at no obstacle and finally wrought success out of well-nigh impossible conditions. If she was so fortunate in her pioneers, she was also fortunate in a generation of young men who followed closely upon their footsteps. The pioneers are always selected blood. This second, invasion

was no less so. They came from all quarters, attracted hither by conditions which promised success to such as had the courage to wrestle and win it. These are the men who build the world.

Colonel Henry Martyn Boies was one of these men. Few men had a fairer start in life than he and none ever made better use of his opportunities. First, he had the remarkable advantage of a splendid ancestry. His early paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century and settled in New England. On his maternal side he inherited the sturdy Puritanical blood of New England. On both sides his ancestors were earnest God-fearing people. In the family is preserved a remarkable written document made the 18th of April, 1738, by his paternal ancestor, David Boies, entitled "David Boies' covenant with God," in which he recites his wretched and lost condition as a sinner; God's offer of salvation through Jesus Christ, and his solemn acceptance of that offer and his dedication to Him. The document is singularly quaint in its language, and remarkable in being carefully drawn up, as though between earthy persons; yet it attests to the sturdy piety of its author and his strength of character.

His father was Joseph Milton Boies, who was born in Blandford, Hampden county, Massachusetts, April 20, 1809. His mother was Electa Caroline Laffin, who was born in Southwick, in the same county, Massachusetts, April 3, 1811. A friend writes of his father as being "a man thoughtful, judicious, just, generous, public-spirited, patriotic, conscientious—a man of positive convictions who did not hesitate to express and maintain them. Through him came those forceful traits which distinguished the latter in his mature manhood, and also that philanthropic quality which made him a beloved hero among men." The same friend writes: "His mother was one of the rarest of women, in person slender, delicate, fragile, beautiful of face and with wonderful luminous eyes. There never was a finer human expression of tenderness, gentleness and spirituality than that manifested in the life of this good woman. She was a glorious mother, and to her influence in shaping to high ideals the career of her son the world is indebted as to no other." With such an ancestry it would seem as though we had every desirable element centered for the making of a man. We shall not be disappointed in its product. Henry Martyn Boies was born in Lee Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 18, 1837, the first son of these notable parents. He was named for Henry Martyn, the heroic missionary to India, whose biography had just then been published. He entered Yale College in 1855 and graduated in 1859. Whether he graduated with honors, or like General Grant, who said he would have stood near the top if they had turned the list up side down, chronicles do not show, but he had the more coveted class honor, the "wooden spoon," conferred unanimously upon him, as the best loved man in the class.

In 1865 Mr. Boies came to Scranton as a resident member of the powder firm of Laffin, Boies & Turck, of Saugerties, New York, of which firm his

father was a member. Four years before, in 1861, he had married Miss Emma Brainerd, a sister of Thomas Brainerd, one of his college classmates, and the daughter of Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., long an honored Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia. She bore him three children—one girl, Mary, and two boys, Carrington and Henry Whiting. On coming to Scranton the family first lived on Spruce street, below Penn avenue. Later he built a house on Jefferson avenue, near where the Emanuel Baptist Church now stands. Here his daughter and son Carrington and his wife, greatly beloved, passed away.

Colonel Boies entered actively into the business of making powder. His firm purchased from the Raynors a small plant at Archbald, and erected another at Moosic. The business was immediately successful and was soon greatly enlarged and both concerns merged into the Moosic Powder Company, of which Mr. Boies became president and general manager. Its capital at first was \$150,000, which was soon made \$300,000. Colonel Boies continued at the head of this concern until it was taken over and became a part of the great Du Pont de Nemours Company. During this time Colonel Boies had made a number of inventions, one to make safe the handling of powder by the miners at their work. Familiarity with danger, it is said, breeds carelessness. This was particularly true with miners. It was not an infrequent thing, despite all admonitions, for men in the mines to open and handle a keg of powder with a lighted miner's lamp on their caps, or a lighted pipe in their mouth. The result was accidents, which often not only destroyed life but property as well. Colonel Boies invented the prepared cartridge to meet this danger. This required first the making of a strong water-proof paper that would shield the powder from dampness in the mines, then machinery for measuring and loading the cartridge, all of which increased the cost of manufacture, and accordingly reduced the profit in the powder, but were supplied at the same price for the purpose of saving human life. The invention came into extensive use all through the anthracite region. In 1872 he helped to organize the Third National Bank and became one of its directors, which position he held for ten years. In 1883 Colonel Boies was called to the presidency of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, which position he held until 1887, when he retired. During his connection with the Dickson Company, a large part of the business of which was the manufacture of locomotives, Colonel Boies' attention was called to the failure of the existing car wheel to do its work satisfactorily, and invented and patented several designs, among them what is known as the "steel-tired" car wheel, which came into general use. He erected a plant and operated it for some years in the successful manufacture of this wheel. It was finally merged in the great concern known as the Railway Steel Spring Company—this plant as a branch of that concern is still in operation in our city. Colonel Boies' sudden death found him still a member of the great powder firm of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company. So much for the business activities of

this remarkable man. As a matter of fact, and in his own estimation, these were the least important of his activities. With his Christian work and his civic activities one wonders where he got time for business. In 1871, at a gathering of invited friends at his house, was born the "Home for the Friendless," Colonel Boies renting the first building and assuming the cost thereof himself. In 1869-71 he was president of the Young Men's Christian Association. During this time and until his death he was an active spirit on its board of directors. Under his administration Mr. William D. Mossman, the first regularly paid secretary, was employed. His term and that of Edward B. Sturges, who followed him (1869-1874), may fittingly be called the fighting term of the association. Under the leadership of Colonel Boies, with the legal work of Edward B. Sturges and Cyrus W. Hartley as attorneys, both members of the board, Scranton, a "wide-open town," was given a cleaning up such as it had never dreamed of. It was one of the notable events in our history. The saloon, with its cognate evils, was rampant in violation of all law, with municipal authorities and the public at large utterly indifferent. In their efforts to reach young men the association was confronted with these evils, rampant, defiant and conspicuous on every hand. The fight was inevitable and gloriously it was won. One hundred and thirteen indictments were obtained against sixty-three saloon men, and after a terrific legal battle, in which all the forces of evil were met, the first conviction was obtained and the saloonkeepers surrendered. They agreed to come into court in a body, pay all costs, upwards of \$1,200, and enter into an agreement binding each and every one to close on the Lord's day and obey all other laws and to assist in securing such obedience. A great day and a great triumph was this for Colonel Boies and his two young lawyers, Sturges and Hartley, when these sixty-three liquor men lined up before court and entered into that agreement. In 1874 Colonel Boies was a charter member in organizing the Second Presbyterian Church, and was elected a trustee, which office he held until his death. He was elected a ruling elder, but declined the office. During the riots of 1877 Colonel Boies and family were out of the city. On learning of the existing troubles he hurried home, reaching here in time to take an active part in the organizing of the Scranton City Guard, of which he was made commanding officer, with the rank of major. The history of that organization will be found elsewhere with that of the Thirteenth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, of which Colonel Boies was commandant for five years, from 1878 to 1883, and where he obtained his rank of colonel. In 1886, largely through his exertions, his favorite Young Men's Christian Association was handsomely housed in its own building on Wyoming avenue, where the Poli Theatre now stands. This building was largely designed by Colonel Boies and was the most up-to-date Young Men's Christian Association of that period in the state. In coöperation with his former right-hand helper, Mr. Sturges, the Municipal League was formed, the objects of which were the extirpation of gambling

hells and brothels, and the enforcement of the liquor laws. To this work he gave freely of his time and means, and it was chiefly through this organization that our city was for many years kept practically clean of these evils. Colonel Boies was one of the organizers and promoters of the splendid Hahneman Hospital, erected in 1898, and was a member of its advisory board, as his wife was of its board of managers. He was active in the special work of his own church denomination, and for several years was chairman of the Presbytery's committee on work among foreign-speaking people. To this missionary work he gave much time and study. His favorite achievement, the fine Young Men's Christian Association building on Wyoming avenue, was totally destroyed by fire in 1897. Colonel Boies' heart was bound up in this work for young men, and to him this was almost as much a personal calamity as it was to the association. To obtain that edifice, with its then fine equipment, had cost a mighty effort. Now all was gone and the association homeless. The board of directors, however, met to consider the situation. Colonel Boies at once drew up a subscription paper and down went his name for a handsome sum toward a new and larger building. But they were now confronted with a need of far greater accommodations than the old building afforded. A careful estimate was made and it was found that such a building as was needed would cost, with its equipment, upwards of \$250,000, and it was unanimously agreed that such an undertaking was too much for the young city of Scranton. One night's thought on the subject was sufficient for Colonel Boies. He called another conference at his office the next morning and started the ball rolling by doubling his own subscription. It was largely through his enthusiastic work, influence and means that the present superb and premier Young Men's Christian Association building of this commonwealth adorns our city. It is said that the great Cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome is made the monument of its builder by a little tablet in its wall bearing this legend: "He built this." A fine painting of Colonel Boies greets one as he enters the foyer of this splendid building. Underneath it might well have been placed the legend: "He built this."

Remarkable and diversified as were the achievements of Colonel Boies, in business, in his civic, military and Christian activity, probably his most enduring fame will rest upon his literary work, which he finished near the close of his career. This work is probably the least known of all his endeavors. He was not a fluent speaker, nor a ready writer. Whenever he had an address to make he was careful to write it out and usually read it. It is therefore remarkable that he should finally have attained a marked degree of success in the field of literature. It was accomplished without the least ambition in that direction, and grew out of his intense interest in the themes upon which he wrote, which came from a long period of study and service in the field of which he wrote and his desire to benefit humanity and society by his studies.

In 1887 his personal friend, Governor Beaver, appointed him a member

of the state board of public charities. This board consists of eleven members and is charged with the duty of supervising and inspecting all the charitable and penal or correctional institutions of the state. The position is one of large responsibility, but which carries with it no emoluments or compensation. It calls for men of sound judgment, broad intelligence, with a philanthropic and sympathetic nature. How he got the time with all his other work to give to this the conscientious attention it required, besides the time to study every phase of the lives of the unfortunates and the vicious which came under his observation is amazing. He served on this commission three successive terms, from 1887 to 1902. Out of this service and experience came his two books. The first, "Prisoners and Paupers," was published in 1893. The other, entitled "The Science of Penology," was published in 1901. The latter soon received recognition as a work of advanced thought upon that subject. A writer, reviewing the work, says it speedily revolutionized prevailing ideas upon that subject; that up to that time the punishment of crime was treated from the standpoint of retribution. A man convicted of a crime was sentenced to serve so many years imprisonment as an expiation of suffering for the offense. Having served that time he was turned loose upon society, regardless of his character, which as a rule was more hardened and desperate because of the vigors of his imprisonment. Colonel Boies attacked this theory as radically wrong. He contended that the only proper theory of treating criminals was the protection of society and the reform of the criminal. Hence he advocated the indeterminate sentence and prison servitude under reforming influences; that the criminal should, for the protection of society, be kept in prison until he was proved fit to again have his freedom, and his prison life and treatment was all to be conducted with that end in view. The work was adopted as a textbook by Yale University and other institutions of learning. This writer says: "The 'Science of Penology' has admirably fulfilled the object for which it was written. It is an accurate, succinct, methodical summary of the science. A handbook adapted to popular use, an eminently practical work abounding in valuable learning that ought to be broadly disseminated." Again this writer says: "Mr. Boies is likely to exert an influence surpassing that of any of his contemporaries in moulding that thought and inspiring the energies of future generations with correct views regarding crime and the treatment of criminals. Thus the 'Science of Penology' must be regarded as a really monumental work, and while Mr. Boies in many ways served his day and generation this book is the crowning work of his life and a useful public service which justly claims for its author a grateful and lasting memory."

Colonel Boies married, as his second wife, Miss Elizabeth Linen Dickson, daughter of Thomas Dickson, the president of the Delaware and Hudson Company, February 17, 1870. Of this union there were six children, as follows: Mary Dickson, died in infancy; Joseph Milton, born August 8,

1873, died April 27, 1898. A son died in infancy; Ethel Marvin; David, and Helen Elizabeth, married to J. J. Belden.

Colonel Boies passed away very suddenly December 12, 1903. He literally died in the service of his Master. Against the advice of his physician he had undertaken a journey to Washington with Governor Beaver and other committeemen to invite President Roosevelt to come to this city and address the jubilee convention of the Pennsylvania State Young Men's Christian Association, which was soon to meet here. On his way home he was seized with acute indigestion, reaching no farther than Wilkes-Barre, where he died of heart failure. So, to the great sorrow of our city and county and state, passed away one of the noblest, most patriotic, public-spirited, brilliant Christian men it has been the good fortune and the honor of our city to number among its citizens.

Richard Drinker came to Scranton in 1854 from Drinker's Beech—the then wild area now embracing Madison, Clifton and Covington townships, in this county. He and his excellent wife were by birth Quakers, and possessed many of the quaint characteristics of that sect. They were in its best sense gentlefolk of "ye old school"—that school of which genial affability and hospitality were prominent features. The family resided in a modest cottage standing opposite the site of the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison avenue and Olive street. In the family were living three sons and three daughters, who with the parents occupied an important place in the religious, social and business life of the young community.

Mr. Drinker was by profession a lawyer, receiving his legal education in Philadelphia; he had adopted the branch of conveyancing, rather than that of general law practice, and was therefore an expert in that branch. Mr. Drinker, with his brothers, inherited a tract of 25,000 to 30,000 acres of wild land in Drinker's Beech. He moved into this wilderness about 1818 and erected a cabin, cleared enough land to make a living by farming, and gradually developed the property for farming and lumber purposes. His brother, Henry Drinker, followed him into this wilderness some years later. He is credited with being the railroad pioneer of this valley, and so far as records show this is true, but there is no doubt that Richard was as much awake to those advantages as Henry and actively coöperated with him, though the latter's name appears and Richard's does not. The great tract in "Drinker's Beech," originally undivided, was in the care and under the management of Richard. The latter was elected a justice of the peace in Drinker's Beech, and held the office for twenty years. He married Lydia Cragg, September 7, 1824. Mrs. Drinker's parents were English, and during the French Revolution were on their way to America when the vessel in which they had embarked was captured by the French and taken to France, where they were imprisoned more than a year. Following the downfall of Robespierre they were released and continued on their way to this country. Mrs. Drinker was born in Pennsylvania, September 13, 1804, and died in Scranton, May

27, 1870. Richard Drinker was born January 28, 1796, and died in Scranton, November 21, 1861. There were five sons and three daughters born to them—Richard W., who early married and moved to Michigan; Rodman, who moved to Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania; Alfred C., Frank P., Charles M., Eliza M., Rebecca and Mary A. Drinker. Mr. and Mrs. Drinker were active members of the Protestant Episcopal church, of St. Luke's congregation.

Alfred Cope Drinker, son of Richard and Lydia E. Cragg, was the only son of Richard who remained in Scranton. He was born December 14, 1834, in Clifton, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania. He married Francis Louise Shilstone, and lived in Scranton, where he died, November 3, 1892. Their children were: Annie Louise Drinker, married; Florence Cope Drinker, deceased; Matilda Shilstone Drinker, married; Mayland Cuthbert Drinker, deceased; Frances Howell Drinker; Emily Drinker, deceased; Henry Howard Drinker, deceased.

Walter Dawson, master mechanic of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, was one of the prominent men of Scranton in the 60s. He was born in the city of London, England, in January, 1823. He learned his trade of machinist in the works of the London and Craydon railroad. In May, 1840, he entered the employ of the Eastern Counties Railroad Company (now the Great Eastern Railroad Company). Five years later he commenced running a locomotive on the Great Eastern. In 1851 he came to America and worked in the Taunton, Massachusetts, locomotive works. The fall of this year he was sent to the Hudson River railroad. In 1867 he came to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad as master mechanic and was stationed at Scranton. This position he held for nineteen years, when failing health compelled his retirement, and he returned with his family to England.

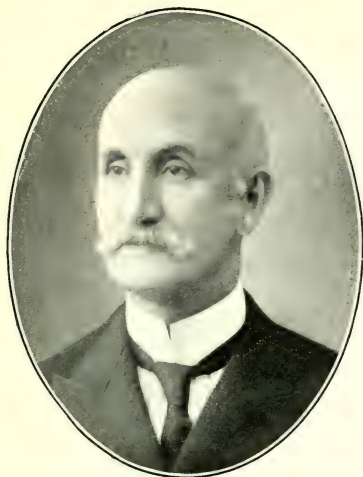
When Mr. Dawson came to Scranton the Lackawanna ran its trains only from New Hampton Junction to Great Bend. When he retired it ran its trains from New York to Buffalo. During this interim the road and rolling stock had been practically rebuilt, owing to the change of its gauge from six feet to the standard gauge of the whole country (four feet eight and a half inches). During this period Mr. Dawson invented a fine or culm coal-burning locomotive boiler, which is now in general use.

The only record of his family we have is that he married Hannah Ransom, who died in London, November 12, 1891. Mr. Dawson was a quiet, modest, yet a strong business man, who during the nearly twenty years he lived among us left a clean record and many friends.

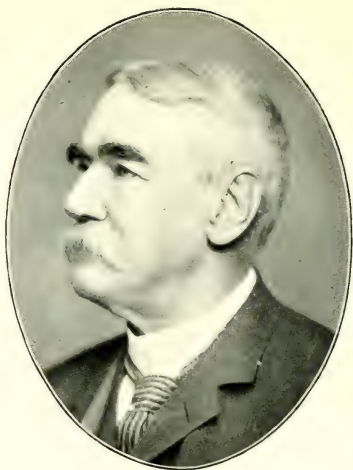
John Aiman Price, as a young man, was a conspicuous figure in our young city for twenty-six years. He came to Scranton in 1866, the year Scranton became a city, and at once became prominent in its business and social affairs. He was prominent as an organizer of the Scranton stove

works, of which he was secretary and general manager. In 1868 he became a partner of Mr. Swan in the wholesale lumber business, under the firm name of Swan & Price. On the death of Mr. Swan he took into the firm his brother-in-law, John W. Howarth, and the business was continued under the firm name of Price and Howarth. A large lumber yard was established, covering the whole area between Washington and Wyoming avenues and Ash street and the switch of the Delaware and Hudson railroad running into the "Johnson Mines." The business is still continued, one of the largest lumber concerns in the city (1814).

Mr. Price was born in Irvington, New Jersey, in 1842, and soon after came to West Pittston, Pennsylvania. He was educated at Brown University, from where he enlisted in a Rhode Island regiment and went to the front in the service of the Union for the suppression of the Rebellion. Honorably discharged from this service he came to Scranton. He married Miss Kate E. Gaston, in 1867. Of this marriage one daughter only survives, Mrs. Franklin Henshaw, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Price died suddenly August 2, 1892. He was still in the prime of life and his early demise was a great shock to the whole community. Whilst an active and energetic business man, Mr. Price was also a public-spirited citizen, much interested in everything calculated to advance the growth of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Scranton Board of Trade in 1867, and remained an active member until his death. He was president of the board during the years 1884-85-86. In 1884 he was elected delegate to the National Board of Trade, which met in Philadelphia and continued to represent the Scranton board in that organization almost continuously for the succeeding eight years. He became very prominent in the national board. The following notice of his death in the report of the executive council of 1893, of which he had been a member, will show the place he occupied in that body: "We miss the presence to-day of one who has been a conspicuous figure in our meetings for several years past, and who by the friendliness and urbanity of his manner, the brightness of his spirits, the quickness of his intelligence and his untiring endeavors to bring this board into closer relations with the local commercial bodies throughout the land had become one of our most prominent and useful and popular members, and was recognized and respected as our representative outside the organization. Colonel Price, of Scranton, was in every respect an uncommon man. He had a noble nature an enthusiastic temperament, a trained mind, an unimpeachable character and an energy which measured obstacles only to overcome them. He was therefore invaluable as an associate and leader in efforts and institutions for the advancement of the general good, and he had been called to the front in various movements for progress and reform. His unexpected death in the strength of his manhood and at the meridian of his powers was a loss to the community and commonwealth of which he was a citizen, and to the country at large. In the hour of his nation's peril he exchanged the college for the



HON. JOSEPH A. SCRANTON.



CHARLES DU PONT BRECK.



JOHN A. PRICE.



J. WILSON PECK.

camp, and when the war was ended he turned to the every-day duties of civil life with the same high purpose which had inspired his military career. His appreciation of the sacrifice which saved the country was intense, and his standard for patriotism and statesmanship was correspondingly high. He thought not only of those who gave their lives during the struggle, but of what they died for. His last printed words were 'in memory of our departed heroes,' uttered on Memorial Day, 1892, and among his closing sentences were the following, which were thoroughly characteristic of him: 'Let us then cherish and perpetuate this inspiration of our citizenship, and never suffer it to grow dull or to be tarnished by any neglect. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty; no citizen can escape sentry duty; the safety of all may be involved in the activity of one. It is not enough to honor the dead; we must carry the burden which they preserved. They are heroes free from strife; we are soldiers of it.'" Mr. Price was an accomplished speaker as well as writer, and he achieved marked distinction from his forensic as well as literary work.

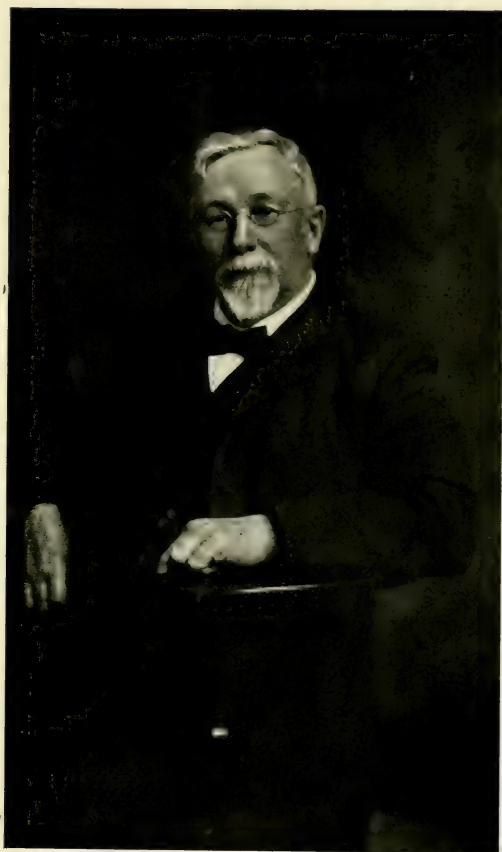
Joseph Augustine Scranton was the eldest son of Joseph H. Scranton. He was born in Madison, Connecticut, July 26, 1838; was educated in the common schools of Madison; prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter, Massachusetts, and entered Yale College, but was obliged to retire before graduation by reason of ill health. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him collector of internal revenue for this district, which office he held until 1866. In 1867 he purchased an interest in the Scranton Republican with F. A. Crandall. In November of that year they started the daily edition under the name of *The Morning Republican*. In 1869 Mr. Scranton purchased the interest of Mr. Crandall and became the sole proprietor of the plant. He enlarged the paper and under his vigorous editorial management it became a political power as the chief exponent of Republicanism in this end of the state. Mr. Scranton was an able and fearless writer and did most of the editorial work of his paper. He first built the substantial stone building now owned by Mr. W. W. Scranton and occupied by the Scranton Gas and Water Company, at the corner of Wyoming avenue and Centre street, where he issued his paper. Later he erected the stone building on Washington avenue, adjoining the postoffice, which he named the Republican building. On the top of its tower he placed a bronze figure of Mercury, with wings upon his feet, as an emblem of the mission of his paper—fleet-footed to bring the news to its readers. The Republican building for a quarter of a century and more has been a prominent figure of our city. After Mr. Scranton's death it passed into the hands of Mr. F. E. Prendergast, who changed its name to the "Prendergast building." Mr. Scranton was very prominent and aggressive in politics, being a strong Republican. As such he was elected to Congress in 1880, and was successively reelected to the forty-ninth, fifty-first, fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses, serving five terms, a period of ten years. It was through Mr. Scranton's influence

and instrumentality that the fine postoffice and Federal courts building was erected on the corner of Washington avenue and Linden street. During his congressional career he succeeded in giving to the cities of Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and Carbondale the letter-carrier system. Mr. Scranton was postmaster of the city of Scranton from 1874 to 1881, and was treasurer of Lackawanna county for three years, from 1901-1904. He married Miss Ada E. Meylert, daughter of General A. N. Meylert, in 1864. There were born to them two children—Robert M., and Eliza, married to Colonel David L. Tate, United States army. Mr. Scranton erected one of the finest residences in the city on the northwest corner of Madison avenue and Vine street. Here he passed away on the 12th of October, 1908. His wife died October 22, 1900. In 1872 Mr. Scranton was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia, and again at Chicago in 1888. Mr. Scranton was a man of more than ordinary ability, a vigorous political campaigner, a Republican of the old school, he had a host of friends and exercised a large political influence for upwards of thirty years—not only in this county but throughout the state.

Ezra H. Ripple comes from a family whose name was originally Ruppel, and was brought to Pennsylvania by Peter Ripple, prior to the Revolution. Peter was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, settling in Eastern Pennsylvania, in Newport township. He engaged in lumbering, an occupation that resulted in his death, but not until he had attained old age. He married and had a family of fourteen of whom Isaac Ripple, of White Haven, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, was the last survivor in this vicinity.

Silas, son of Peter Ripple, was born in Hanover, Luzerne county, which was his home until 1857. With Silas Ripple began the connection of the Ripples with Scranton. In 1857 Silas Ripple settled in Hyde Park, where he became proprietor of the White Tavern, standing on the corner of Main and Jackson streets. He continued there until his death, December 4, 1861. He was a Whig in politics, joining the Republican party on its formation. He married in early manhood Elizabeth Harris, born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, died in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in October, 1894, a member of the Free Methodist church. Her father, Abraham Harris, born in England, came to the Lehigh Valley in boyhood, learned the butcher business, conducted a meat market and later a hotel. Two children of Silas Ripple attained adult age—Ezra H. (of whom further mention is made), and Mary M., the latter now living in Scranton, the widow of Henry E. Doster.

Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, only son of Silas and Elizabeth (Harris) Ripple, was born in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1842. At the age of four years his parents moved to Buck mountain, and he was aged fifteen when they located in Hyde Park. He obtained his education in the public schools and Wyoming Seminary. After leaving the seminary he became his father's assistant in the management of the White Tavern, continuing until



COLONEL E. H. RIPPLE.

the latter's death in 1861. Although strongly desirous of enlisting at the outbreak of the war between the states he was prevented by the death of his father and the duties devolving upon him as the only son. He closed out his hotel interests and until 1864 engaged in the drug business in Hyde Park. Twice, however, during this period he responded to special calls for men to repel invasion of the north; first when the Southern army entered Maryland he volunteered under Lieutenant Kane, but the command only arrived at the battlefield of Antietam after the Confederates had been driven back; again when Lee invaded Pennsylvania for the Gettysburg campaign he served under Colonel W. N. Monies, in Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. In March, 1864, however, he had so succeeded in settling the affairs of his father's estate and his own private business that he felt free to enter the army. He enlisted in Company K, Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, then commanded by Colonel H. M. Hoyt, later governor of Pennsylvania. He was soon made leader of the Second Brigade Band, but held that position but a short time, as the band was broken up by military orders. He then returned to his company and active duty. Upon two occasions he acted as bugler for his regiment on venturesome expeditions upon the Ashepoo and Combahee rivers, in South Carolina. During a night assault, July 3, 1864, on Fort Johnson, in Charleston Harbor, he was taken prisoner along with Colonel Hoyt, Lieutenant-Colonel Conynghan and 140 men of the regiment. He was taken to Charleston and spent July 4 in the jail there. From there he was taken to the Andersonville stockade, where for two and a half months he endured the miseries of that inferno. He was then taken back to Charleston, only, however, to be transferred to Florence, South Carolina, where for four months he endured conditions that baffle description. From Florence he escaped with eighteen others, and attempted to reach the Union lines. After traveling a few miles his strength gave out and he was left behind. Hearing the baying of hounds he took refuge in a swamp, but was soon tracked to his place of concealment. He fought off the dogs until their masters came, but was so badly bitten and so weak from loss of blood that he was more dead than alive. The scars from this battle with the dogs left permanent mark. He was taken back to the Florence stockade and there left without food or medical relief. But there was an unconquerable spirit in the young man that defeated death and he slowly recovered in spite of cruelty and suffering. About a month after his recapture he was exchanged, but after his return he was attacked by camp fever that still further tested his wonderful powers of endurance. He was at last honorably discharged at Camp Parole, Annapolis, June 30, 1865. He returned to Hyde Park, where he recruited his sorely taxed body until September, 1865, then feeling the need of special education he entered Eastman's Commercial College at Poughkeepsie, New York, taking a full course in bookkeeping. Returning again to Hyde Park in 1866, while visiting, he entered railroad employ, serving as bookkeeper for three years. In 1869 he

entered into partnership with F. L. Hitchcock and engaged in the crockery business in Scranton, and at the same time he entered the employ of William Connell, and remained with him forty-two years. In October, 1872, he sold his interest in the crockery business to H. A. Coursen, and in 1873 became a partner in the firm of William Connell & Company, proprietors of the Meadow Brook, National and Stafford mines, all situated in or near the limits of the city of Scranton. He was active in the business, giving the office management his special attention until the demands of years necessitated the lightening of his labors. He was president of the Scranton Axle Works, director of the Tribune Publishing Company, and all through his active life maintained a deep interest in all public concerns, bearing upon the welfare and development of Scranton.

When conditions became acute in Scranton during the riot year, 1877, a corps of veterans of the Civil War organized as a company of special police to assist the mayor in obtaining order, Mr. Ripple being chosen captain of the company. The dispersion of the mob on the first of August by this company led to the organization of the four companies of the City Guard of Scranton, Mr. Ripple becoming captain of Company D. When the City Guard was consolidated with the Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guard, in 1878, Captain Ripple was elected and commissioned major. In 1883 he was elected and commissioned lieutenant-colonel, advanced to the rank of colonel in 1888, serving until April, 1896, when Governor Hastings appointed him commissary general. He was later appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Governor Hastings, and served in a similar capacity on the staff of Governor Pennypacker.

Prominent as the position he had attained in business and military life Colonel Ripple was no less prominent as a local leader of the Republican party. When Lackawanna county was erected in 1878 he was its first elected treasurer, serving three years, being elected in 1879. In 1886 he was elected mayor of Scranton. During his service as chief executive of Scranton he received as salary \$6,000, but the receipts of his office amounted to \$9,000, a sum larger than that received under any previous administration. He gave official support to every measure which he believed practical and progressive, it being under his administration that the city was lighted by electricity, and the electric street car system established. He had previously (1878) served as member of select council for eight months, resigning on account of the pressure of private business. In 1888 he was presidential elector on the Harrison and Morton ticket, receiving the highest number of votes cast for any other elector. He was chairman of the county committee in 1894, and an ex-president of the Central Republican Club. He was a member of the Scranton Board of Health for several years, also of the board of park commissioners and of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools of Pennsylvania. He was ever the friend of the unfortunate, and in their behalf his labors were far-reaching and helpful. He served as presi-

dent of the Associated Charities of Scranton and as a member of the advisory committee of the Home for the Friendless. In 1897 he was appointed postmaster of Scranton by President McKinley, and reappointed by President Roosevelt in 1901, and again in 1909 by President Taft. These proofs of the high esteem in which he was held by his townsmen, while gratefully received by Colonel Ripple, were entirely deserved, as he unfailingly sacrificed personal feelings and self-interest in response to the call of duty. Then of his maturer years with broadened mind and ripened judgment he again served in public offices, often at a sacrifice of private business interests. He was of that high type of American manhood, who, combining energy and determination with lofty principle and true patriotism, rendered to their communities valuable public service.

Colonel Ripple was a communicant of the Reformed Episcopal church, which he served many years as vestryman. In the Masonic order he attained exalted rank. He belonged to Peter Williamson Lodge, Lackawanna Chapter, and Coeur de Lion Commandery, K. T. In the Scottish Rite he affiliated with Cerneau Consistory, in which he attained the very highest degree, the thirty-third. He was a member of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, G. A. R., and was ever earnest in his appreciation of his old army comrades.

Colonel Ripple married in Scranton, April 22, 1874, Sarah H. Hackett, born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, November 13, 1843, daughter of Richard M. Hackett, a mine foreman in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. Children: Mary; Hannah, married William W. McCulloch, cashier Union National Bank; Ezra H. Jr.; Jessica, and Susan. Mary and Susan now deceased. Colonel Ripple died November 19, 1909.

Few men of the growing city occupied a larger place in the religious, social and business life of Scranton than Alexander Walker Dickson—"Alex Dickson," as everybody knew him. He was born in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1843, was a graduate of Honesdale Academy—one of the best institutions of its kind in the country—and Pennsylvania State College, at that time called the Boys Farm School. He came to Scranton in 1864, and was engaged in the flour and grain milling business under Charles T. Weston, a sketch of whom is elsewhere given, and the Weston Mill Company. On the death of Mr. Weston he became the manager of the company. He enlarged the plant, and introduced the manufacture of flour under the then "new process" or "roller" process, under the trade mark of "Snow White Flour," a flour of the highest grade, which attained a just reputation, and is still produced by the company which continues his name. The company under his administration introduced the manufacture of crackers and had a large trade in this branch as well as in flour and feed. Its factory plant was a large brick building on Lackawanna avenue, north side, adjoining the Y tracks of the Lackawanna railroad, and is now occupied as offices by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. On the dissolution of the

Weston Mill Company, Mr. Dickson organized The Dickson Mill and Grain Company, and established a plant on the southwesterly side of North Main avenue on what is known as the Diamond Flats, being contiguous to the "Diamond Mines" of the Lackawanna Company, where the plant is still in active operation. Mr. Dickson was a director in the Chamberlain Coal Company and treasurer of the Pine Hill Coal Company. He was for two years president of The Scranton Board of Trade, and later for several years was its treasurer. Active as he was in business, he will be longer remembered for his activities in Christian work. He was a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church,, and clerk of the Session up to the time of his death. He was for many years superintendent of its Sunday-school; twice president of the Young Men's Christian Association, he was a member of its board of directors for many years. Personally Mr. Dickson was a vigorous, stalwart man, standing about six feet high, broad shouldered and well proportioned, with a splendidly developed head, which he carried erect, as his training as a sergeant in Company D, Scranton City Guard, had taught him. In his daily life he was a splendid type of the true Christian gentleman, beloved by all who knew him. He was married September 15, 1868, to Miss Louise Cole, daughter of Albert Cole, of Westport, New York. There were born to them three children, viz.: Caroline, married to George A. Blanchard, M. D. (now deceased); Rev. Spencer Cole, now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and James Reid (deceased). The first wife being deceased, some years later he married Mrs. Nellie Chittenden, daughter of Charles Fuller. The second wife dying, several years later he married his third wife, Mrs. Eugenia Covert Robinson, of Marion, Ohio, who survives him. There were no children by his second and third wives. Mr. Dickson passed away January 20, 1912.

James Archbald (5th) was born at Sand Lake, New York, the temporary residence of his parents, February 13, 1838. He was a son of James and Augusta T. Archbald, and was of mixed Scotch and New England ancestry. His father was born on the Little Cumbræ Isle, off the coast of Ayrshire, Scotland, being descended on his mother's side from the Reverend Robert Wodrow, a prominent Presbyterian divine and writer; and his mother was the daughter of Major Thomas Frothingham, of the well-known family of that name of Charlestown, Massachusetts.

Following in the footsteps of his father, James (5th) took up the engineering profession. He prepared for college in private schools at Carbon-dale, Pennsylvania, and at Manlius, New York. After some little experience in the field, he entered Union College, taking the engineering course, then under the brilliant direction of Professor Gillespie, and was graduated with high honors in the Class of 1860. In the meantime, in 1857, his family had moved to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and there, after his graduation, Mr. Archbald became associated as civil engineer with the Delaware, Lacka-

wanna and Western railroad in the capacity of assistant to his father. On his father's death, in 1870, he was advanced to the chief engineership, and remained with the company in that position until 1899, giving it nearly forty years of service.

The Archbalds—father and son—were thus identified with the development of the two great coal companies of the Northern Anthracite Region—the Delaware and Hudson, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—their joint association with these companies extending over a period of more than seventy years. Among the engineering achievements in which the older Archbald participated was the change of the Delaware and Hudson, in the middle fifties, to a gravity road between Carbondale and Honesdale, previous to which time the cars were drawn back and forth, from one plane to the other, on a dead level, by horses; and its extension as a locomotive road from Carbondale in the direction of Scranton. The young man was engaged on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad in the completion of the Van Ness Gap Tunnel at Oxford, New Jersey; the building of the Bergen Tunnel at Hoboken, and the approaches to it across the Hackensack Meadows; and the extension of the railroad from Great Bend, Pennsylvania, its previous terminus, first to Binghamton, and then to Utica and Buffalo, with the arrangement of the terminals in the latter city. The construction of the Bergen Tunnel, with its approaches, and the Buffalo extension, were under Mr. Archbald's immediate direction as chief engineer, and may be regarded as monuments to his superior skill and energy. Mr. Archbald was the official engineer appointed by the court as a member of the commission to survey and lay out the dividing line between the two counties on the formation of Lackawanna County in 1878.

In August, 1862, a critical period of the Civil War, Mr. Archbald enlisted, and was made captain of Company I, 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was recruited from Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad men; and with his company a month later he took part in the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, and Antietam, September 17, 1862, being under fire at one of the most exposed and bloodiest points in that memorable battle. He served in the army until January, 1863, when he applied for and obtained a discharge, being threatened with permanent deafness due to exposure.

In 1883, without severing his relation with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, but being relieved of some of his more active duties, Mr. Archbald became interested in the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and took charge of its paving work in different sections of the country—Buffalo, New Orleans, St. Louis, Omaha and Portland. It was largely through his efforts in 1883, that Scranton entered upon a general scheme of street paving with asphalt, which did so much for the growth of the city. Later, however, he severed this connection and resumed his work with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, continuing with that company

until 1899. After his retirement, Mr. Archbald gradually gave up his professional activities, but was called at times to important undertakings. In the winter of 1900 he had charge of a survey to connect the various independent collieries in the Lackawanna and Wyoming coal regions, with the Erie and Wyoming railroad, looking to the building of a new anthracite coal road to tidewater. After the abandonment of that project he laid out a line of railroad across the Allegheny Mountains in West Virginia, for the Cherry River Lumber Company, to connect with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. He also in 1902 made surveys for the extension of the West Virginia Central railroad to tidewater, a project made unnecessary by the purchase of the Western Maryland. His last professional work was as chief engineer of the Mississippi Central railroad, laying out and superintending the construction of its road across the State of Mississippi, from Natchez to Hattiesburg, with a projected extension to the Gulf at Scranton, Mississippi, with which he was occupied from 1905 to 1907, retiring finally, at the conclusion of this work, with powers unimpaired, at the age of seventy.

Mr. Archbald was a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers, and was one of the founders and the first president of the Scranton Engineers' Club. He was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on May 15, 1872. He was a director of the Third National Bank of Scranton, from its organization in 1872; a director of the Scranton Gas and Water Company; president of the Albright Coal Company, which successfully operated a mine in Pottsville, Pennsylvania; a trustee and vice-president of the Albright Memorial Library; and a director of the Pennsylvania Oral School for the instruction of deaf children. He was also for a number of years a director of the Scranton Savings Bank.

On January 25, 1865, he was married to Miss Maria H. Albright, a daughter of the late Joseph J. Albright, general sales agent for the Delaware and Hudson Company; and his widow and six children, Colonel James Archbald, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania; Joseph A. Archbald, of Buffalo, New York; Mrs. John C. Kerr, of Englewood, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas F. Archbald; Mrs. John H. Brooks; and Miss Ruth S. Archbald, of Scranton, survive him. He is also survived by his youngest brother, United States Judge Hon. Robert Woodrow Archbald.

In August, 1910, Mr. and Mrs. Archbald went to Europe for a three-months tour. It was purely a pleasure trip, and was to extend through Switzerland, Austria, and Italy. Mr. Archbald was apparently in the best of health and spirits; but it was found that his heart was affected by the high altitudes of the Tyrol. He went to Vienna for medical examination, and was declared to have no organic infirmity but was advised not to exert himself unnecessarily. Journeying on to Venice, he seemed to improve, and spent a week in that city, but just as he was leaving, on October 4, he was stricken at the station, and died the same evening in a hospital. Thus passed away one who loved and deserved well of the profession, and who was loved and respected by all who knew him. Mr. Archbald was genial, unassuming,

of simple presence, of sterling integrity, and a hater of shams. He was possessed of the highest engineering ability, especially in the field, which was his school rather than the office. It is not necessary to dwell on his characteristics to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; but for those who had not, let it be recorded, that no better friend, no worthier citizen, no more active and few more able engineers, could be found.

Thomas Hanford Dale was born in Daleville, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, June 11, 1846, fifth son of William and Susan Dale, and grandson of Thomas, founder of the Dale family, who came from England in 1818, settling in that part of Covington township now called after him, Daleville. His early education was obtained in the common school of his native village, and continued in a business college at Poughkeepsie, New York. In answer to the President's call for volunteers for nine months in the War of the Rebellion, in 1862, at sixteen years of age he enlisted and served his term. Returning he entered Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, and completed a two-years course of study, paying his own way. Leaving the seminary, he taught school four years in New York State. He then returned to Scranton and joined his brother, Matthew H. Dale, in the wholesale meat business on Franklin Avenue, Scranton. This firm became one of the leading business houses in the city and valley. He remained in this firm until 1885, when with Mr. Rees G. Brooks he organized the Greenwood Coal Company, in Minooka, a suburb of Scranton. The company later acquired the Langcliffe, Laffin Brooks and Lee coal companies, and became one of the largest miners and shippers of coal in the valley. In 1901 they closed out all their mine properties to the Delaware and Hudson Company. Messrs. Brooks and Dale then became interested in mining in Schuylkill county, organized the Ronaldson, Navigation and Thuron coal companies, which were sold in 1895 to the Schuylkill Anthracite Coal Company. Mr. Dale was long an active member of the Scranton Board of Trade, of which body he was for three successive terms elected president. He was an ardent Republican, and served for several years as chairman of the Republican county committee. In 1882 he was elected prothonotary of Lackawanna county, and was reëlected in 1885. In 1904 Mr. Dale was elected to Congress from his home district, the Tenth Pennsylvania, succeeding Hon. William Connell, and defeating George Howell, his Democratic opponent. In 1906 he was a candidate for reëlection, but was defeated by Hon. Thomas D. Nicholls. In 1908 he again became a candidate, but was defeated in the primaries for the nomination by Hon. John R. Farr, the present incumbent. Mr. Dale built a handsome residence at No. 1012 Linden street, where he and his estimable wife made a most popular and enjoyable home. He was a Methodist, for many years a member and staunch supporter of Simpson M. E. Church, North Main avenue. On entering his new home on Linden street, he and wife joined Elm Park M. E. Church, with which they were affiliated at the time of his death. Mr. Dale became a member of Elm Park official board, on which he continued until his death. He

was also a lay delegate to the Wyoming Conference. In 1910 he helped to organize and became president of the Anthracite Trust Company. He was also a director of the Traders' National Bank.

In 1870 Mr. Dale married Miss Martha Grace Rounds, of San Francisco. Three children were born to them—Ruth, Everett T., and Mrs. Robert D. Langdon, now deceased. Mr. Dale was genial and loveable in his intercourse with men, a strong character, and a man of culture and fine attainments. He was a speaker of more than ordinary ability. His addresses were carefully prepared, were rich in thought, and forceful and finished in delivery. He occupied a man's place in the religious, social, political, and business life of the community. Mr. Dale passed away very suddenly, August 21, 1912.

George W. Howell was born in Scranton, June 28, 1859, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Howell, who were natives of Wales. His father had enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, and died in the service in 1864. George received his early education in the public schools of Scranton, later entering Pennington Seminary. Leaving the seminary, he entered Newton Collegiate Institute, and later Lafayette College, from which he graduated. He next entered the Illinois State Normal School, from which he graduated. He served for a time as a newspaper reporter in the city of New Orleans, later becoming a school teacher in Illinois. Returning to Scranton he taught for several years in the high school, becoming vice-principal under Professor Lang, from which position, on the resignation of George W. Phillips as city superintendent of public schools, he was chosen to fill the unexpired term. He was twice elected to succeed himself, serving two full terms, when he became a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket. He was declared elected and took his seat, but his Republican opponent, Hon. William Connell, contested the election, and Mr. Howell was unseated. Mr. Howell's friends claimed that his unseating was an outrageous piece of political injustice. There would seem to have been some color to this claim in the fact that the salary for the full term was paid Mr. Howell. Mr. Howell was defeated for a second term in Congress by Hon. Thomas H. Dale. In 1908 Mr. Howell was reelected superintendent of Scranton City Schools, which position he held with great ability and entire satisfaction to the public until his death. Very much of the high character and efficiency of Scranton's public schools is due to the work of George Howell. Mr. Howell studied law, and was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna County in 1892, and was for a time associated with Mr. Ballentine, under the firm name of Ballentine & Howell. He married Miss Elizabeth C. Harris in 1892.

As an educator, Mr. Howell had few superiors. The following from the *Tribune-Republican* of November 20, 1913, well expresses the sentiments of the community on his death, November 21, 1913:

"His whole heart and mind were centered in the advancement of Scranton's public school system. Revered by the children; admired by the older

students and teachers; respected by the citizens, he was looked upon as one of the staunchest, truest and best of the progressive citizens of Scranton."

William F. Halstead is one of the remarkable self-made men who saw Scranton grow from a wilderness to a great city. He was born March 22, 1836, in Benton township, then in Luzerne (now in Lackawanna) county. He was in a humble way identified with the Lackawanna railroad at the very commencement of its construction in 1848—(then the Liggett's Gap railroad from Scranton to Great Bend). On its completion he was made a flagman, and from that position he advanced on his merits through the various grades of active operation until he was made second vice-president and general manager of the entire system from Hoboken to Buffalo, and all its branches. This position he reached in 1880, and held it until July, 1898. This was certainly a remarkable record and speaks volumes for the possibilities within the reach of the American young man of good habits, ability, energy and perseverance. Mr. Halstead was a director of the First National Bank of Scranton, of the County Savings Bank, of the Title Guaranty and Surety Company, of which latter institution he was also vice-president. He was married in 1857 to Mary Harding. They had one son, George M. Halstead. Mr. Halstead died February 23, 1908.

Joel Amsden died in this city December 17, 1868. He was born in Hartland, Vermont, September 5, 1812. He graduated from Norwich University, same state (Captain Partridge, commandant), a semi-military academy, and in those days quite a rival of West Point. He commenced his professional career as a civil engineer, by engaging in the preliminary surveys on the lower end of what is now the New York and Erie railroad, and subsequently was employed on the New York canals, receiving the appointment of resident engineer on the Black River canal, with headquarters at Boonville, Oneida county (where he married), and subsequently, when that end of the canal was completed, at Rome, in the same county. In this capacity he was employed from 1838 to 1846, designing numbers of buildings during the same time, among others that known at Rome as Stanwix Hall. From Rome he removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he practiced his profession as a civil engineer for about three years, when he removed to Easton, this state, having been sent thither to remodel the massive power of the Glendon iron works, near that borough. In Easton he turned his attention to mining as well as mechanical engineering, and was also the architect of many buildings in that vicinity. While there he went to New York on business, where he met the late Colonel Scranton, who induced him to change his residence and make Scranton his home. Accordingly, in 1850, he removed hither, and was engaged at once in engineering connected with the Scrantons & Platt, and subsequently the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. When the northern division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad was projected Mr. Amsden acted as resident engineer, under Chief Engineer Major McNeil, and subsequently, after Mr. McNeil's resignation,

as chief engineer during the completion of the southern division. The plot of the borough of Scranton was laid out by Mr. Amsden, as engineer of the borough, and, in a large measure, to him is due the credit of the wide and regular streets into which the borough was sub-divided. From his earliest residence here down almost to the period of his death he has been engaged in engineering in the borough and city limits. Many of our first buildings are the result of his skill as an architect and his ability as a mechanic. Among these may be mentioned the old First Presbyterian Church, the old graded school building, the Adams Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, the Wyoming House, and St. Vincent Cathedral, besides many private buildings and stores. Mr. Amsden's private life was above reproach, and as a business man he was noted for his conscientious honesty and uprightness in every respect. He was a public-spirited citizen, and above all a Christian gentleman. He and wife were members of the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Amsden married Anna Theresa Power, of Mt. Argulo, Ireland, February 22, 1838. Five children were born to them—Frank P., Frederick Joel, Anna L., Charles J. and Victoria L., all now (1914) deceased. Mrs. Amsden died June 20, 1882. In 1854 Mr. Amsden erected, for those days, a handsome two-story frame dwelling on the northeast corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues, the first floor, in part, he subsequently converted into a book store, the first in the town. This building and corner for fifty years has been known as Amsden's corner. It, the last landmark of Lackawanna avenue of a half century ago, has been razed (June, 1914) to make way for the new bank building of the Union National Bank.

Captain Frank Power Amsden, who died suddenly March 21, 1895, was born in Boonville, New York, August 25, 1839, and came to this city with his father, the late Joel Amsden, in the spring of 1851. He received his education in the private schools hereabouts and at the Military University of Norwich, Vermont, and the Rennsalear Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York. Afterward he was engaged with his father, who was the resident engineer of this place, in the service of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, and in the surveys of the borough of Scranton, after which he confined himself to the general office work connected with civil engineering and architecture.

Soon after the commencement of the Civil War, Mr. Amsden entered the military service as first lieutenant of Battery H, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, his appointment dating from August 5, 1861. On June 24, 1862, he was assigned to Battery B, of which he was commissioned captain November 2, 1862. In the spring of the same year he was detailed to do recruiting service, and for a time was in charge of Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg; was afterward acting adjutant and quartermaster of the artillery battalion, First Division, Fourth Army Corps. Just before the beginning of the Peninsular battles he joined Battery G, serving with the artillery brigade, Seymour's division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He participated in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross Roads, and Malvern

Hill. At Gaines' Mill two of the six guns in the battery were captured by the enemy, Captain Kern was wounded, and the command devolved upon Lieutenant Amsden. At the second battle of Bull Run the battery suffered severely, and when the seven days' fight before Richmond ended all that remained of it was two caissons. In the latter fight Captain Kern was killed. Lieutenant Amsden was next ordered to Washington to reorganize the battery. This done he was commissioned captain and assigned to duty with the artillery brigade, Third Division, Army of the Potomac. He afterward participated in the battle of Fredericksburg, where he had his horse shot from under him, took part in Burnside's second campaign, and fought at Chancellorsville. On account of disabilities contracted in the service Captain Amsden resigned his commission May 25, 1863, returning to his home in this city, and resumed his profession of civil engineer and architect.

Captain Amsden filled the office of city engineer of Scranton for a number of terms, and was also for a time in partnership with his father in New York City. He was also at Long Island in charge of the Flushing and North Shore railroad, and at Dover, New Jersey, he acted as resident engineer for the Morris and Essex railway. But it was in this city where he most enjoyed the social relations of life. He was a charter member of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, G. A. R., holding at the time of his death the office of quartermaster, a position he had filled for a number of years. He took an absorbing interest in G. A. R. work, and served as aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief, and also as aide and assistant inspector-at-large on the staff of the department commander of Pennsylvania.

Captain Amsden was married to Harriet Fielding, in New York City, April 9, 1860. She died March 2, 1892. He is survived by three children—Anna L., of this city; Frank P., of Lebanon, and Edith B., of Philadelphia.

Brevet Captain Frederick J. Amsden, son of Joel and Theresa Powers Amsden, was born in Rome, New York, June 19, 1841. He came to Scranton with his father's family in 1850. He was educated in the public schools of the borough, and in the preparatory academy at Stamford, Connecticut. Graduating from this institution he studied engineering and architecture in his father's office in Scranton.

In the summer of 1862 he entered the army in the Civil War, as a second lieutenant in the 136th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. Some months later, on a rigid examination, he was detached to the Signal Corps with the rank of first lieutenant, where he served until some months after the end of the war, receiving the brevet of captain for efficient service.

Returning from the army he entered the office of his father with his brother Frank as an engineer and architect. This firm was for many years the leading architects in the city. In the latter profession Captain Amsden excelled. Most of the Catholic churches in the city and valley were built after plans made by him, and many of the more pretentious business houses and dwellings of the city. He was a Mason of high rank; a charter member of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, G. A. R., of which he was made

commander. He married Miss Elizabeth May Davis, February 13, 1894, daughter of Thomas L. and Emma A. Hallock Davies, of Carbondale, Pennsylvania. Captain Amsden was a member of the First Presbyterian Church; his wife of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church. They had no children. Captain Amsden died June 5, 1906.

Jerre L. Atherton, for half a century one of the principal figures in the coal mining industry in this city, and inventor of labor-saving coal preparing appliances, died June 27, 1914, at his home, 32 West Market street, North Scranton. He was seventy-eight years old.

Mr. Atherton was born in Wyoming, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1836. His father was Jonathan A. Atherton, who at one time owned a farm, together with mineral rights, located in what is now the heart of West Scranton. At the close of the war, in which he served with honor, he came to Providence and entered the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as coal inspector. His sterling integrity and close attention to business gained for him rapid advancement. In 1866 he was made foreman of the Grassy Island colliery at Olyphant. Some few years later he was promoted to superintendent of the middle district, embracing all collieries from Scranton to Olyphant, and finally to assistant to the general manager of the entire operation of the company. He continued with the Delaware and Hudson Company until he reached the age of seventy, when he retired.

Probably no one man in North Scranton was more widely known or more highly respected. For forty years he was a familiar figure on the streets of the city. Tall, erect, with commanding stature, a genial smile and pleasant word for everybody, young or old, rich or poor, charitable to a degree, but stern and unflinching in what he considered was right. "Uncle Jerre," as he was familiarly known, could always be depended upon when solicited to aid any worthy or needy cause. His genial presence will be sorely missed by all who knew him.

Mr. Atherton was of an inventive turn of mind and devoted his genius to appliances for cheapening the mining and preparation of coal. Notable among his inventions was the coal-shaker, by which the finer sizes of coal now known as buckwheat, birdseye and rice, were recovered and are now in general use for steam purposes and the source of great revenue to the coal companies.

September 22, 1857, he married Clara Bullard, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. One son, Dolph B. Atherton, was born to them. His wife died August, 1871. On January 1, 1874, he married Mrs. Nellie Blair, widow of Samuel Blair. His second wife died in June of last year. Mr. Atherton is survived by one son, Dolph B. Atherton, of New York; one grandson, R. N. Atherton, of New London, Connecticut; two great-grandsons, Jack and Dolph Jr., also of New London; one brother, B. B. Atherton, of Sayre, Pennsylvania; two sisters, Mrs. David Sherer, of Blakely, Pennsylvania, and Mrs.

Hamp Lake, of South Montrose. Mr. Atherton was a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 261, F. and A. M.; also of Ezra Griffin Post, G. A. R.

James M. Everhart came to Scranton soon after its incorporation as a city, and from that to the present has been identified with its manufacturing interests, and with all that has tended to advance Scranton as an important commercial centre and as a desirable residence place. He was most closely identified with the brass foundry, of which he was for about a quarter of a century sole proprietor. He aimed to make it a steadily prosperous business, rather than a notably extensive one, and he was remarkably successful. He was one of the organizers of the Traders' National Bank, of which he was a director until his death. He has been a stockholder in many other of our city's industries, and his ripe judgment has been of value to their management. His strict integrity has never been questioned. Socially he was one of the most genial of persons. He had a store of wisdom and fund of anecdote, with much relating to our city, its early history, its pioneers and the surrounding valleys, and from many foreign lands as well, and from all this, never obtrusively but with characteristic modesty and rare good taste, he was accustomed to draw for the entertainment of his friends. He was a consistent member and vestryman of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Scranton. He was born in 1828, and died in May, 1897. Mr. Everhart was never married.

Among those who have helped to build up Scranton from small beginnings to its present unique position of metropolis of the northeastern anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, and third city in the second largest state in the Union, no one man has played a more prominent or useful part than Alfred Hand. Coming here in 1860, as a young lawyer commencing the practice of his chosen profession, when Scranton was a borough with a population of about 9,000, he has not merely grown up with the city, but had an active part in shaping and developing its progress along all stable lines, commercial, civic, philanthropic and religious as well. At the date of this sketch, in his eightieth year, he can look back with the satisfaction of labor well done and service freely and faithfully rendered, upon a life well spent in serving his day and generation.

The stock from which he came was the daring pioneer stock, that, seeking fuller and freer fields for the development of civil and religious liberty, came to the shores of the new world in the wake of the Pilgrim Fathers, and here began the development of a civilization that is the wonder and admiration of the world to-day. On his father's side he is descended from John Hand, who emigrated from Stanstede, England, about 1644, settling at Southampton, Long Island, and in 1648 formed one of the company that founded the new settlement of Easthampton, where he was one of the leading men of the community. In the later part of the eighteenth century the great-grandfather of Judge Hand moved to Greene county, New York, where John Hand, his grandfather, who was captain of a merchant ship trading in the West Indies, made his home at the time of his death in 1809.

Ezra Hand, father of Alfred Hand, moved from New York early in the first quarter of the last century and settled at Honesdale, where he became one of the prominent merchants of the town. On his mother's side Judge Hand is descended from Robert Chapman, who was one of the company of twenty-one pioneers that sailed from Hull, England, in 1635, sent out by Sir Richard Saltonstall, to take possession of a large tract of land and make settlements at the mouth of the Connecticut River, and who founded Saybrook. Robert Chapman played a most prominent part in the development of Connecticut, holding many civil offices, and serving for many years in the Legislature that framed the laws for the government of the colony. He was captain of the train band, and occupied a prominent position in the civic as well as commercial life of the new colony. By reason of his friendship for and just dealings toward the Indians, a large amount of land was bequeathed to him by one of the chiefs at his death. The more immediate ancestors of his mother's family also moved to Greene county, New York, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Alfred Hand was born at Honesdale, March 26, 1835. He was afforded exceptional educational advantages in his youth. His early instruction was received in the Honesdale schools, where he was prepared for college under New England tutors, entering Yale College in 1853. He ranked high in scholarship in his class, and was a member of a number of fraternities, such as Kappa Sigma Epsilon, Psi Upsilon, Phi Beta Kappa and Linonia Society. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts on his graduation in 1857, and in 1860 was awarded the degree of Master of Arts. Among his classmates were President Cyrus Northrup, of Minnesota University; Professor Arthur M. Wheeler, of Yale; Professor Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell; General Joseph C. Jackson; President Augustus H. Strong, of Rochester; and Judge Henry M. Seeley, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania.

Determining upon the law as his profession he entered the office of the elder Judge William Jessup and his son, William H. Jessup, in 1857, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county on November 21, 1859. Having decided to settle in Scranton, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, May 8, 1860, and opened a law office in this city in partnership with his preceptors, under the firm name of Jessups & Hand, which continued for several years. In 1866 he formed a partnership with Isaac J. Post, who had attended the same college and studied law in the same office, the firm name being Hand & Post. This relationship continued until Mr. Hand's elevation to the bench in 1879, and so strong was the attachment between the two men that they never signed any formal dissolution papers. In March, 1879, Governor Hoyt appointed him additional law judge of the eleventh judicial district of Pennsylvania, comprising Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, and when Lackawanna county was made a separate judicial district, the forty-fifth, he was transferred to that district. In the fall of the same year he was elected judge for a term of ten years from January, 1880,

and in 1886 became president judge of the district. On July 31, 1888, Governor Beaver appointed him justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to fill the unexpired term of Justice Trunkey, deceased, an honor which was universally recognized by the press of the state as a well-merited one, and he served with distinction upon the highest judicial tribunal of the state until January, 1889, when he returned to the practice of his profession in Scranton.

In his professional life he had a large and strongly attached clientage. His professional work was thorough, and his abilities were recognized not only by his fellow members of the bar, but by the legal profession of the state generally. The firm of Hand & Post stood in the very front rank of the legal profession in northeastern Pennsylvania, and numbered in its clientage many of the leading corporations and business men of this part of the state. As a judge he was recognized as quick of apprehension, clear in expressing his views, independent and impartial in his action, and methodical and industrious in his labors. His appointment to the Supreme bench was a just recognition of his ability and judicial qualifications.

Judge Hand has occupied a prominent position in the development of the business and commercial life of the city as well. In 1870 he became associated with William Connell and others in the coal business, under the firm name of William Connell & Company, which contributed largely to the growth and building up of the south side of the city. In 1872 he assisted in the organization of and securing of a charter for the Third National Bank, and was elected first president of the institution, serving in this capacity until he resigned when appointed judge by Governor Hoyt. He assisted in the organization of the People's Street Railway Company, the first company to operate street cars in the city, and acted as its secretary for several years.

Judge Hand helped to draft and was active in securing the charter for the city in 1866, and it was in the office of the firm of Hand & Post that the first select council of the city was organized, on June 9, 1866. He served as select councilman for the ninth ward during the first year. He also assisted in the movement for the formation of Lackawanna county, which, after much opposition, was finally crowned with success in the year 1878, and when the county was constituted a separate judicial district the following year, Judge Hand became one of the first judges to serve in the district. He was one of those who were instrumental in securing the donation to the county of the "Square" on which the court house stands.

Judge Hand has also been a pioneer in the erection of modern office and business structures in Scranton. The building which he erected in 1879, upon the northerly half of the site occupied by Exchange block (destroyed by fire in 1878) was the first of the more pretentious modern store buildings on Lackawanna avenue. A few years later he erected a well designed and handsome store building in the wholesale district on lower Lackawanna avenue. In 1889 Judge Hand commenced the erection of the first seven-

story modern fire-proof office building in Scranton, the Commonwealth building, located at the westerly corner of Washington avenue and Spruce street, which was completed in February, 1890. This building was purchased in 1906 by the People's National Bank, and its name was correspondingly changed. He also induced his partner, Hon. William Connell, to purchase the adjoining property on Washington avenue, upon which the Connell building was subsequently erected.

It was during Judge Hand's term upon the Lackawanna county bench that the county buildings were erected, and in the building of the court house especially, his advice and business experience were availed of by the county authorities. He delivered the principal address at the laying of the cornerstone of the latter structure in 1880. His home, built in 1895, is one of the finest residences in the city.

In the organization and development of the philanthropic and charitable institutions of the city, no other one man has had a larger or more conspicuous part. He assisted in the founding of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes, the pioneer institution of its kind in this state, recently taken over by the Legislature as a state institution, and has been president continuously from the time of its organization. When Joseph J. Albright made his munificent gift of the Albright Library to the city of Scranton, Judge Hand and William T. Smith were selected by him to act as trustees during the erection of the building, and until the terms of the gift were accepted by the city. Upon the organization of the Scranton public library he was made president, and has served in this capacity down to the present time. He took an active part in the management and development of the Lackawanna Hospital, prior to its being taken over by the state, and when it was the only hospital in the city. He was a director or president of the institution for many years. Judge Hand also served for several years as the representative from this section of the state on the board of trustees of Lafayette College.

While active in the commercial, industrial, civic and professional life of the community, Judge Hand has also been foremost in promoting its religious life. On coming to Scranton he identified himself with the First Presbyterian Church, the pioneer of Presbyterianism in this region, and was soon called to positions of responsibility and prominence in the church and denomination at large. In 1866 he was chosen a ruling elder, and has served continuously on the session of the church since that time. In the deliberations of the Presbytery of Lackawanna, his advice and counsel have always been deferred to. He has been elected several times a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, where his ability was at once recognized, and called into service. When the movement was inaugurated to revise the standards of the church, Judge Hand was chosen by the General Assembly as one of the committee on revision of the confession of faith, and served acceptably in this capacity. He assisted in the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association upon its present permanent basis in

1868, and was made the first president of the association. In later years he served as president of the board of trustees, and contributed largely toward the erection of the two buildings of the association. He took an active part in the organization and development of the Lackawanna County Bible Society, and has been its president for a number of years.

In politics Judge Hand has been a Republican, beginning while in college his open maintenance of the principles of the party, at the time of its organization. He has held these principles free from bigotry or partisanship, and the only time he sought the franchise of the people, was supported in his candidacy for judge by men of all creeds and parties.

On September 11, 1861, Judge Hand married Anna, daughter of Hon. William Jessup, of Montrose, Pennsylvania; she died April 25, 1872. The children of this marriage, all of whom are living, are as follows: Horace E., who graduated from Yale College in 1884, now living in Anaheim, California; Harriet Jessup, who graduated from Wellesley in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor Arts, receiving the degree of Mus. Bac. in 1887; William Jessup, a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1887, who became a partner with his father in the law business after the retirement of the latter from the Supreme bench; Alfred Jr., who graduated from Yale College, receiving the degree of Bachelor Arts in 1888, and Ph. B. in 1889, and also a graduate of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1892, now practicing medicine in Philadelphia; Charlotte Chapman, a graduate of Wellesley of the class of 1891; and Miles Tracy, a graduate of Williams, of the class of 1893, who received the degree of M. E. from Cornell University in 1896. On November 26, 1873, Judge Hand married Helen E., daughter of Frederick Sanderson, of Beloit, Wisconsin, a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts. Their children, now living are: Helen Sanderson, now the wife of Dr. J. Lyman Peck, of Scranton; and Ruth B. One son, Walter Ezra, died in infancy. His second wife died October 29, 1907.

George Sanderson Sr., second son of Jacob and Jerusha Sanderson, was born February 25, 1810. He was educated in the Boston Latin School, and early in life started out to make his own way in the world. After working for a short time in the mercantile business in New York, he removed to northern Pennsylvania, where he married Marion W. Kingsbury, a daughter of Colonel Joseph Kingsbury, of Sheshequin, then in Luzerne county, but now in Bradford county. He settled at Towanda, Pennsylvania, became district attorney of his county, and was associated in the practice of law with Hon. David Wilmot, of "Wilmot Proviso" fame. He also served his district in the State Senate, where he met the late Colonel George W. Scranton, through whose influence he removed to the city of Scranton in 1855. He was then closely identified with its development and progress up to the time of his death, save for a brief interval of three years, which he passed in Germantown, Pennsylvania, removing thither with the hope of retiring permanently from the active affairs of business life, but finding that inactivity

was at variance with his energetic nature he returned to Scranton. On removing from Towanda to Scranton, he had established the banking house of George Sanderson & Company, and now (1914) has become the Lackawanna Trust Company, afterward merged into the Lackawanna Valley Bank, of which he was president, and which later became the Lackawanna Trust & Safe Deposit Company, of which his son, George Sanderson Jr., is vice-president. He was also closely associated with the improvement of the city in many other ways. In 1854 he purchased the Hitchcock farm, which he plotted into lots and which now constitutes the finest residential district of the city. After he returned from Philadelphia he again operated in real estate, purchasing the Whaling farm, which he plotted, making it the finest suburb of Scranton and to which he gave the name of Green Ridge. His activity in various business enterprises of the city made his life record an integral chapter in its history. He died April 1, 1886, leaving four children—George; James Gardner; Anna Kingsbury; and Marion, the wife of Edward B. Sturges.

In 1857 he opened a law office on Lackawanna avenue, associating with him Edward N. Willard, a young lawyer from Connecticut, under the firm name of Sanderson & Willard. This firm continued in active practice of the law until the junior member of the firm, Mr. Willard, entered the service of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, in 1864. Mr. Sanderson then retired from active practice. He built the first residence across the swamp, a handsome two-story dwelling, where the Young Men's Christian Association building now stands.

James Blair, one of the earliest stockholders of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, was born in Beaver Brook, Warren county, New Jersey, May 15, 1807. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and was a merchant forty years in Marksboro, Warren county, New Jersey. In 1831, with his brother, John I. Blair, he organized the strong and well-known Belvidere Bank, one of the very few banks in the whole country that never suspended for an hour during all the dark days of the "wildcat currency times"; whose bills and credit were quoted at the head of all the banks in New Jersey.

Mr. Blair came to Scranton in 1864, and later helped to organize the Scranton Savings Bank, of which he was made a director and president, offices he filled for thirty years until his death. He was one of the original stockholders and for a time a director in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. On September 3, 1872, he was elected a director of the First National Bank of Scranton, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Joseph H. Scranton, which office he filled for twenty-five years until his death. He was one of the incorporators of the first street railway of Scranton—the Scranton and Providence Street (Horse) Railway Company, and was for many years its president. He was also interested in many other of Scranton's enterprises. Soon after coming to Scranton he purchased the

Sanderson residence (Mr. Sanderson having moved to Green Ridge), on the northwest corner of Washington avenue and Mulberry street, on the site now occupied by the Young Men's Christian Association building. Mr. Blair married Miss Phoebe Elizabeth Locke, December 13, 1834. There were born of this marriage the following children: Milton Locke, deceased; Austin B., deceased; Laurretta A.; Anna C.; James Velden, deceased; and Charles Edward. Mrs. Phoebe Elizabeth Blair died January 10, 1858, and June 22, 1864, Mr. Blair married his second wife, Margaret Imlay McKinney. He married (third) September 16, 1874, Alice Green Rodgers, who died November 21, 1886.

Mr. Blair was a member and prominent supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton. For thirty years he occupied a large place in the business, social and religious life of our city. He passed away March 17, 1897.



CHAPTER XVI.

THE CHURCH OF SCRANTON.

*“The first chapter in the history of the religious life in the city of Scranton was written seventy-five years and more before the community had municipal birth. * * * A New England author has written ‘that the religious, educational and social grade of any community is prefigured in the first settlers. In this respect Scranton started on high vantage ground by virtue of the religious character of the pioneer men and women who began things in the Lackawanna Valley. As early as 1822 Rev. Elisha Bibbins, in the report of his work as pastor of the Wyoming circuit, mentions the class meetings and house-to-house prayer services he conducted in Providence, now commonly spoken of as North Scranton.’ This was the work of the Methodist denomination. Rev. William Bishop, a Baptist, was the first minister of the gospel to make his residence within what are now the boundary lines of the city of Scranton. He settled in Hyde Park in 1823, and for several years continued to hold services in the houses of the neighborhood, visit the sick and officiate at the burial of the dead. Beginning with 1822, and continuing for several years, Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, a Presbyterian minister of Princeton Theological Seminary, living in Wilkes-Barre, held regular weekly preaching services in the Scranton Valley. * * * A union society in Providence and vicinity erected the first church building in the city in 1833. It was destroyed by a tornado in July, 1834. * * * The Providence Presbyterian Church was organized in 1842.”

This must have been the organization now known as the First Presbyterian Church of Pittston, of which Rev. N. G. Parke, D. D., was for so many years the pastor, succeeding his labors in this valley as missionary. Mr. Platt, quoting from a sermon of Rev. Mr. Parke, preached in 1879 (Platt, p. 63), says: “So far as can be learned, the first church organization in the township of Providence, certainly in Scranton proper, was Presbyterian. He (Dr. Parke) gives the records of Susquehanna Presbytery as authority, that on February 25, 1842, a Presbyterian church was organized in the school house in the village of Harrison. This school house stood at the top of the hill, near the blast furnace, and in the forks of the Providence and Dunmore roads, as then used. Mr. J. W. Sands (then bookkeeper for the Scrantons & Platt), one of the twenty-eight persons who joined in the organization, made the following entry in a journal he was keeping at that time: “Friday, 25th February, 1842, at 11.30 o'clock, a meeting commenced in the school house, conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Dorrance, Hunt and Brown. At 2 o'clock a church was organized, to be under the direction or a branch of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Messrs. Couch and Atherton elected elders; Mr. H. B. Daily deacon.” This was known as the Lackawanna Presbyterian Church, and intended to cover the territory above mentioned. The First Presbyterian Church of Pittston is a continuance of the same organization.

An article in the Scranton Republican of 1884 (Platt, p. 65) states that

*Rev. Geo. E. Guild, D. D., late pastor Providence Presbyterian Church, in Board of Trade's Brochure "City of Scranton," p. 49.



Since above plate of Y. M. C. A. Building was made, the northwest corner, over the gymnasium, has been carried up to the full height of the other portion, making the building now full and symmetrical.

the first church edifice in Hyde Park was Unitarian, and stood on Main avenue, where Joseph A. Mears then resided, but gave no date of its erection. "This edifice and the Methodist, or Village Chapel, in Scranton (as it was called at first), were the only church edifices for some years after 1846 between Carbondale and Wilkes-Barre, except the old Baptist church in Blakely, * * near the forks of the road leading to Peckville." The earliest record of the Village Chapel (in Scranton) is on the books of Scranton, Grant & Company, July 23, 1841, when the following persons were charged with subscriptions they had made, and the chapel credited with the total amount: William Henry, \$10; Daniel Dodge, \$3.50; S. W. Nolton, \$2.50; George Whitman, \$2.50; Jason Gerstle, \$2; Henry R. Manners, \$2; Ferdinand Dulot, \$1; Caleb Robbins, \$1; Patrick Hart, \$1; S. W. Colkglasser, \$1; John Snyder, 50 cents; John L. Travis, 50 cents; Simon Ward, \$1. Total, \$28.50.

"The chapel was commenced in 1841 and finished in 1842. While this house was to be under the supervision of the Methodists of this vicinity other evangelical denominations were not excluded from using it as a house of worship. This chapel stood on a lot seventy by 155 feet, given by Scrantons & Grant, partly on what is Adams avenue, at its junction with Lackawanna avenue, on a bluff some ten feet high, which has been removed in grading the avenue. The knoll and chapel thereon stood in the way of the proper opening of Lackawanna and Adams avenues when the city plot was laid out in 1850-51, and in order that the two avenues named could be opened (and graded) where they now are Scrantons & Platt, in 1855-56, gave the three lots now occupied by the Methodist church and parsonage on Adams avenue (since sold to the Clark & Snover Company and transformed into a tobacco factory) and \$2,000 in building materials in exchange for the old lot. It being then impossible to move the chapel through either Adams, Washington, Wyoming or Penn avenues, owing to the swamp or lily pond, the building was taken down August 20, 1856, and reërected on the south (east) corner of Adams avenue and Vine street. The chapel, during its earlier years, was used on alternate Sabbaths by the Presbyterians and Methodists, the only real change being in the preachers, and not in the audiences."

The Methodists, however, settled a regular pastor over this church in 1854, in the person of Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker, who in 1862 became the chaplain of the 132nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the War of the Rebellion.

"The second church edifice erected here (Platt, p. 69) was the Roman Catholic, a wooden building on what is now the west corner of Stone and Hemlock streets. It was raised Saturday, June 24, 1848."

"The third church building here was the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist. Of this church John R. Williams, an expert iron-worker in the mills of Scrantons & Platt, was the pastor, of whom mention has been previously made in this work. It was a small wooden building, originally standing on the westerly end of Rome street, in the old Slocum orchard, south (east) of Roaring brook. When the city plot was laid out this street was abolished and later the building was moved to front on River street. This lot was later purchased by the German Catholics and is occupied by the school connected with their church. The building was erected and first used March 18, 1849, and was dedicated in July following."

First Presbyterian Church—The next church organization, in order of date, is the First Presbyterian Church, now located at the corner of Madison avenue and Olive street, on the ground where the first distributing reservoir of the Scranton Gas and Water Company stood. It now possesses one of the largest and handsomest stone church edifices in the State. Rev. Griffin W. Bull is the present pastor. The following history of its organization is from the pen of Mr. Joseph Curtis Platt, a charter member, who continued active and prominent in its membership until his death:

(Platt, p. 68). "Early in the summer of 1848 a meeting of those interested in the Presbyterian form of worship was held, of which Mr. Nathaniel B. Hutchison, formerly of Belvidere, New Jersey, was made chairman, and J. C. Platt secretary. At this meeting the chairman and Mr. Charles Fuller, both ruling elders in the churches to which they belonged, were made a committee to examine the charter and by all other available means to obtain knowledge which enabled the people to decide whether Lackawanna Church is here or at Pittston."*

The report of the committee recommended a separate organization—separation from the Lackawanna Church. The latter thereupon seems to have confined its work to Pittston and Old Forge, and Rev. N. G. Park, its pastor, remained with it. Later it became the First Presbyterian Church of Pittston.

Continuation of quotation from Mr. Platt: "July 10, 1848, a meeting of Presbyterians, with their adherents, was held in Odd Fellows' Hall to hear the report of the committee appointed to learn the truth as to the *locus ubi* of the church of Lackawanna. A letter was read from the pastor (Rev. N. G. Parke, missionary pastor) at this meeting, in which he stated his conviction that the Harrison, Lackawanna and Pittston churches were all one, and that Harrison must be considered the head of the church, although it was called Lackawanna. At this meeting, after deliberation and consultation, as the record states, it was unanimously agreed that the interests of the church required a separate organization at this point. Mr. Charles Fuller was accordingly appointed a committee to secure from the Presbytery such an organization, to be called the church of Harrison.

"Another committee was authorized to rent the Odd Fellows' Hall (standing where Lackawanna station now stands) at twelve dollars per year, for purpose of worship. Of this meeting Joseph H. Scranton was secretary. (Mr. Platt quotes from a sermon of Rev. S. C. Logan, then pastor, November 17, 1873). The committee circulated a petition and in due time presented it to the Presbytery of Luzerne, asking for a church organization. This petition was signed by eighteen communicants and a number of citizens who proposed to identify themselves with the congregation, though not professing Christians. In answer to this petition a committee of the Presbytery, consisting of Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., and Rev. N. G. Parke, called the

*In Brook's "History of Lackawanna Presbytery," p. 25, the following statement appears: "The Church of Lackawanna (Lackawanna Valley) was organized by Susquehanna Presbytery just before the organization of the Presbytery of Luzerne, and included those attached to Presbyterian order in Providence, Hyde Park, Harrison (Scranton) and Pittston, a large proportion of whom were members of the Wilkes-Barre Church, residing midway between Pittston and Scranton." Elsewhere it is stated that it included all members of the Presbyterian denomination between Pittston and Carbondale. In the above quoted "History of Lackawanna Presbytery" it is also stated (p. 14) that "the Church of Harrison, now Scranton, was organized October 18, 1848, chiefly from members of the Pittston church." This latter statement is erroneous, there was no Pittston church, it was the Lackawanna church, which covered all the territory from Pittston to Carbondale, as previously shown.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AND MANSE, 1879



REV. J. D. MITCHELL, D. D.



REV. MILO J. HICKOK,

First and Third Pastors First Presbyterian Church.



NATHANIEL BRITTAIN HUTCHINSON,



CHARLES FULLER.

Elders at Organization of First Presbyterian Church.

people together on the 14th day of October, 1848, and after a sermon by Mr. Dorrance proceeded to the organization of a church according to the order and discipline of the Presbyterian confession. They received and enrolled in this organization eighteen persons—nine men and nine women—as follows: Selden T. Scranton and Ellen, his wife; George W. Scranton and Jane H., his wife; Nathaniel B. Hutchison and Rebecca A., his wife; James Hutchison, Mrs. Mary Coursen, Mrs. Sarah Coursen, Miss Mary A. Coursen, Misses Catherine and Temperance Miller, Mrs. Maria Fellows, Peter Clark, Charles Fuller, Richard Hollenback, Simon Ward and John L. Richardson. William H. Platt and Emily, his wife, and Mrs. Catherine Scranton Platt, though present and among the most active in securing the organization of the church, were not enrolled because their letters of dismissal to this church did not reach here in time. Charles Fuller and Nathaniel B. Hutchison were ordained ruling elders. On the changing of the name of the village to Scranton, in 1850, the name of the church was changed to the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton. Rev. N. G. Park served the church as stated supply for the first six months, in connection with his other work as missionary pastor in this valley.

“Rev. J. Delville Mitchell first preached here August 18, 1848, and occasionally afterwards. Thursday evening, August 2, 1849, at a general meeting of the congregation, it was decided to give him a call to accept the pastorate of the church. There were thirty-two persons present; twenty-eight of them made voluntary subscriptions amounting to \$438, which was increased to \$501 within an hour. This was then thought to be a very liberal support when compared with previous subscriptions, which had never exceeded \$100 per annum for Presbyterian preaching, besides the missionary stipend. On the 27th of the same month a subscription was started to build a Presbyterian church edifice. The first place selected was on ground partly covered by the writer's residence, on Ridge Row (Platt Place),* and grading was commenced under the superintendence of the late John W. Moore. Upon further consideration it was decided to locate the building at No. 111-119 Washington avenue, between Lackawanna avenue and Spruce street. Sunday evening, November 25, 1849, Rev. John Dorrance, of Wilkes-Barre, presiding, a regular call was unanimously made out for the Rev. J. Delville Mitchell to accept the pastorate of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Mitchell having accepted the call, Wednesday evening, April 17, 1850, the pastoral relation between Rev. J. D. Mitchell and the Presbyterian church in this place was constituted by the Presbytery of Luzerne. The Rev. P. E. Stevenson, of Wyoming, preached from John iii:33. Rev. John Dorrance, of Wilkes-Barre, presided, proposed the constitutional questions, and gave the charge to the congregation. Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, of Wyoming, gave the charge to the pastor. A large congregation attended upon the solemn services, which were held in Odd Fellows' Hall. On April 29, 1851, Mr. W. W. Manness commenced raising the First Presbyterian Church edifice; on September 30 the steeple, and on November 26 put the bell in place, it being the first (church) bell put up between Carbon-dale and Wilkes-Barre. On November 27 it was first used for assembling a congregation to worship, it being Thanksgiving Day. From that day to this the sound of the “church-going bell” has been heard here regularly on Sunday. The church edifice was dedicated by the pastor September 19, 1852. The cost of this church, for the main body and steeple, was about

*What has since been known as Platt Place, was occupied by the approach to the Linden Street bridge over Nay-Aug creek.

\$15,000. The firm of Scrantons & Platt gave the lot, 155 feet front by 150 feet deep. The general and special partners contributed personally \$3,200, and their non-resident friends \$3,350; Scrantons & Platt deducted from the indebtedness of the church to the firm \$5,128.62; contributed by the congregation and locally \$6,335.38. In 1859 the church was enlarged by the addition of wings to the main body, a lecture room was added in the rear. It then had a seating capacity of 600 to 700 and was much the finest church edifice in the valley."

The commodious parsonage adjoining the church building was erected in 1858. October 20, 1853, Rev. J. Delville Mitchell resigned on account of ill health, but continued to preach for some months. Mr. Mitchell was a most eloquent and effective preacher and a genial scholarly man. He had been trained for the theatrical profession, and was a star on the stage, when his conversion to Christ changed the whole current of his life. He was a striking illustration of the truth of the scripture, 2 Cor. 5:17. His theatrical training gave him fine forensic power, which he used in the pulpit with great effect. The writer well remembers the power of two sermons he preached in the autumn and winter of 1856-57. (He returned for this revival service). The texts of these sermons were: First, "Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone," Hosea 4:17; and the second was, "If any man love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema, Maran-atha," 1 Cor. 16:22. The fruits of these sermons and this revival season was the addition of more than 100 members to the church, nearly doubling its membership. Dr. Mitchell died at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1900, aged eighty-one years and ten months.

April 30, 1854, Rev. John F. Baker was called to the pastorate at a salary of \$600 per annum. He accepted the call and was immediately installed, and entered upon his work. The session minutes of July 19, 1854, record that "the pastor and one elder were appointed to visit a member of the church guilty of profanity, but professing penitence, with a view to his public confession of the same." Evidently church membership in those days was something more than a mere enrollment. On January 14, 1855, Rev. John F. Baker resigned, and was succeeded March 18, 1855, by Rev. Milo J. Hickok, at an annual salary of \$800. He was installed August 8, 1855, though he occupied the pulpit from May 13. An interesting item of the session minutes occurs September 29, 1855. The subject was the proper posture of the congregation during public prayer in church worship. The following minute was adopted: "It being the unanimous opinions of session that it is impracticable to induce any considerable portion of the congregation to assume the standing posture, it was decided to propose to stand when singing and sit with the head bowed reverently during prayer."

We now reach the period of the Civil War. The firing upon Fort Sumter proclaimed the dread contest begun. The public heart was in a blaze of patriotic fire. Nowhere was this more visible than in the public worship services of the churches, and this without distinction of denomination. The writer was a member of the First Church, and one incident that occurred at the first Sabbath service after the firing on Sumter will show the state of mind of this community over that dire event. Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, of Wyoming, occupied the pulpit. To enable the reader to properly understand

the event, a brief reference to this remarkable man must first be given. He was remarkable physically, mentally, spiritually and historically. Physically he was small, with a partial hunchback deformity, but on his stooping shoulders he carried a magnificent head, now partially bald, with long patriarchal grey beard, which reached nearly to his waist. His eyes were piercing grey. Spiritually he was admired and revered everywhere—a type of the prophets of old. Mentally he was a giant; keen of wit as a Damascus blade, and a master of satire and logic. Historically he was no less remarkable. Born in Virginia of wealthy slaveholding parents, he early became convinced of the iniquity of the slaveholding system, and beggared himself by emancipating his slaves. This action ostracised him from his own people, and he came north, where he entered the ranks of the abolitionists and became a stalwart in the ante-bellum agitation against the “sacred institution.” He was a radical of the radicals—another John the Baptist—on every question touching right or wrong.

Now to the incident in the First Church. It was the character of the morning prayer—or what was then known as the “long prayer.” As nearly as I can recollect his petitions were as follows:

“Oh! Thou God of nations. Thou hast seen that the accursed minions of slavery have dared to fire upon the sacred flag of this country which Thou hast created. This great free Republic which Thou hast ordained to be the asylum of the oppressed of all nations they are seeking and threatening to destroy through their hellish ambitions to propagate and perpetuate the damnable institution of slavery. They would destroy the best government Thou hast given to man! We pray Thee stay their wicked hands, already imbrued with the blood of freedom; and curse them! Curse them!! We pray The, Oh Lord, curse them!!! Send them to the Hell to which they belong! and save, Oh! save, our beloved country.”

These are but a few of the petitions of that remarkable prayer, uttered with the most vehement unction. Had another Elijah appeared with his message of malediction the scene could hardly have been less impressive. And to everyone of those fearsome expletives and petitions, we in the crowded audience responded in our hearts, “Amen! and Amen!!” This was the spirit of the North, voiced by a Southern man born and bred under the institution of slavery.

The session records now record an event which brought consternation to the church and great sorrow to the whole community—the passing of the greatly beloved pastor of the church, Rev. Milo J. Hickok. He was stricken with paralysis at the close of the evening worship, October 13, 1867. He had finished an able discourse, had announced the closing hymn. Its first noble line, “Guide me, Oh! Thou great Jehovah,” was on his lips, when voice failed, and he fell back into his seat. The congregation was at once dismissed in great anxiety and sorrow and he was carried to the manse in a dying condition. He rallied, however, and lived some years, but never preached again. His pastorate of twelve years had been an exceedingly successful one. His church, largely through his labors, had grown from a small and barely self-supporting society, to a large and flourishing congregation—one of the largest and most influential in the Presbytery of Luzerne. Dr. Hickok was much

beloved by everybody—a thorough scholar, an able preacher, and a most excellent pastor. His church honored itself by providing for the support of Dr. Hickok and his family until the doctor and his beloved wife entered into their rest.

Rev. Samuel C. Logan, D. D., succeeded Dr. Hickok in the pastorate, being installed September 3, 1869, and continued in that office until April 20, 1892, when failing health compelled his resignation. The pastorate of Dr. Logan of twenty-three years covered a very important period of the city's growth, in which he was a stalwart figure. At the time of receiving a call to the First Church, Dr. Logan was at the head of the Freedman's Bureau of the Presbyterian denomination, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, and had spent much time in the South organizing religious work among the recently emancipated slaves. He had seen much of the terrible "Ku Klux" times which followed the close of the war and the "reconstruction period," and had several narrow escapes with his life. To him largely belongs the credit of the efficient organization of the Freedmen's branch of the mission work of the Presbyterian church. He brought to Scranton a virile force and powerful intellect which made him a leader in the community at once. He was a strong and able preacher, and a fluent and ready speaker. He will probably be longest remembered through his book entitled "A City's Dangers and Defence," which is a detailed account of the city's vicissitudes during the "Great Strike" and labor troubles of 1877. On his resignation Dr. Logan was made pastor emeritus, and continued in that relation until his death, September 4, 1907.

He was succeeded by Rev. James McLeod, D. D., who was installed November 9, 1893. Dr. McLeod was a North of Ireland Scotch-Irishman, of Scotch covenant stock, an able preacher, a man of the most pronounced religious convictions of that vigorous stock, an accomplished scholar and theologian, and, withal, a most genial gentleman. He remained as pastor until April 18, 1906, when he resigned to enter upon a less onerous field of work.

In September, 1902, the church property on Washington avenue was sold to J. D. Williams & Brother Company, for the handsome sum of \$75,000. The new location at the corner of Olive street and Madison avenue was immediately secured and the new church was soon under way. In the meantime the congregation worshipped in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association. May 25, 1904, the new edifice was so far completed as to permit use of the Bible school room, and worship was held there. October 24, 1904, the building was completed and dedicated at a cost of upwards of \$200,000. It is of stone, and in all its appointments ranks with the finest church edifices in the state.

Dr. McLeod was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Griffin W. Bull, who came from Nashville, Tennessee, and was installed on the 24th of January, 1907.

On August 18, 1873, a committee was appointed consisting of F. S. Pauli, John R. Fordham and Israel Crane with reference to the organization of a Presbyterian church at Green Ridge, and on June 16, 1875, letters of dismission were granted to six members for the purpose of uniting in the organizing of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church.

On March 28, 1874, Charles H. Welles and Edward B. Sturges were authorized to circulate a petition to Presbytery, asking for the organization of the Second or Memorial Presbyterian Church of Scranton, and on the 24th of June, 1874, eighty-two members were dismissed to join in the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church. On November 27 and 28, 1898, the church celebrated with appropriate ceremonies its semi-centennial anniversary. Dr. J. D. Mitchell, its first pastor, was still living in advanced age, too feeble to be present, but sent his greetings. Dr. N. G. Park, who supplied its pulpit for six months following its organization, was present and made an interesting address, reminiscent of the days of its beginnings. It began in 1848 with seventeen members; at its fiftieth anniversary, in 1898, it had 697 members. Its present membership (1914) is 840. Its present session is as follows: Hon. Alfred Hand, Hon. A. Knapp, F. K. Tracy, H. C. McKenzie, A. C. LaMonte, W. J. Hand.

The following have been ruling elders in this church, and were ordained on the dates given:

Charles Fuller, organization October 14, 1848, to death 1881, thirty-three years; Nathaniel B. Hutchison, October 14, 1848, moved away; James Harrington, July 20, 1853, resigned February 24, 1865; Samuel Sherrerd, May 31, 1857, resigned June 29, 1867; Charles F. Mattes, May 31, 1857, to death 1895, thirty-eight years; George Fuller, November 25, 1860, resigned 1871; E. A. Lawrence, November 25, 1860, resigned 1863; R. M. Arnold, November 25, 1860, resigned October 28, 1867; Alfred Hand, April 17, 1867, still living 1914; U. M. Stowers, April 17, 1867, to death July 13, 1879; Robert Blake, April 17, 1867, resigned July 27, 1877; Edward Judson, April 17, 1867, resigned June 23, 1871; Charles H. Dowd, January 15, 1871, to death 1895, twenty-four years; Alexander W. Dickson, January 15, 1871, to death 1912; William H. Platt, January 15, 1871, to death; Thomas H. Watts, April 29, 1888, to death 1903; Henry A. Knapp, April 29, 1888; William E. Plumley, March 31, 1897, to death 1901; H. P. McKenzie, March 31, 1897; F. K. Tracy, March 31, 1897; Louis T. Mattes, December 8, 1895, moved away; Samuel I. Foote, November 6, 1895, died June 22, 1896; A. C. LaMonte, May 19, 1907; William J. Hand, May 19, 1907.

Italian Presbyterian Mission—This mission is under care of Presbytery, and under special care of the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton, where members are received and examined by session of that church. Its work began in 1890. The church cornerstone was laid December 8, 1912, and the church was dedicated October 19, 1913. It is located at 407 North Ninth avenue, Scranton. Missionaries since work was begun have been: Raimondo De Leo, about one year; Leonardo D'Anna, fourteen years; Alfio Minutilla, about one and a half years; Guiseppe Ghigo, about three and a half years; Leonardo D'Anna, from January, 1910, and to the present time, having returned after an absence of four years and nine months. There have been received since work was begun 400 members. The present church membership is 100; Sunday school membership, 146.

Second Presbyterian Church—The Second Presbyterian Church of Scranton was organized June 29, 1874, with eighty-eight members, most of whom were dismissed from the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton to form the

Second, or what was originally called the Memorial Church of Scranton. The following are the charter members:

Thomas Dickson, Mrs. Mary A. Dickson, Henry M. Boies, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Boies, Isaac F. Fuller, Mrs. Hattie C. Fuller, Frederick L. Hitchcock, Mrs. Caroline K. Hitchcock, Charles H. Welles, Mrs. Hannah B. Welles, George Fuller, Mrs. Mary Fuller, Mrs. Catherine T. F. Barnard, George F. Barnard, William H. Fuller, Mrs. Mary C. Fuller, William G. Doud, Mrs. Catherine S. Doud, Frank E. Doud, Mrs. Kate G. Price, Charles W. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Martha B. Kirkpatrick, Miss Augusta S. Kirkpatrick, Jacob Kirkpatrick, Miss Clara B. Kirkpatrick, Frederick Fuller, Mrs. Laura B. Fuller, Mrs. Mary S. Trask, W. H. Gearhart, Mrs. Mary E. Gearhart, Henry V. D. Smith, Mrs. Harriet Smith, Augustus Frothingham, Mrs. Martha Frothingham, Miss Alice Frothingham, Arthur Frothingham, Miss Augusta M. Frothingham, Miss Elizabeth Hurley, F. E. Nettleton, Mrs. Marion Nettleton, Edward B. Sturges, Mrs. Francis Haight, Dwight Baker, Mrs. D. M. Baker, James O. Keirstead, Mrs. Sarah Keirstead, Miss Sarah Keirstead, Miss Adelaide Pratt, James P. W. Riley, Mrs. Kate A. Riley, Theodore W. Riley, Miss Addie C. Riley, Miss Bessie Crawford, Mrs. Mary C. Marsh, Edwin Ives, Mrs. Cornelia A. Ives, Miss Mary C. Ives, Edgar G. Coursen, Benjamin D. Field, Theodore H. Rowe, Mrs. Minnie T. Roe, Meredith L. Jones, Mrs. Delia S. Jones, Willis D. Hagar, Mrs. Hannah I. Hagar, Joseph English, Mrs. S. Schaeffer, Miss Addie L. L. Schaeffer, Mrs. Maria L. Foster, George B. Foster, Miss Minnie L. Foster, Charles E. Chittenden, George L. Whitmore, Mrs. Annie Whitmore, Miss S. Emily Whitmore, Miss Eleanor Barnard, E. W. Newton, Richard Stillwell, Mrs. Margaret S. Stillwell, Orestes B. Wright, Mrs. Susan B. Wright, Mrs. Mary A. Coolbaugh. All the foregoing were from the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton. Others were: Junius B. Dennis, from First Methodist Episcopal Church, Scranton; Charles Dunlap, from Reformed church, Green Point, New York; John S. Carpenter, Mrs. Alice D. Carpenter, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Dimmick and Miss Kate Dimmick, from Congregational church, Harford, Pennsylvania.

The first pastor was Rev. John W. Partridge, who was called November 11, 1874, and was installed May 23, 1875. Owing to ill health the pastoral relations were dissolved July 10, 1876, and he removed to Colorado, hoping to regain his health, and died there "in the harness." He was followed by the Rev. William Henry Belden, who was called August 19, 1877, and installed November 1, 1877, and served until July 29, 1879, when the pastoral relation was dissolved and he went out as a missionary to Bulgaria. The third pastor was the Rev. Thomas R. Beeber, who was called March 7, 1880, installed June 1, 1880, and served the church until May 1, 1887, when the pastoral relations were dissolved and he went to the First Presbyterian Church of Norristown, where he is still in the active pastorate. The fourth pastor was the Rev. Charles E. Robinson, D. D., called October 19, 1887, installed in November, 1887, and the pastoral relationship was dissolved in October, 1901, when he resigned on account of ill health. The fifth pastor was the Rev. Joseph H. Odell, called December 8, 1901, was installed March 5, 1902, and is still (1914) serving as pastor of the church. He tendered his resignation February 1, 1914, and was succeeded by Rev. George W. Wellburn, D. D., May 3, 1914.

At the time of the organization of the church, James P. W. Riley, Charles W. Kirkpatrick and Frederick L. Hitchcock were ordained as elders, June 29, 1874. Elder Riley removed from Scranton, and was dismissed April 29, 1881, to unite with the Presbyterian Church at Centralia. Col. F. L. Hitchcock served as an elder of the church until April 16, 1881, when he was dismissed to unite with the Green Ridge Avenue Presbyterian Church in Scranton. Charles W. Kirkpatrick served from the time of his ordination until December 8, 1912, when he died. James A. Linen, Frederick Fuller and Charles H. Welles were ordained as elders June 2, 1878, and they are still serving as elders in the church. Charles Watson, James H. Torrey and Hampton C. Shafer were ordained as elders October 17, 1886. Elder Watson died December 24, 1893, and Mr. Torrey and Mr. Shafer are still serving. April 1, 1894, James A. Lansing, A. B. Williams and Charles H. Chandler were ordained as elders. Mr. Lansing and Mr. Chandler are still serving.

The church considered the question of electing deacons, and on April 8, 1903, Henry W. Rowley, Harry W. Kirkpatrick, Ray W. Fuller, Theodore S. Fuller, Frank I. Linen and Mortimer B. Fuller were duly elected. Mr. Rowley, having removed from Scranton, took his letter of dismission and recommendation to Brooklyn. Ray W. Fuller, having moved to Green Ridge, took his letter of dismission and became a member of the Green Ridge Avenue Presbyterian Church. Theodore S. Fuller took his letter of dismission and recommendation and is now serving as a deacon in one of the churches in the city of New York. Frank I. Linen resigned. Mortimer B. Fuller and Harry W. Kirkpatrick are still serving. Charles H. Welles Jr., George E. Haak and Edwin E. Guernsey were elected deacons May 27, 1908, and were duly ordained November 11, 1908. Mr. Guernsey took his letter of dismission and recommendation, and Charles H. Welles Jr. and George E. Haak are still serving. J. Foster Hill, F. E. McComb and Albert Watson were elected deacons January 5, 1910, were ordained March 16, 1910, and are still serving (1914).

The church since its organization on June 29, 1874, has received into its membership 2,295 members, and now (1914) has on its roll, after dismissing 100 members to the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Dunmore, nearly 1,000 members. Of the eighty-three members organizing the church, thirty have since died, while their membership remained, forty-four left the church and united with other churches, and fifteen are now living and members of the church and are attentive to their duties as members. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Partridge, the membership was increased from eighty-eight to 163, a gain of seventy-five. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Belden the church increased from 163 to 188, a gain of twenty-five. During the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas R. Beeber, the church increased from 188 members to 515, a gain of 327. During the pastorate of the Rev. Charles E. Robinson, the membership was increased from 515 to 1,448, a gain of 933. During the pastorate of the Rev. Joseph H. Odell, the membership has increased from 1,448 to 2,207, a gain of 759. During Rev. Mr. Partridge's pastorate there was contributed to the support of the church \$15,900, and for the benevolent boards of the church, \$903. During the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Belden there was contributed to the support of the church \$14,639, and for the benevolent boards of the church \$1,495. During the pastorate of

Rev. Thomas R. Beeber there was contributed to the support of the church \$118,900, and to the benevolent boards of the church \$10,556. During the pastorate of Rev. Charles E. Robinson there was contributed to the support of the church \$167,427, and to the benevolent boards of the church \$141,050. During the first ten years of Rev. Joseph H. Odell's pastorate the contributions for the support of the church were \$329,708, and for the benevolent boards of the church \$106,899.

First Presbyterian Church of Providence—The following historical sketch is from the pen of Rev. George E. Guild, D. D., formerly pastor of this church, and was published in the souvenir program of its semi-centennial celebration in 1906. Its claim to being the "Pioneers of Presbyterianism in the territory now embraced in the city of Scranton" can hardly be allowed in view of the existence of the Lackawanna Presbyterian Church, which was organized at Slocum Hollow in 1842, some four years earlier than the Providence church. The Lackawanna Church, so named because it was intended to include all Presbyterians between Pittston and Carbondale, had its headquarters at Slocum Hollow, although it maintained preaching stations at Pittston, Lackawanna and Carbondale, as well as at Slocum Hollow, or the "Iron Works." In searching out the records of Susquehanna and Luzerne Presbyteries for information concerning the history of the several churches of this denomination the writer was struck with the singular fact that there was no record of the Providence Presbyterian Church. Dr. Guild has solved the problem in placing in my hands this sketch. It thus appears that the "Old School" and "New School" schism in the Presbyterian denomination, which for so many years divided that body, was actively felt in this valley; that the Providence church was of the New School branch, and was organized by the Presbytery of Montrose, which was a New School Presbytery. The following is the historical sketch:

"The First Presbyterian Church of Providence, Pennsylvania, was organized October 5, 1846, by the Presbytery of Montrose, which Presbytery then embraced all the Presbyterian churches of the new school in the counties of Wayne, Susquehanna, Luzerne, Wyoming and Bradford. The seven charter members were: Jonathan R. Wint and Euphemia Wint, his wife; John M. Snediker and Martha Snediker, his wife; John L. Richardson; Phoebe Barlow, wife of Rev. Joseph Barlow, the first pastor; and Delia White, wife of Jenison White. Jonathan R. Wint was immediately chosen and ordained as ruling elder, and served the church very faithfully and acceptably in that capacity until his death in 1888, a period of forty-two years. Rev. Joseph Barlow assumed the duties of the pastorate of the church soon after its organization, and served until 1856. He was soon after burned to death in the conflagration of his dwelling in Abington. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Whaley in 1857, whose pastorate terminated October 27, 1868. Rev. James B. Fisher was the third pastor of the church, his pastorate commencing February 1, 1869, and terminating May 11, 1878. He was succeeded by Rev. George E. Guild, who commenced his labors with the church May 1, 1879, and continued in the pastorate for a period of thirty-two years, until October 8, 1911, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Herman C. Fox, D. D., on July 2, 1912, who is the present pastor.

"The charter of the church was granted by the Luzerne County Court,

January 5, 1847, and the first board of trustees was organized April 19, 1847.

"The first church edifice was commenced July 7, 1847, and completed in 1848, on the corner of Church avenue and Oak street, and was enlarged by the addition of the Sabbath school room about 1870. The present fine stone edifice on North Main avenue was completed and dedicated in 1886. The first parsonage was erected on West Market street about 1863, and the present one on North Main avenue in 1882. The old church was sold and converted into a dwelling house when the new one was ready for use, and the old parsonage has been sold and remodeled into a business establishment. The value of the present church property is estimated at \$70,000. This church was the pioneer of Presbyterianism in the territory now embraced in the city of Scranton, antedating the First Presbyterian Church of Scranton by over two years, and with the growth of the other sections of our prosperous city has contributed largely to the membership of the younger Presbyterian churches in its limits. When the Green Ridge church was organized, in 1875, letters of dismission and recommendation were granted to twenty-seven members, three being elders, to become charter members of that church, and since then letters of dismission have been granted to thirty others to unite with the Green Ridge church. Fifty members have been granted letters to the First and Second churches (Presbyterian) of Scranton and thirty-five to other churches.

"The following persons have served as ruling elders in the church: Jonathan R. Wint, Sylvanus Easterbrook, B. P. Couch, Nathaniel Spear, Nathaniel B. Hutchison, Henry F. Atherton, Theodore Lyon, Roswell E. Marvin. Henry F. Torrey, John B. Fish, Joseph Crane, Elijah Weston, George W. Benedict, David T. Morgan, Henry R. Hurlbutt, W. S. Hulslander, Thomas S. Morgan, Harry H. McKeehan, Ernest A. Reynolds, William J. Fisher, Sylvester Foster, F. H. Stone, J. H. Faatz and T. R. Bowen.

"The following constitute the present session of the church: Henry R. Hurlbutt, Thomas S. Morgan, Ernest A. Reynolds, Sylvester Foster, F. H. Stone, J. H. Faatz and T. R. Bowen.

"The following are the board of trustees: "F. M. Norton, president; Carl W. Zeigler, secretary; Thomas Hoag, treasurer; A. W. Crossman; William Reid."

Washburn Street Presbyterian Church—The following historical narrative is by Rev. Ebenezer Flack, D. D., pastor:

"The first record made and preserved of the organization of the Washburn Street Presbyterian Church is found in an old minute book of session, and is as follows:

"After several meetings previously held to take into consideration the expediency of organizing a Presbyterian church in the village of Hyde Park, a number of individuals met at the house of J. C. Plante, M. D., August 18, 1854, for the further consideration of the subject. After reading portions of Scripture, prayer and singing, interspersed with remarks relating to the great object of the meeting, it was concluded that it is expedient to attempt the proposed organization. Accordingly, that portion of the church manual adopted by the Montrose Presbytery relating to the Doctrines of our church, the Articles of Faith, and Covenant was read. After a free conversation in relation to them, and finding a concurrence of views on the great doctrines and duties of the Gospel system, the following named persons agreed to associate together as a Church of Jesus Christ under the Presbyterian form of government, namely: J. C. Plante, M. D., and Alice E. Plante, his wife; Caroline Pier, wife of William Pier, Esq.; Mary G. Wells, wife of Corydon H.

Wells, Esq.; Miranda Jayne, wife of William Jayne; Catharine Hufford, wife of Henry Hufford; Alpheus B. Fuller, and Anna Fuller, his wife.

"Whereupon, Resolved, that before the constitution of the church, we do publicly assent to the Article of Faith and Covenant. Resolved, that we will proceed to the celebration of the Lord's Supper immediately after the constituting of the church. Resolved, that the election of church officers be deferred to some future time. Resolved, that we will send a delegate to attend the next stated meeting of Montrose Presbytery in September next, and ask to be taken under its care. Resolved, that we adopt the church Manual of Montrose Presbytery in giving a condensed view of our belief in regard to the doctrines, duties and ordinances of the Gospel.

"The meeting had as its moderator the Rev. Burr Baldwin, general missionary of Montrose Presbytery.

"Agreeably to this action the above-named persons gave their assent publicly to the articles of faith and covenant on the 20th of August, 1854, and the First Presbyterian Church of Hyde Park, Pennsylvania, was constituted by prayer by the Rev. Burr Baldwin, and the Lord's supper was administered.

"In June, 1855, the Rev. F. R. Townsend began his labors as stated supply, holding services regularly on Sabbath evening, the relation being sustained until the Rev. A. L. Clark took full charge of the work. On January 17, 1857, Dr. J. C. Plante and John M. Snidecor were elected to the eldership, and Horace A. Deans, deacon; and on January 18 their ordination to the respective offices took place.

"On January 15, 1857, was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God Triune a small but convenient and inviting house, situated on what is now North Bromley avenue, built at a cost of \$1,000. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry A. Riley, of Montrose.

"On November 18, 1860, the Rev. A. L. Clark, a licentiate of the Fourth Presbytery of New York, commenced his labors as stated supply under an informal call to become their pastor, the formal call being issued at a congregational meeting March 19, 1861. At a meeting of the Presbytery of Montrose, June 11, 1861, Mr. Clark was duly ordained to the gospel ministry and installed the pastor of the church, the services being held in Odd Fellows' Hall. The Rev. Dr. R. D. Hitchcock, of New York, preached the sermon, the Rev. T. S. Ward gave the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. F. R. Townsend the charge to the people.

"On August 13, 1863, our new house of worship was dedicated to the services of Almighty God. The Rev. T. S. Ward, of Carbondale, preached the sermon. This was the second edifice built by the congregation and was on the site of the present church building, on the northeast corner of Washburn street and Hyde Park avenue.

"November 4, 1863, our new bell (weight 1,296 pounds, cost \$685) was used for the first time to call people to the public worship of Almighty God. Text of sermon, Numbers 10:2-3.

"The Rev. A. L. Clark resigned his charge as pastor and preached his farewell sermon April 24, 1870. The Rev. William B. Cullis, of Philadelphia, was called to the pastorate February 7, 1871, the relation lasting until October 26, 1873. The Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D., entered upon his work December 4, 1873, continuing therein until 1882. The Rev. W. I. Steans, D. D., ministered from 1882 to 1891; the Rev. D. W. Skellinger, D. D., 1891-1894; the Rev. J. P. Moffat, D. D., 1895-1907; the Rev. E. Flack, D. D., 1908 to the present time.

"During the ministry of the Rev. Dr. Skellinger, following serious mine cave settlements in the vicinity of the church, the congregation sustained a great loss in the entire destruction of its house of worship by fire. Although the

church owned all mineral rights, yet, due to reckless methods of mining and corporation greed, the church sustained the loss of its building and the minerals owned, for which no adequate compensation has ever been made. The burden was great indeed of financing a new building, but with a large faith and determination the work was undertaken and the present beautiful and commodious structure was dedicated January 7, 1898. The corporate title was changed by the court, January, 1873, to the Washburn Street Presbyterian Church.

"The eldership has had in its membership since the church's organization twenty-four men, many of whom have been conspicuous for their ability and consecration. Of these nine constitute the present session. The enrollment and terms of service are as follows: J. C. Plante (1857-62); John Snidecor (1857-59); James Hutchison (1865—); W. G. Ward (1865-68); H. B. Powell (1868-69); C. H. Wells (1868-88); R. W. Luce (1871-75); William Oram (1871-85); William Frink (1876-1901); H. W. Bagley (1876-86); W. B. Letchworth (1888-98); George W. Phillips (1888-98); D. A. Stone (1896-1903); E. A. Cruttenden (1900—); D. P. Elias (1900-09); R. J. Williams (1900—); William Davis (1902-07); J. H. Battenberg (1908—); H. G. Salmon (1908—); Charles Leber (1908—); E. M. Jenkins (1910—); A. A. Decker (1910—); Herbert Waters (1912—).

"The temporal affairs of the church are managed by a board of trustees. Notable among those serving in this capacity is Mr. Garret Smith, the present president of the board, who has for twenty-nine years given of his time and ability without stint. The names and years of service of the the members of the board since the church's organization are recorded as follows: A. P. Finch, 1859-72; H. A. Deans, 1859-63; J. C. Plante, 1859-60; John M. Smider, 1859-60; William Frink, 1859-71, 1874-97; William Oram, 1859-65, 1868-76; James Hutchinson, 1859-67; Robert Barrowman, 1859-60; Henry W. Bagley, 1861-65; R. W. Luce, 1863-75; O. P. Clark, 1865-68, 1872-89; W. G. Ward, 1865-67; C. H. Wells, 1868-72, 1882-84; Joseph Snover, 1867-69; William H. Freeman, 1870-72; Benjamin Evans, 1872-73; E. S. Chatfield, 1874-77, 1881-85; Wellington LaMonte, 1874, Lewis Morse, 1875; Frederick E. Shelton, 1876; George W. Konkle, 1876-77; S. N. Stetter, 1876-78; George Cooper, 1877-79, 1889, 1891-1902; John A. Mears, 1878-80, 1892; N. W. Eshleman, 1878-80; Thomas F. Wells, 1879-81; William B. Stevens, 1879-81; Torrey J. Luce, 1880-90, 1901-09; Thomas Carey, 1882-84; Garrett A. Smith, 1885-1914; Charles A. Burr, 1885-90; A. Woodworth, 1886-88; W. W. Phillips, 1890-91; Joseph A. Mears, 1890, 1898, 1903-04; E. A. Clark, 1891-95, 1897-98; Daniel A. Stone, 1891; John D. Williams, 1892-97; Charles R. Pitcher, 1893-98; T. M. Richards, 1896; David L. Morgan, 1898-1900; Robert J. Williams, 1899-1909; Smith B. Mott, 1899-1907; Edwin A. Cruttenden, 1899-1904; Peter W. Tague, 1905-11; Montford G. Dimmick, 1905-11; Arthur E. Morse, 1908-1911; Frederick P. Reitenauer, 1910-13; David J. Davis, 1910-13; Sterling D. Parker, 1912; Edgar A. Jones, 1912-13; David W. Phillips, 1912-13; William E. Jamieson, 1912-13; Walter S. Bevan, 1912-13; Harry A. Niemeyer, 1912-13; William C. Price, 1912-13.

"In accordance with previous action by the congregation Mr. Horace G. Keen and Mr. Franklin Davis were ordained deacons June 16, 1912, and at a later date the membership of the board of deacons was increased by the election and ordination of Mr. G. R. Schoen, Mr. Alfred Rundle and Mr. Henry B. Wilder.

"The church has given of its best life to other churches of the city. Its communicant membership now numbers about 550, with a like enrollment in the Bible school. It has been a training school for many young people who have gone out to fill large places of usefulness in the world and in the kingdom. With unabated energy and faith it faces the future believing in its mission and that God's blessing will rest upon all work done in His name and for His glory."

Since the foregoing sketch was written the church has met with disaster. On Sunday morning, January 18, 1914, its noble edifice, recently repaired and enlarged at large expense, with its fine organ, was totally destroyed by fire. Nothing remained from the conflagration but the blackened and charred walls. The loss is upwards of \$60,000, with only \$23,500 insurance. The church had but recently emerged from debt, and was looking forward to increased usefulness under less burdensome conditions. With indomitable courage they have already resolved to rebuild.

First Presbyterian Church of Dunmore—The following historical narrative is from the pens of Rev. William F. Gibbons and Rev. James Leishman:

"The history of the Dunmore Presbyterian Church is almost coterminous with the history of the town itself. The earliest religious services of which we have knowledge were held in the old red school house on North Blakely street. Here services were held by Presbyterian and Methodist pastors and also by pastors speaking the German language. A Sabbath school was maintained more or less regularly in this school house from 1849 to 1854 and when not held there it was carried on by William B. Letchworth in the old Butler house, then standing nearly opposite the present manse and occupied by Mr. Letchworth.

"There is nothing on record to show who invited the New School Presbytery of Montrose to establish a Presbyterian church in this place. Fifty years ago it seemed as though Dunmore, not Scranton, might become the industrial center of this region. Perhaps the coming of a number of New School Presbyterians from the church at Carbondale led the Presbytery of Montrose to send its missionary, Rev. Burr Baldwin, here. A New School church had been established in Providence, and this may have led the Presbytery to further activity in this direction.

"In April, 1854, petition was made to the courts of Luzerne county by the following persons, viz.: Caleb Bloom, John B. Smith, Daniel Swartz, Henry W. Derby, William A. Clark, John A. Clark, M. E. Coolbaugh, Joseph Seigle, William B. Letchworth, George W. Simpson, John Mason and Joseph Miller, for a charter, which was granted. The following persons were appointed by the court as trustees: John B. Smith, Daniel Swartz, Edward Spencer, William B. Letchworth, M. E. Coolbaugh and John Mason.

"The church was erected during the year 1854, and the contract was let to William S. Simpson (now of Pittston) for the sum of \$1,850. The first trustees were: John B. Smith, Daniel Swartz, Edward Spencer, William B. Letchworth, M. W. Coolbaugh and John Mason. The church edifice was erected in 1854 upon a lot of land donated by Edward Spencer for that purpose. Daniel Swartz, John B. Smith and George W. Simpson acted as a building committee.

"At that time Rev. Thomas R. Townsend, who was the first stated supply of the church, stated that the church being but imperfectly organized and

without officers should receive into membership by vote of members present those who might apply for membership, after the manner of the Congregational church. Three persons presented their letters, Robert McMillan, Seneth R. Stanton and Mary McCrea. Also at the same time Mrs. Jane McMillan made profession of her faith and was received into church membership. Mrs. McMillan is the oldest living member of the church.

"On October 3, 1857, William B. Letchworth and Howell Powell were elected to the office of ruling elder, and Rev. Mr. Townsend continued to serve the church as its stated supply until the end of August, 1866, when he accepted a call to the church of Meridan, New York. Eighty persons came into the membership of the church during Father Townsend's incumbency, the great majority of them by profession of their faith in Jesus Christ.

"On December 1, 1866, Rev. B. S. Foster began his labors as stated supply of the church. Mr. Foster continued as pastor of the church until the end of July, 1873, when he left to become the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Andover, New Jersey. During the pastorate of Mr. Foster the long breach between the two schools of Presbyterianism was healed. Henceforth we read on the records no longer of the New School Presbytery of Montrose or the Old School Presbytery of Luzerne; but the two were now united into the Presbytery of Lackawanna.

"In the fall of 1873 the church called as its minister Rev. Joseph Cory, a man well up in years. Mr. Cory began his work in November, 1873, a work that continued until he became pastor emeritus by the action of the Presbytery held in Providence in April, 1888. He continued to live in the old parsonage on North Blakely street until his death, which occurred January 13, 1892. This was the longest term of service which any pastor had rendered to the church. There are so many people now living who knew Mr. Cory that there is no need to describe his personality or his work. He was a firm, courtly gentleman, devoted, earnest and faithful to the highest ideals of a Christian minister, a strong sermonizer and a tender pastor.

"The longest pastorate of the church was followed by the shortest, that of the Rev. J. Edward Close. Mr. Close was called to this church from Pittsford, New York, in September, 1888, installed December 4, 1888, died March 24, 1890, being only in service one year and six months. But during that short time he had so endeared himself to all, both old and young, that every heart beats with a more tender throb at the mention of his name.

"During the pastorate of Mr. Close it was decided by the congregation to adopt the rotary system of eldership; whereupon the three elders still in the church resigned—the others being removed by death or dismission—and six elders were elected as follows: S. B. Bulkley, John Moffat, George Raught, A. D. Blackinton, Dr. G. J. Chamberlain and Christopher Moffatt. The names of all those who have served as elders are here given: William B. Letchworth, elected October 31, 1857, dismissed December 22, 1876; Howell Powell, elected October 3, 1857, dismissed March 16, 1863; Robert McMillan, elected October 29, 1858, died November 11, 1873; George Raught, elected January 2, 1862, died January 17, 1904; Christopher Moffatt, elected January 3, 1862, died June 27, 1896; David W. Himrod, elected December 24, 1876, died 1885; Dr. G. J. Chamberlain, elected December 24, 1876; John Moffatt, elected December 24, 1876; A. D. Blackinton, elected January 31, 1890; S. D. Bulkley, elected January 31, 1890; G. W. B. Allen, elected January 31, 1891; H. A. Mace, elected January 31, 1891, died March 12, 1896; A. L. Bryden, elected June 2, 1896; D. J. Smith, elected March 7, 1897; H. Frank Marshall, elected April 1, 1901; William Robertson, elected

April 1, 1901; M. L. Speck, elected 1907; L. M. Smith, elected 1907; Royal Taft, elected 1911; John Gilchrist Moffatt, elected 1912; Thomas G. Brown, elected 1913.

"The church has never had but one deacon, Daniel Swartz, who was elected October 29, 1858, and served until his death, February 8, 1884.

"After the death of Mr. Close the church was vacant for more than a year, being supplied a part of the time by Mr. Cory, the pastor emeritus. On March 6, 1891, a call was made out for the services of Rev. J. W. Williams, of Ashland, Pennsylvania, which was accepted by Mr. Williams, who entered upon his work May 1, and was installed by the Presbytery of Lackawanna, May 19, 1891. In a congregational meeting held November 16, 1891, it was determined to build a new church. Pastor and people went diligently to work to erect the beautiful and modern building. The next three years were a period of great activity, not only in the building of the church edifice, but in the edifying of the church itself. Great revivals took place both here in Dunmore and in Scranton. The church received great accessions by profession of faith in the year of 1892, nineteen; in 1893, twenty-one; in 1894, ninety-two. The Sunday school also increased until it numbered 380. Mr. Williams continued to serve the church until his resignation in the fall of 1895, when the Presbytery dissolved the pastoral relation.

"The manse was built in 1889, at a cost of approximately \$5,000. The plans for the manse were prepared by our pastor at that time, Rev. J. Edward Close, and the house was built in accordance with his suggestions and under his personal supervision, by the authority of the board of trustees. Mr. Close also suggested, planned, and had in view the erection of a new church.

"The pipe organ was purchased in the year 1874, at a cost of \$1,650. The committee which raised the money for this purpose consisted of Henry Beyea, Edward B. Spencer and our friend, E. P. Kingsbury, of Scranton.

"The new church was built in 1892, at a cost of approximately \$16,000. In 1894 the property of John Shaffer, adjoining the church, was purchased at a cost of \$3,675. It is now considered that the value of the entire church property, including the manse, is about \$30,050.

"The record shows the following names of those who have served the church as trustees for one or more terms, from the founding of the church to the present time: John B. Smith, Daniel Swartz, Edward B. Spencer, William B. Letchworth, M. E. Coolbaugh, John Mason, Robert McMillan, George Raught, Christopher Moffatt, Howell B. Powell, James McMillan, William Moffatt, Henry Taylor, David J. Smith, Andrew C. Bryden, Samuel W. Ward, Matthew Harlow, Henry Webber, Samuel G. Barker, William Pierson, Luther Smith, Levi Harrington, John Butler, David P. Barton, Joseph Comstock, Dr. J. G. Chamberlain, John Moffatt, Samuel S. Jones, Frank E. Swartz, D. Eugene Barton, Henry Beyea, James Young, George B. Smith, James C. Moffatt, Charles P. Savage, Alexander Bryden, James B. Skeoch, Joseph Jeffrey, Ernest G. Close, John Twaddle.

"In 1905 our church lost one of its most loyal and benevolent members, whose work and influence in the church and as president of the Ladies' Aid Society will never be forgotten, and it is only fitting that the name of Mrs. A. D. Blackinton should be honored at this time.

"It is also worthy of comment that at the annual meeting of the church and congregation held April 11, 1905, it was unanimously decided to discontinue the renting of pews and to make all seats in the church free from that date.

"The pastors of the church have been as follows: Rev. Thomas Rockwell Townsend, 1855-1866, was stated supply; Rev. Bentley S. Foster, 1866-1873; Rev. Joseph Cory, 1873-1888, pastor emeritus, 1888-1892; Rev. J. Edward Close, 1888-1890; Rev. J. W. Williams, 1891-1895; Rev. William Futhey Gibbons, 1896-1910; Rev. James Leishman, 1910—present pastor (1914).

"The membership of the church reported to Presbytery in April, 1913, 353. The sum given, 1912-1913, for benevolences, \$1,067; for congregational expenses, \$4,101.

"The membership of the Sunday school reported April, 1913, 315. Superintendent—John G. Moffat; assistant superintendents—E. G. Close, P. W. Krauss, Glenn Tallman; superintendent of primary department—Miss Ella Boyd; superintendent beginners' department—Miss Elizabeth Taft; superintendent of home department—Mrs. W. H. Derby; secretary—Dr. H. E. Davis; secretary—Dr. A. B. Allen.

"Ladies' Aid Society—President, Mrs. James Y. Bryden; secretary, Mrs. G. W. B. Allen; treasurer, Mrs. Amelia Smith.

"Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society—President, Mrs. James Leishman; secretary, Mrs. Mary Allen; treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Bone.

"King's Daughters' Circle—President, Mrs. Clara Pratt Hayes; secretary, Mrs. F. C. Wardell; treasurer, Mrs. Charles Penney.

"Christian Endeavor, Senior Society—President, Miss Mary McMillan. Junior Society—Superintendent, Mrs. John Shepherd.

"An estimate of the present value of the real estate owned by the church, viz.: the church building and lot on Chestnut street and the manse and lot on Elm street, \$35,000."

Westminister Presbyterian Church—About 1900 the Second Presbyterian Church started a Sunday school mission in what was then and is still known as Johnson's Patch, on the east side of the Johnson breaker, west of the Dunmore road. The work prospered rapidly, and about 1904 a chapel was erected at the corner of New York street and Adams avenue, where prayer meeting services and Sunday school work was maintained regularly, and preaching more or less irregularly until about 1906, when the Second Presbyterian Church appointed an assistant pastor to have charge of this mission. In 1911 ninety-seven persons representing this mission petitioned the Presbytery to be organized into an independent church. The petition was referred to the moderator's council of Presbytery, with power to organize a church if the way be found clear. Accordingly, on December 15, 1911, the moderator's council met in the chapel of the church and proceeded to organize the petitioners into a church. There were present: Rev. A. J. Weesley, D. D., Rev. E. Flack, D. D., and Rev. A. J. Keer, D. D., of the moderator's council, and Rev. Joseph H. Odell, pastor of the Second Church. The church was duly constituted under the name of the Westminister Presbyterian Church. There were ninety-nine members received into membership by certificate from other churches, and four on profession of their faith in Jesus Christ, making a total membership of 103. The following were elected ruling elders and immediately ordained: Sidney A. Dearborn, Harry Tucker and Charles Reidenback. Trustees: David Price, Earl Miller, John H. Mackay, Robert P. Jones, George Monninger, William H. Lewis and E. A. Sieher.

Rev. Richard Roberts was stated supply from April 1 to October 1, 1912. Rev. T. C. Josat was made pastor November 9, 1913, and is the present incumbent (1914). The following constitute the present session: Rev. T. C. Josat, pastor; Harry Tucker, Charles Reidenback, Edward S. Rozelle, ruling elders.

Green Ridge Presbyterian Church—The first meeting for the organization of this church was held at the house of Joseph Crane, on Sanderson avenue, in Scranton, on the 11th day of February, 1873. The following persons were present: Dr. J. L. Fordham, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fordham, J. R. Wint, E. S. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Crane, Israel Crane, F. S. Pauli, M. C. Carr, Mrs. Charlotte I. Shafer, Luther R. Smith, and Rev. James B. Fisher, pastor of the Providence Presbyterian Church. Dr. Fordham was made chairman, and Rev. James B. Fisher, secretary. It was resolved to organize a church and erect a house of worship at this meeting, and committees were appointed to raise funds and secure a location. Subsequent meetings were held February 23 and May 5, both at the house of John R. Fordham, and at the latter meeting three trustees were chosen: Israel Crane, F. S. Pauli and E. S. Jackson.

On May 26, 1873, the site of the church on the northeast corner of Monsey avenue and Green Ridge street was donated to the trustees by Hon. George Sanderson and wife et al. The board of trustees was subsequently increased to five members, Dr. J. L. Fordham, H. F. Atherton and S. P. Hull being added, and Israel Crane retiring. On the 24th of June, 1875, the church edifice being available for occupancy, the committee of Presbytery, as follows: Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., chairman; Rev. Joseph Corey, Rev. D. K. Freeman, D. D., Rev. James B. Fisher, Rev. J. W. Partridge, and Elders C. W. Kirkpatrick, A. W. Dickson, J. R. Wint, W. B. Lethworth and C. H. Welles met and organized the church with the members whose names follow: Roswell E. Marvine, Mrs. Sarah A. Marvine, Miss Fannie E. Marvine, Joseph Crane, Elizabeth K. Crane, Sarah Crane, Henry F. Atherton, Albert Atherton, Luther P. Smith, Sarah Smith, Ella E. Smith, Isabelle D. Fordham, Mary A. Fordham, Paul Berton, John Robertson, Annie Robertson, Mary Smith, Harriet E. Jones, Sarah J. Jones, Ada M. Wachov, Erwin D. Wint, Emma Wint, Andrew Nicol, Helen Nicol, Amanda Cole, Robert G. Webb, Isabelle Webb, Charlotte Smith, Stephen P. Hull, Mary Hull, George E. Stone, Francis S. Pauli, Martha G. Pauli, Dr. J. L. Fordham, Addie P. Fordham, Minor C. Carr, Carrie L. Carr, Christiana Fisher, Priscilla C. V. Poore.

The following were elected ruling elders: Roswell E. Marvine, Joseph Crane and George E. Stone; the first two were already ruling elders, the last was then ordained. The following were elected trustees: J. L. Fordham, F. S. Pauli, S. P. Hull, H. F. Atherton and E. S. Jackson.

An addition was made to the church in 1880 for a Sunday school room. A manse was built facing on Monsey avenue later. In 1893 the property was sold to the Church of the Good Shepherd of Green Ridge, and the congregation moved to its present handsome stone edifice on the northwest corner of Wyoming avenue and Green Ridge street, which had been erected that year at a cost with its organ and furnishings of upwards of \$60,000. In 1912

the old organ was removed and a new Haskell organ installed at a cost of \$6,500.

The following have been its pastorates: Rev. W. B. Waller, 1876-1882; Rev. S. R. Wilson, D. D., stated supply from April, 1883, to October, 1883; Rev. N. F. Stahl, 1883-1897; Rev. W. B. Worrall, stated supply, 1897; Rev. I. J. Lansing, stated supply July 14, 1897, to April 20, 1898, pastor 1898-1911; Rev. A. J. Weisley, D. D., March 31, 1911, present pastor (1914).

The following have served as ruling elders since the organization of the church: At organization—Roswell E. Marvine, died July 17, 1885; Joseph Crane, died December 14, 1884; George E. Stone, resigned. Minor C. Carr, June 3, 1877; William R. Stone, April 29, 1888, died December 5, 1889; Frederick L. Hitchcock, April 29, 1888; Edward B. Sturges, April 29, 1888; Martin R. Kays, April 29, 1888, died April 29, 1891; Thomas F. Wells, September 17, 1893; William G. Parke, September 17, 1893; Edward C. Spaulding, April 13, 1913; Charles A. Battenburg, April 13, 1913.

The following have served as trustees besides the trustees elected at organization, as stated above: Robert M. Lindsay, Robert Macmillan, John R. Fordham, Dr. J. L. Rea, M. C. Carr, George Mitchell, Martin R. Kays, Joseph F. Hangi, J. Harry Fisher, C. S. Woodruff, George A. Clearwater, William J. Watts, Charles H. Pond, Townsend Poore, Arthur C. Fuller, William D. Kennedy, E. C. Spaulding, W. W. Phillips, E. L. Merriman, Walter Briggs, A. F. Law, A. G. Hunt, Otto Conrad.

The following are the church organizations 1914:

Ruling Elders—Minor C. Carr, Frederick L. Hitchcock, William G. Parke, John McCrindle, Edward B. Sturges, Thomas F. Wells, clerk; George W. Phillips, Albert G. Ives, C. A. Battenburg, E. C. Spaulding.

Trustees—W. D. Kennedy, president; A. C. Fuller, secretary; E. G. Spaulding, treasurer; Leland F. Marsh, assistant to treasurer; W. W. Phillips, E. L. Merriman, Walter Briggs, A. G. Hunt, A. F. Law, Otto Conrad.

Bible School—C. A. Battenburg, superintendent; John McCrindle, assistant superintendent; Dr. D. S. Gardner, associate superintendent; C. A. Howitz, treasurer; A. G. Ives, superintendent primary department; Miss Margaret Nicol, assistant superintendent primary department; MacDonald Heebner, secretary; Mrs. F. L. Hitchcock, superintendent home department; Mrs. E. W. Stahl, superintendent cradle roll.

Ladies' Aid Society—Mrs. A. F. Law, president; Mrs. W. W. Phillips, vice-president; Mrs. E. L. Merriman, vice-president; Mrs. M. M. Bennett, vice-president; Mrs. W. F. Kennedy, secretary and treasurer.

Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society—Mrs. J. J. Rankin, president; Mrs. C. L. Kirkpatrick, vice-president; Mrs. Raymond I. Seem, secretary; Mrs. W. C. Van Blarcom, treasurer; Miss Margaret Nicol, secretary of literature.

Society of Christian Endeavor—Charles Ives, president; Philip J. Hartman, secretary; Miss Louise Hartman, treasurer.

King's Daughters—Mrs. Frances H. Ross, leader; Mrs. P. P. Smith, Mrs. John Heebner, assistant leaders; Miss Elizabeth Wade, secretary; Mrs. Charles L. Jeffrey, treasurer.

Westminster Guild—Miss Hannah Faust, president; Miss Caroline A. Forster, secretary; Miss Louise Lindsay, treasurer.

Mission Helpers—Miss Mildred G. Conrad, president; Miss Margaret Axford, secretary; Miss Marion McCrindle, treasurer.

German Presbyterian Church—This church dates its inception back to the year 1855, when a few German people assembled for religious worship in Odd Fellows' Hall. The church was organized January 28, 1856, and formally taken under the care of the Presbytery of Luzerne, January 25 following. It consisted of sixty members. The first elders were: John Nape and Peter Heib. The first regular minister was the Rev. Herman Veith, who was with the church from its organization till March, 1858. At the termination of Mr. Veith's ministry the church reports 156 members.

The successor of Mr. Veith was Rev. Thomas Gradman, who was in Scranton but one year. March 1, 1859, the Rev. Charles David Rosenthal, from the Presbytery of Passaic (now Jersey City), and pastor of the German Presbyterian Church of Paterson, New Jersey, entered upon the charge of the German Church of Scranton, and was its regular pastor till October, 1864. Under his pastorate the congregation erected a house of worship on Hickory street, between Cedar and Pittston avenues, at the cost of \$3,500. The building was formally dedicated November 6, 1859. When Mr. Rosenthal left his charge the church had a membership of 249, with 210 in Sunday school.

In the fall of 1864, soon after Mr. Rosenthal ceased to be the pastor, the Rev. William C. Wunderlich became pastor; he was installed October 2, 1866. The following members of the Presbytery took part at his installation: Rev. M. J. Hickok, D. D., moderator; Rev. Long, of Archbald, preached the sermon; Rev. Dodd, of Wilkes-Barre, delivered the charge to the pastor; Rev. N. G. Parke, the charge to the congregation.

In 1869 the congregation bought a piece of ground on Pittston avenue, between Elm, Locust and Brook streets, which was dedicated for a burial place for members of the congregation.

In March, 1886, in a congregational meeting, it was unanimously resolved to erect a new church building. The cornerstone was laid September 4, 1887, and the church was dedicated December 3, 1888. Pastor Wunderlich retained his position as pastor till June, 1890. He returned to Germany and died in Leipsic, March 26, 1900. His successor was the Rev. C. L. Wiesswasser, who became pastor September 20, 1890, and left the church August 7, 1893. On September 18, 1893, Rev. August Lange became pastor. His pastorate was also of short duration. While he was pastor the congregation erected a commodious parsonage.

On September 30, 1895, the congregation called Rev. W. A. Nordt, D. D., who had been pastor for twenty-two years of the Second German Presbyterian Church of Newark, New Jersey. He was installed by the Lackawanna Presbytery, November 26, 1895, and began his labor in the church December 1, 1895. In 1901 the old church which had been used for Sunday school purposes was torn down, and a well equipped parish house was erected. The present church membership is 700, and a Sunday school membership of 715. Besides this there is a Men's Bible Class with a membership of 200. The condition of the church both spiritually and financially is prosperous.

The following is a list of ruling elders in the German Presbyterian Church, Scranton, Pennsylvania, from 1856 to the present time:

John Nape, June, 1856-60; Peter Heib, June, 1856-60; Jacob Scherer, November, 1857-64; George Pfeffer, 1857-58; Gottlieb Stoeber, 1857-74;

Frederick Weber, 1860-70; John Reidenbach, 1865-70; Jacob Sepp, 1869-75; George Lotz, 1870-77; Jacob Schneider, 1874-88; George Lewert, 1876-93; George Hartman, 1871-94; Karl Art, 1878-91; John Hahn, 1888-94; Peter Hartman, 1891-94; Jacob Emig, 1892-94; Frederick Kellerman, 1894; John Schneider, 1894-97; Charles Heusner, 1894-1902; Charles Scheuch, 1894-98; Jacob Miller, 1894-95; George Kirchhoff, 1895-1905; William Hammen, 1898-1906; George Neher, 1897-1912; Henry Sames, 1898-1907; Karl Zang, 1898—; John U. Wagner, 1902-08; George Kessler, 1905—; August Kraft, 1906-09; John F. Schwenk, 1909—; John J. Schneider, 1908-11; Caspar Fuhrer, 1911—; Charles Kellermann, 1907-12; John Lewert, 1912—; Fred Gunter, 1912—.

Petersburg German Presbyterian Church—The following narrative of this church, located at 933 Prescott avenue, is by Rev. O. H. Dietrich, pastor:

"This church was organized January 14, 1858, as the Evangelical Protestant Church of Petersburg and Dunmore. The first officers were: Fred Peters and Christ Forbach, elders; Conrad Otto, August Kunz, John Fries and Henry Hess, trustees. Rev. H. Veith, pastor of the German Presbyterian Church of Scranton, moderated the meeting in the old No. 5 school house, corner Prescott avenue and Ash street, in which the organization took place and where services were held about ten years.

"In 1868 the congregation built a church edifice on a lot facing Third street, near William street, which lot the Pennsylvania Coal Company had donated for that purpose. They erected a frame structure, thirty by fifty feet, and dedicated it to God's service on July 25, 1869. A month before the dedication of the church building the Presbytery of Luzerne had, at the request of the congregation, by a commission reorganized and enrolled this church as a Presbyterian church on June 24, 1869.

"On September 23, 1906, the cornerstone for a stately brick building was laid on a site facing Prescott avenue, between Myrtle and Ash streets, and the building was completed, costing over \$31,000 all told. The old church was sold for \$1,500.

"The church now has 350 members, two growing Sunday schools, one Ladies' Aid Society with 102 members, a Young People's Society with 70, a Junior Christian Endeavor with 67, a Men's Bible Class with 50 members. Regular catechumen classes are taught twice a week each, and every possible effort is put forth to progress in Christian thought and life.

"The following pastors have served this church, viz.: As stated supplies—Rev. H. Veith, to March, 1858; Rev. Th. Gradmann, to February, 1859; Rev. Carl D. Rosenthal, to October, 1864; Rev. W. C. Wunderlich, to July, 1890; Rev. C. L. Wisswaesser, to August, 1893. First regular pastor, Rev. Felix Steinmann, from 1893 to 1903; Rev. O. H. Dietrich, from November, 1903 to the present (1914). The ruling elders of the church are: Carl Leuthner, Julius Wellner, Charles Wagner Jr., John W. Fleth and Arnold Wellner. The trustees are: Charles Wenzel, Henry Moore, Charles Noll, George Hartmann and William H. Knoepfel."

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

First Methodist Episcopal Church—The following historical narrative of this church (Elm Park) is condensed from an official publication:

"Long before the city of Scranton had a beginning we have some account in this region of the work of the pioneer Methodist preachers who always

aim to keep pace with the advance of civilization and the march of progress. With the completion in 1842 of the 'Village Chapel,' as it was called, built at a cost of \$500, which, for many years, stood on the corner of Lackawanna and Adams avenues, the Methodists were equipped, though in a small way, for carrying forward their work in Harrison, as the place covering a portion of what is now Scranton was then called.

"To strangers in our midst we point with justifiable pride to our broad avenues, bordered with architectural designs of taste and skill, and to other evidences of our city's rapid growth and expansion. And while we would not boast of what the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, Pennsylvania—known as Elm Park—has, under God, wrought during the years, we feel that we may justly record that from a small beginning here it has attained a position of commanding influence and prominence in the Wyoming Conference, being easily recognized as its leading church.

"In the early days most of the Methodist ministers preached on a circuit, the presiding elder having the supervision of a district. Among the early itinerant ministers on the circuit including this church during its occupancy of the Village Chapel may be mentioned, Revs. William Round, E. Owen, Ira Wilcox, John D. Stafford, E. B. Tenney, John Mulkey, O. F. Morse, Henry F. Williams and Z. Kellog. Among the early presiding elders on the district appear the names of Revs. David Holmes, Silas Comfort and William Reddy. Barton Mott and Adam L. Horn were early class leaders.

"Mr. James McAnulty and his wife, Anna McAnulty, who in 1852 came here to reside, were among those who worshipped in the Village Chapel. After the death in 1856 of Mr. McAnulty, Mrs. McAnulty and her two sons—Oram H., who later entered the ministry, and James S., now one of the official members of the Elm Park—continued to live in Scranton, and down through the years, until her death a few years ago, Mrs. McAnulty was a faithful and devoted member of the church.

"Our society continued to occupy the chapel until the partial completion of the brick edifice on Adams avenue. In 1854 Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker was appointed pastor, and his salary was fixed by the second quarterly conference for Scranton and Hyde Park Mission at \$400 and a donation worth at least \$100. Hyde Park formed with Scranton a mission until 1856, when the quarterly conference of May 3 voted to set off Hyde Park with upper Pittston and Taylorville to constitute a circuit to be called Lackawanna. August 2, 1854, the following trustees were elected and their names appear in the charter approved November 7, 1855, incorporating the Scranton Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church: John Major, John M. Washington, Thomas Besecker, John R. Loucks, F. W. Elting, John H. Coleman, Barton Mott, Erastus Smith and William Silkman.

"April 18, 1855, a meeting of the congregation was held with Rev. Dr. George Peck, then presiding elder of Wyoming district, in the chair to consider the propriety of building a new house of worship. The outcome of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to confer with the L. I. & C. Company concerning an exchange of lots, etc. A deal was effected with the company and the property on which the little Methodist chapel stood on Lackawanna avenue was exchanged for the three lots on Adams avenue and \$2,000 in building materials. The deed for the property is dated June 30, 1856. May 8, 1855, A. H. Schoonmaker, J. M. Washington, David Kemerer, Thomas Besecker and J. H. Coleman were appointed a building committee. In the fall of 1855 the work was commenced. Rev. Dr. George Peck, who followed Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker, speaks of his pastorate here in his 'Life

and Times' as follows: 'On Sunday morning, July 19, I preached my first sermon in the old church to about thirty people. In about a month the basement of the new edifice was completed and the presiding elder of the district, Rev. William Wyatt, dedicated it to the worship of God. The sum of \$150 was received on the day of dedication.' The doctor further tells us in his book that \$400 of his salary was paid by the Missionary Society that year. In years 1858 and 1859 Rev. B. W. Gorham was pastor, with \$600 salary. On the evening of September 8, 1858, the audience room of the Adams Avenue Church was first occupied with a reception complimentary to the daughter of the pastor, then just married to Rev. W. L. Baldwin, a missionary to India. The succeeding pastors were as follows: 1860 and 1861, Rev. George C. Bancroft, salary \$600 for first year and \$500 for second; 1862 and 1863, Rev. J. V. Newell, salary \$550 for first year and \$600 for second; 1864, Rev. J. A. Wood, salary \$800; 1865 and 1866, N. W. Everett, salary \$800; 1867 and 1868, Rev. B. D. Sturdevant, salary first year \$1,000, second year, \$1,500.

"At the second quarterly conference, held April 1, 1868, Rev. Mr. Sturdevant tendered his resignation on account of poor health, and Presiding Elder Rev. George M. Peck was requested to procure a successor to serve the church the balance of the conference year. Rev. J. C. Nobles was secured, and reappointed for 1869, at \$1,500. Rev. Philip Krohn succeeded Rev. Mr. Noble about the middle of the year 1869, and served until the spring of 1872, when Rev. George P. Porter was appointed and voted a salary of \$2,000. In 1873 and 1874 Rev. I. T. Walker was pastor, followed in 1875 and 1876 by Rev. L. C. Floyd. In 1877, 1878 and 1879 Rev. J. G. Eckman, father of the present editor of the New York Christian Advocate, George P. Eckman, was minister in charge. In 1880, 1881 and 1882 Rev. J. E. Smith was pastor, receiving a salary the first year of \$2,000; second and third years, \$2,500. In October, 1882, Rev. Dr. Smith accepted a call to Wheeling, West Virginia, and Rev. C. P. Masden filled out the balance of the year. In 1883, 1884 and 1885 Rev. L. C. Muller, salary \$2,000. In 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889 Rev. J. E. Price, salary \$2,500. At a meeting of the board held July 7, 1889, Rev. C. C. McLean, 1890.

"At a meeting of the congregation, May 9, 1879, the trustees were empowered to enlarge and remodel the Adams Avenue Church edifice, and at a subsequent meeting were instructed to amend the charter, thereby enlarging their powers for the accomplishment of the work, and to change the corporate name from the Scranton Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Messrs. Lewis Pughe, William Connell and Charles Forrester were appointed by the trustees as the building committee of the new project. While the church was undergoing repairs, services were held at the Armory.

"The reconstructed Adams avenue edifice was dedicated Sunday, January 24, 1880. It was a big day. The church was filled to the doors. The vast audience, with a full choir under the leadership of Mr. John Rogers, sung with spirit the opening hymn, 'Praise the Lord, O, Jerusalem.' Miss Mattie Connell presided at the organ. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, from the text, 'For as many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God,' Romans 8th and 14th. The cost of the improvements was about \$12,000. The opening services of the evening were conducted by Rev. Dr. Olin, presiding elder, after which Dr. Philip Krohn, a former pastor, preached.

"The Adams Avenue Church had three memorial windows: One to the memory of Mary Ann Slocum, whose name appears on the class book of the

years 1839-40. She was one of the most faithful and devoted members of the early days, and noted for her loud and fervent prayers. At her death in 1875 she left the church the sum of \$800. Another window, by Horace Phelps, commemorated the name of his mother, Mrs. Hannah Phelps, who presented the church Bible. The third window bore the name of Hattie B. Nivison, presented by her mother, Mrs. M. C. Nivison.

"At a meeting of the first quarterly conference of the Adams Avenue Church, held July 6, 1875, a resolution prevailed expressing a willingness to assume charge of the Park Place Mission, then under the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, if the congregation worshipping there so desired, and the association made over to this church a title in fee simple. The congregation so voted and the mission passed into the hands of this church. The property was subsequently deeded to the Park Place Church.

"At a meeting of the board of trustees held November 4, 1886, a movement was inaugurated for caring for the spiritual wants of the people of Meadow Brook, on the south side of our city, by the appointment of Rev. John Davey to solicit funds for building a mission chapel. The chapel was completed and dedicated March 27, 1887. Mr. William Connell, on behalf of the trustees of this church, presented the building to the pastor, Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, for dedication. Rev. L. C. Muller, then of Elizabeth, New Jersey, delivered the first address, followed by Rev. John Davy. A financial statement was read which showed the cost of the chapel, including the bill for chairs, was \$1,496.22, and after deducting from the indebtedness what Brother Davy thought could be collected Mr. William Connell generously assumed the balance, \$300. The chapel was called the John Rogers Memorial Chapel, and was named in memory of John Rogers, who for a long time was the efficient chorister of the Adams Avenue Church, and who suddenly met his death in the mines.

"Rev. C. S. G. Boone, as assistant pastor of this church, first assumed the duties at the mission, and was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Nicholson. In 1891 the mission became a separate station, and took the name of the Cedar Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Mrs. Almira Wilber, who died in 1885, left the church \$100, and the baptismal font commemorates her name.

"Among the members of Elm Park Church now living who attended services at the Village Chapel are Mrs. Jane Fritz and Mrs. F. A. Bone.

"In the old days in the Adams Avenue Church, when the class meeting was still a prominent feature of the services of the sanctuary, the writer recalls the faithful and efficient services for many years of 'Father' Evan Jones and Brother J. M. Howell, as leaders of that important and helpful service of Methodism, now rapidly dropping out of general observance.

"The semi-centennial of the formation of the society of which this church is the outgrowth was celebrated March 22, 24, 25 and 26, 1891, and the various services were full of interest and tender memories. Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, of St. James' Church, New York City, a former pastor, preached on Sunday morning, March 22. On March 24 the Sunday school and other church organizations were represented by the following persons, with excellent papers: The Sunday School, Mrs. C. B. Penman; Young Ladies' Missionary Society, Miss Elizabeth Raub; Asbury Mission Band, Miss Fannie Snover; Woman's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. O. L. Corson; Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. I. F. Megargel; King's Daughters, Miss Jennie Hazlett; Epworth League, Prof. W. R. Graves.

"Following Rev. C. C. McLean, Rev. W. H. Pearce, D. D., in 1891

entered upon his pastorate, and in labors abundant remained the full term of five years, being the limit at that time permitted by the General Conference. Dr. Pearce was not only an able preacher and excellent pastor, but was also possessed with splendid ability in carrying to a successful termination the arduous and exacting duties incident to the planning and erection of the beautiful edifice—Elm Park—in which we now worship, located on the corner of Jefferson avenue and Linden street.

"The growing needs of our church and Sunday school pressed themselves to the attention of the board long before any active steps were taken toward our new building, even as early as the pastorate of Dr. Price. The demands of the Sunday school for more room, together with a statement to the board of our ability to carry the project forward, resulted in the appointment of a committee, February 12, 1891, to solicit funds for the enterprise. The Elm Park plot was purchased March 16, 1891, from W. W. Scranton, as the site for the new church, at a cost of \$30,000, the deed bearing date April 13, 1891. This plot embraces all the land now occupied by the church, except the rear portion of the triangle, which was purchased March 27, 1900, at a cost of \$16,000. Ground was broken September 8, 1891, by William Connell, president of the board of trustees, in the presence of a vast throng, and brief addresses were delivered by James H. Torrey, Judge R. W. Archbald, Captain W. A. May, Colonel E. H. Ripple, Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., Professor F. E. Wood, James P. Dickson, and the pastor, Rev. Dr. W. H. Pearce. The Adams Avenue Church property was sold to the Clark & Snover Company for \$30,000, September 30, 1891.

"On the following Sunday, October 18, 1891, the first services were held in the Tabernacle, corner Adams avenue and Mulberry street, a commodious building, which, under the supervision of Mr. B. L. Richards and others, had been hastily erected for use until the completion of the new edifice. The employment of Miss Tilly Hawley about this time in the capacity of a church missionary by the Woman's Home Missionary Society was the inauguration of a much needed line of work.

"The contracts for the erection of the new church and parsonage on Elm Park—Messrs. Weary & Kramer, architects, Akron, Ohio—were awarded to Mr. Conrad Schroeder, and the cornerstone of the church was laid April 23, 1892, with impressive ceremonies conducted by the pastor, in which Revs. Dr. B. P. Raymond, Dr. Charles Robinson, Dr. M. S. Hard, and Judge Alfred Hand made brief addresses. Following is a list of contents of box placed in the corner stone:

"1st. Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 1888, presented by Mr. Norton. 2nd. Wyoming Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Official Minutes, 1892. 3rd. Program of outline of work, Elm Park Ladies' Building Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church. 4th. Program of Exercises: Semi-Centennial, 1841-1891, of the formation of the Society of which the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Scranton, Pennsylvania, is the outgrowth; also the centennial of the death of Rev. John Wesley, A. M., founder of Methodism. 5th. Program of ground breaking, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Elm Park, Scranton, Pennsylvania, Tuesday, September 8, 1891. 6th. Historical Sketch of the Sunday-school, by Mrs. Hattie Clay Penman. 7th. Copy of the Historical Sketch, substantially, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, prepared by G. F. Reynolds, as read on the occasion of the semi-centennial celebration at the Church, Sunday, March 22, 1891, together with subsequent history. 8th. Sixteenth Annual Catalogue of the School of the Lackawanna, 1891. 9th. Program of Corner Stone Laying, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Elm Park, Scranton, Pennsylvania, Saturday, April 23, 1892. 10th. Proof Set of Minor Coins of the United States, presented by W. H. Peck: One dollar, one half-dollar, one quarter dollar, one ten-cent piece, one five-cent piece, one cent. 11th. City Daily Papers: Scranton Tribune, Scranton Republican, Scranton Truth, Scranton Times. 12th. Photographs: Rev. Dr. W. H. Pearce,

Pastor of the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church. 13th. Mr. William Connell, president of the board of trustees. 14th. Mr. George W. Kramer, of the firm of Weary & Kramer, one of the architects of the new church. 15th. Mr. Conrad Schroeder, the builder of the church. 16th. Exterior of the Old Church, Adams Avenue. 17th. View of Audience Room of the old Adams Avenue Church. 18th. View of the Sunday-school Room of the old Adams Avenue Church. 19th. View of ground breaking for the New Elm Park Church. 20th. View of commencement of foundation for the new church. 21st. View of Temporary Tabernacle erected during construction of the new church. 22nd. Church Directory, issued in April, 1891. 23rd. List of subscribers to the new church, as furnished by W. H. Peck, treasurer of the church.

"The parsonage was begun May 10, 1892, and completed October 1, the contract to Mr. Schroeder being \$12,000.

"The Epworth League and King's Daughters furnished the beautiful chancel window, 'The Repose in Egypt.' Two handsome memorial windows grace the audience room. One, 'Christ Among the Doctors,' the gift of Mr. William H. Peck, is in memory of his father, and his grandfather, Rev. Dr. George Peck, both of whom for more than half a century were faithful and eminently successful ministers of the Gospel, passing the greater part of their long and useful lives in this and adjoining valleys. The other window, 'The Nativity of Christ,' was placed in the church by Dr. A. J., H. A., W. L. and Jessie G. Connell, and is in memory of their parents, greatly beloved. The ladies, in our new church project as in other church matters, proved important factors, having assumed the furnishings of the church to the amount of several thousand dollars through the Ladies' Elm Park Building Association. The pulpit furniture was contributed by Mrs. Franc T. Vail. The entire cost of the first church edifice (Elm Park) and contents, including site and parsonage, aggregated about \$195,000, the greater part of which had been provided for.

"A handsome souvenir program had been arranged by the pastor, Dr. W. H. Pearce, William H. Peck and J. T. Porter for the dedicatorial services of Elm Park Church and organ and vocal concert, to commence December 12, 1892, and end December 18, 1892. At this time the congregation was looking with radiant faces and joyful hearts to the time now near at hand when they should leave their temporary quarters in the Tabernacle and take up their permanent abode in their new church home. Alas, for human hopes and expectations! Nine days before the commencement of the great organ concert, the first in the order of events which were to culminate in the dedication, a calamity of the most disastrous nature occurred, which to a people less courageous would have been disheartening in the extreme.

"About four o'clock on the morning of December 3, 1892, the cry went forth that the Elm Park Church was on fire. The various fire companies in the city quickly responded and did what they could to stay the progress of the flames, but all to no purpose, for the angry elements continued their work of destruction until all that was left of the magnificent edifice, which a few hours before was "The Pride of the City," was the tower and the standing blackened walls. A vast concourse of people witnessed the conflagration. The pastor, Dr. Pearce, who, with zealous care had watched every inch of the construction of the building, with many of the official brethren and hundreds of the congregation, were almost dazed at the sight, and with a realizing sense of what this grand display really meant to them in the coming days, came naturally grief and disappointment of the keenest nature. Nor was the sorrow confined to pastor and congregation alone, but shared in by all citizens generally, for all felt that they were sustaining a great loss. Thus, amid tears, we may say, the noble edifice, planned and

erected with so much care and anxious thought in every detail, with its great organ, costing \$9,500, which only the night before had sounded its first note of praise; its handsomely frescoed walls, its greatly admired memorial windows, which in their very melting seemed to express the common sorrow, together with carpets, pews, etc., representing as it did so many sacrificing and loving gifts, fell a prey to the flames almost on the eve of its dedication.

"The brethren comprising the official board were not to be daunted in their purpose to erect a house of worship by the catastrophe, great as it was, that had overtaken them, but hastily gathered for a meeting at ten o'clock on the morning of the fire, and resolved unanimously to rebuild at once. Nearly every member of the board was present at the meeting on that memorable morning with the pastor, Dr. Pearce, and the outcome was most encouraging. The presiding elder of the district, Rev. M. S. Hard, D. D., dropped in during the session and spoke words of sympathy and good cheer. Particularly gratifying was the news received at this time that Mr. John Jermyn had kindly offered to head a subscription list for the church from the citizens with \$1,000, by way of attesting his practical sympathy. And gratefully will the board remember the timely services, entirely unsolicited, rendered in this matter by Colonel E. H. Ripple and William T. Smith, Esq. Subscriptions from the citizens, including \$500 from Messrs. Farrand & Votey, the organ builders, and \$100 from C. E. Chapman, decorator, aggregated \$12,656.75. The insurance on the building and contents was \$60,000, but as the chimes were practically unharmed, the frame attachments only being injured, and the pulpit furniture, etc., not being in the church at the time of the fire, the amount realized was only \$52,143.44.

"A service of unusual interest was held at the Tabernacle on Sunday morning following the fire. The pastor, Dr. Pearce, omitted his sermon, and after some remarks touching the calamity of the previous day, called upon several of the prominent laymen of the church for brief addresses, among whom were William Connell, president of the board of trustees; Captain W. A. May, of the building committee; William H. Peck, treasurer; and W. L. Connell. The remarks of the brethren were replete with encouraging words and expressive of their determination to go forward at once in the work of erecting Elm Park Church No. 2.

"The grand vocal concert, arranged for December 13, for which a large number of tickets had been sold, was held at the Penn Avenue Baptist Church on that date, the brethren there having kindly tendered the use of their church for that purpose. The concert was a decided success, and it may be here safely stated that at no previous concert in the history of our city did so many distinguished artists participate.

"The Tabernacle was made as comfortable as possible for the winter; the contracts, requiring immediate attention, were renewed and the work of rebuilding pushed rapidly along. Gradually traces of the fire disappeared and the building, under the masterly hand of Conrad Schroeder, the builder, took on its former outline.

"About the time when pastor and people were beginning to lose sight of the catastrophe of December 3, 1892, a second fire occurred, this time completely destroying the walls, but leaving the tower standing, although badly chipped in places, and presenting an unsightly appearance from the smoke. The chimes, as before, were uninjured. The second visitation of the flames took place March 27, 1893, less than four months from the first fire, and about the same time in the morning. The building at this time was insured for \$30,000. That the last fire was the work of an incendiary seemed evi-

dent, and the opinion now generally prevailed that the first one was of a similar origin. Promptly at ten o'clock on the morning of the second fire, the official board held a meeting at the Third National Bank building. Not a man faltered in his courage and heroism at this trying time, but all voted to make the third attempt in the work of building a house for the Lord. An adjustment committee was appointed at this meeting and the work of rebuilding again set in motion. A telegram at the close of the meeting was sent to Mr. William Connell, at Florida, where he was temporarily staying, as per resolution of the board, acquainting him with the calamity and the purpose of the brethren, to which a reply full of encouragement was speedily returned. The pastor, Dr. Pearce, while keenly feeling the force of the misfortunes which had befallen the church, gave expressions constantly to encouraging words and drew out others to utter them as well, and thus pastor and people, undismayed, again put their shoulders to the wheel for the work before them of building Elm Park Church No. 3.

"The thrice built church was formally dedicated to the worship of God on Sunday evening, December 17, 1893, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. M. Buckley, D. D., editor of the New York Christian Advocate. Mr. William Connell, president of the board of trustees, presented the church for dedication, and Bishop C. H. Fowler, assisted by Rev. J. G. Eckman and the pastor, Dr. Pearce, conducted the dedicatory ceremonies.

"While the corporate name of the church is the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, Pennsylvania, it is popularly known as Elm Park, taking its name from the one by which the site was called before the erection of the edifice. The church may very properly be called the 'Cathedral of Methodism of Northeastern Pennsylvania,' being one of the largest and handsomest in this section of the state. Constructed mainly of our West mountain stone, with a beautiful interior finish in the auditorium of cherry, it presents an artistic appearance. It has a seating capacity, when the folding doors leading to the main Sunday school are thrown open, of about 2,200.

"In the spring of 1896 Rev. W. H. Pearce, D. D., of blessed memory, closed his pastorate of five years and was appointed to the Franklin Street Church at Wilkes-Barre, carrying with him to his new field of labor the sincere affection of the entire membership of Elm Park, and a substantial token of their high appreciation of his arduous, faithful and eminently successful labors at Scranton. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles M. Giffin, D. D., who for nine years, being the longest pastorate in the history of the church, did a work for God and humanity which only eternity can measure.

"To relieve the pastors from many of the details of the work of this growing church, assistant ministers were from time to time appointed, Rev. E. B. Singer coming to us in 1901. He was followed by Rev. C. R. Vickery, and later by Rev. J. N. Bailey, then G. A. Lamphear and G. C. Lyman. In 1905 Rev. George Clarke Peck, D. D., was appointed as Elm Park's minister, and led the people forward along lines of practical helpfulness, and when, after two years of successful work in our midst, he inclined his ear to the call from St. Andrew's Church of New York, the brethren, at his request, released him.

"Rev. L. H. Dorchester, D. D., who followed Dr. Peck as pastor, came from St. Louis in 1907, and proved, during his pastorate of five years, an indefatigable worker for the Master, as the vigorous spiritual life of the various departments of the church practically attested.

"To those previously mentioned herein as having remembered the church in their wills, we wish to add the names of Mrs. E. Sively Reed, Mr. J. L.

Crawford, Mrs. Sarah H. Hazlett, Hon. William Connell and Hon. Thomas H. Dale. October 7, 1912, Miss Ella E. Krauter, long a valued and useful member of Elm Park, presented to the church the sum of \$2,200, as a memorial to her parents, Frederick C. Krauter and Mary A. Krauter, who for many years were devoted members. The income of the fund was directed to be used for the poor of the church.

"Succeeding Mr. S. G. Kerr, the writer has been treasurer of the poor fund of Elm Park Church continuously since June 6, 1893. The church has aimed during the years to dispense the funds in the best possible way to its needy members.

"Four sessions of the Wyoming Annual Conference have been held at our church, namely: In April, 1860, Bishop Scott presiding; April, 1880, Bishop Harris presiding; April, 1894, Bishop Hurst presiding; March, 1912, Bishop Cranston presiding.

"Our Sunday school, from which during the years the church membership has been so largely recruited, now numbers in all its departments 1,772. Those in charge and the enrollments in each are as follows: Beginners, Mrs. R. H. Jadwin, 132; primary, Mrs. G. F. Reynolds, 131; junior, Mrs. D. W. Lansing, 190; intermediate, Miss Mary DeGraw, 172; senior, the superintendent, 727; cradle roll, Mrs. Arch McCracken, 120; home, Mrs. H. H. Bushnell, 300.

"The following have served in the capacity of superintendents of our Sunday school from 1868 to the election of W. A. May in 1895: H. H. Chapin, October 4, 1868, to May 15, 1870; Rev. P. Krohn, May 15, 1870, to December 4, 1870; Lewis Pughe, December 4, 1870, to January 4, 1880; G. F. Reynolds, January 4, 1880, to January 1, 1882; S. W. Edgar, January 1, 1882, to January 3, 1886; W. H. Peck, January 3, 1886, to January 5, 1890; F. E. Wood, January 5, 1890, to January 1, 1895.

"The present officers of the board of trustees and the official board are as follows: Trustees—Cyrus D. Jones, president; G. F. Reynolds, secretary; W. H. Peck, treasurer. Official Board—Chairman, the pastor; secretary, H. C. Haak; treasurer, W. M. Curry; collector, B. B. Hicks.

"Rev. F. G. Bulgin is now serving his first year as assistant pastor, and Miss Iva H. Gillespie has just commenced her duties as deaconess. The membership of the church now numbers approximately, 1,900.

"The Ladies' Aid Society, whose president is at this writing Mrs. W. H. Peck, has a record during the years of undertaking and successfully carrying forward big things for the church, such as the splendid improvement made at the parsonage, not long since, and the recarpeting of the audience room of the church, under the chairmanship of the ways and means committee, Mrs. Cyrus D. Jones; and are now zealously working for funds to replace the carpets on the lower floors. The Men of Elm Park is a very successful and helpful organization, cultivating the social and literary side of life among the men of the church. Its president is Professor J. H. Seeley, and it has a membership of 125. The Epworth League numbers about 100; its president is James T. S. Shaub."

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church—This church was the outgrowth of a class formed in Hyde Park in 1849, as a part of the Pittston circuit. From that date until 1854 it was served by the pastor of the Providence circuit. In 1856-61 it was part of the Lackawanna circuit, becoming a charge in 1862. In 1853 its preaching services were held in the old brick Baptist church, of which Rev. Mr. Mott was pastor. In 1856 the services were held in the old

school house which stood on the site of the present edifice. In 1857 this lot was purchased for \$1,000. Two years later a parsonage was built by the side of the school house. In 1860 the school house was sold and moved away, and a substantial brick edifice was erected, forty by sixty feet, which was dedicated in July, 1861, Rev. D. W. Bartine, of Philadelphia, preaching the sermon. On the 14th of February, 1864, the church and parsonage were totally destroyed by fire. They had cost nearly \$9,000 and the little congregation had by heroic struggle just succeeded in freeing itself from debt. It was therefore a grievous misfortune, especially as there was but \$1,100 fire insurance on the property.

Nevertheless, undaunted, they entered at once upon the work of rebuilding. The basement was completed and ready for occupancy February 27, 1870, and the whole church just two years later. The latter was dedicated February 22, 1872. In 1888 the tower and front of the church were rebuilt, and the auditorium enlarged at a cost of upwards of \$16,000. The church was rededicated on February 15, 1890, on which day nearly \$10,000 was raised toward paying off the debt of the church. On December 7, 1890, the church was again visited by fire. The interior of the building, with its organ, the finest in the city, was destroyed. It was again rebuilt and dedicated on May 10, 1891. A handsome parsonage was for the second time built in 1873.

Its Sunday school was organized with sixty members in 1857. The following constituted the first board of trustees of the church: Joseph A. Ladd, Israchar Pawling, Isaac Miller, W. H. Owen, William Munson, Stephen W. Blatchley and John M. Acker. Mr. Acker was chorister of the church choir for twenty-five years.

The original name of the organization was the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Hyde Park. October 15, 1890, by petition to court, the name was changed to Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The following is its record of pastors: 1862-63, W. J. Judd; 1864, R. Van Valkenbergh, F. L. Hiller; 1865, F. L. Hiller; 1866-67, L. W. Peck; 1868; D. A. Shepherd; 1869, F. L. Hiller; 1870, F. L. Hiller, S. J. Austin; 1871, F. L. Hiller; 1872, ———; 1873, I. B. Hyde; 1874-76, R. W. Van Schoick; 1877-79, W. L. Thorpe; 1880-82, R. W. Van Schoick; 1883, A. L. Smiley; 1884-85, G. M. Colville; 1886, S. Moore; 1887-88½, G. W. Miller; 1888½-90, O. P. Wright; 1891-95, L. C. Floyd; 1896-1900, J. B. Sweet; 1901-07, H. C. McDermott; 1907-10, O. L. Severson; 1910-12, F. D. Hartsock; 1912—, James Benninger. Present enrolled membership (1914), 800; Sunday school membership, 700.

The great revival campaign conducted by the Rev. W. A. Sunday and party was not without its fruit in the Hyde Park section. While all the churches received large accessions, perhaps the largest number of converts was added to the membership of the Simpson Church. The pastor and congregation heartily coöperated with the Sunday party and as a result 384 cards were received of persons expressing a desire to unite with Simpson. The revival fires kindled by the evangelist, however, did not go out with the going of the evangelist. The pastor continued the meetings in his own church for two weeks more, with the result that 234 persons united. Fifty letters transferring membership were also received. This seemed like a great ingathering, but the work was destined to continue, and now after three

months from the great meetings in the Tabernacle 100 more have been added to the church, making the total membership 1,568—almost double what it was before the revival. This splendid addition has necessitated better facilities for the training and developing of the Christian life of the converts. With this thought in view the trustees have decided to erect a modern Sunday school chapel with class rooms, auditorium and parlors, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons. The plans call for a semi-circular building to be connected with the church, and to cost about \$15,000. The church auditorium will also be improved to the extent of \$5,000 more. This will give Simpson Church one of the best equipped plants in the city. The pastor is now busy raising funds.

The following is the official directory of the church for the year 1914:

Pastor, Rev. J. Benninger, M. A. Ph. D.; Sunday school superintendent, George L. Peck; president of Epworth League, Ralph W. Keith; superintendent of Junior League, Miss Florence Ginader; president of Ladies' Aid, Mrs. Adam Wheeler; president of Gleaners, Mrs. Frank Bryant; Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. Charles Acker; Women's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. H. M. Bass. Trustees—President, George L. Peck; secretary, Dr. E. Y. Harrison; treasurer, C. W. Lull; Gaylord Thomas, H. M. Bass, S. W. Wrigley, Ralph W. Keith, Griffith T. Davis, L. H. Jones. Stewards—F. E. Pease, W. C. Campbell, F. S. Crawford, George Daniels, Walter E. Jones, H. M. Randolph, Stanley Schooley, W. J. Sutton, E. F. York, R. W. Davis, Charles DePuy, Robert Birtley, Edward Marsh, J. F. Williams, J. J. Sampson, Evan W. Jones, W. W. Jones. Secretary of official board, Robert Birtley.

Personnel of the Choir—Choirmaster, Professor W. W. Jones; organist, Miss Augusta Fritz; violinist, Miss Sylvia Jones; sopranos, Mrs. George Vipond, Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. John James, Miss Ruth Fritz, Miss Leona Hammerman, Miss Pearl Hatch, Miss Dorothy Johnson, Miss Florence Jones, Miss Helen Reese, Miss Stella Jones; altos, Mrs. Russell Fern, Mrs. Frank Williams, Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. John R. James, Miss Nellie Raif, Miss Geraldine Shuman, Miss Esther Fritz, Miss Rachael James; tenors, Mr. Thomas Abraham, Mr. Thomas Thomas, Mr. Reese Evans, Mr. Harry Denvers; basses, Mr. Harry A. Wrigley, Mr. Harry K. Acker, Mr. Samuel Bevan, Dr. Bryant, Mr. Russell Fern, Mr. James Davis.

Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church—This prosperous church, like the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, is a child of the Young Men's Christian Association. Both grew out of suburban devotional meetings held and sustained by the association. The young men of the association, like the disciples of old, were sent out two and two, sometimes more, into the outlying villages or sections of the community to conduct devotional meetings, principally on the Lord's day. Park Place school house, the depot of the Delaware and Hudson Company at Green Ridge, the school house on the back road at Hyde Park, and in a house on the South Side, and on what was then known as the "Flats," down South Washington avenue, were some of the places where these meetings were held. This work was specially active during the winter of 1874. The writer, then president of the association, with Charles W. Kirkpatrick, an earnest member, and Henry H. Chapin, acting secretary, were assigned to hold a series of meetings in the little school house at Park Place that winter. This school house stood a little above

the present Court Street Church. We were zealous and earnest. Our first meeting found the school house crowded, and after an interesting service the "net was cast," with an immediate and to us most surprising response. In fact we found ourselves in the midst of a revival, a manifest work of grace. As laymen we felt ourselves in work beyond our depth. Call was immediately made upon neighboring pastors, among others Dr. Walker, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, who responded nobly, and greatly assisted in the work. The result of this revival was the organizing of the Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church. A chapel was first built, to be conducted as a union chapel. This did not succeed, and the chapel was sold and bought in by the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and used by them as a mission chapel. In the spring of 1876 the Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church was organized. It bought the chapel back and regular preaching services were begun in connection with the Green Ridge charge (the Asbury Church). This arrangement continued until 1885, when it became a regular charge. In 1891 the chapel was sold and the present handsome and commodious brick edifice was erected, at a cost of \$10,000 outside of the brick, which was donated by Mr. Joseph Sweetzer. The new church was dedicated April 24, 1892. Rev. M. S. Hard conducted the dedicatory services. Upwards of \$5,000 was raised toward the cost of the building on that day. The parsonage was built in 1887, at a cost of \$2,500. In 1895 the name of the church was changed from Park Place to "Court Street Methodist Episcopal Church." In 1903 this church planted a mission in Tripp Park, built a chapel costing with lot upwards of \$2,000. This mission promises well.

The following have been the pastorates of the church: 1876, W. Treible; 1877, O. H. McNulty; 1878-79, E. R. D. Briggs; 1880-81, L. Jennison; 1882-83, G. M. Peck; 1884, J. V. Newell; 1885-86, J. A. Faulkner; 1887-88, W. J. Judd; 1889-90, Jonas Underwood; 1891-93, J. F. Jones; 1894, P. R. Hawxhurst; 1895-97, G. T. Price; 1898-1906, G. C. Lyman; 1906-1911, Clinton B. Henry; 1911-12, Nelson B. Ripley; 1912, Clarence R. Hickok, present (1914).

The present official board (1914) are as follows: Stewards—G. L. Thayer, A. H. Price, Fred Smith, G. R. Clark, R. C. Deane, Charles Walker, John Davis, Henry Gardner, M. C. Williams, Mrs. E. F. York, Mrs. William Ryant, Mrs. Fred Smith, Mrs. Franke Sturdevant, and Mrs. A. H. Price. Trustees—G. R. Clark, president; R. C. Deane, G. L. Thayer, Charles Walker, M. H. Beam, George England, E. E. Miller, G. S. Rutty and M. C. Williams. President of Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. William Ryant. President of Women's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. George R. Clark. Superintendent of Sunday school, George R. Clark. The officers of the church are: A. H. Price, secretary, and M. C. Williams, treasurer.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church—This church is the outgrowth of cottage prayer meetings held on what was known as Slocum's Flats, in South Scranton, in 1884, by the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The meetings outgrew the cottages, and were held in the school house on Pittston avenue. A chapel was erected on the corner of Cedar avenue and Cherry street in 1887, at a cost of \$1,500, the lot costing \$500. Rev. John Davy was then in charge of the work as a mission. Mr. John Rogers, a miner who had been

very active in the work of the church and Sunday school, was this year killed in the mines, and the new chapel was named in memory of him—"The John Rogers Mission Chapel." In 1888 Rev. C. S. G. Boone was given charge of this work. In 1889 Rev. J. W. Nicholson was appointed assistant pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, to have charge of this mission work. In 1891 it first became a regular appointment, under the name of Cedar Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1902 it took the name of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. The lot now occupied, at the corner of Pittston avenue and Pearl street, was purchased in 1902, of Mrs. Joseph K. Harvey, at a cost of \$1,500. The lot is ninety by 160 feet. On November 16, 1902, the present church edifice was dedicated. Rev. C. M. Giffin, D. D., preached in the morning and Rev. H. C. McDermott, D. D., preached in the evening. The parsonage, built on Cherry street in 1893, cost \$1,700.

The following have been the pastorates of the church: 1891-92, J. W. Nicholson; 1893-94, E. L. Santee; 1895-97, J. L. Race; 1898-1903, F. P. Doty; 1904-05, E. L. Santee; 1905-06 and part of 1907, J. N. Bailey; 1907-08, G. C. Lyman; 1908-10, H. M. Keelly; 1910 (eight months), J. J. Neighbour; December 1, 1910, J. S. Custard, present pastor (1914).

The Men's Bible Class numbers nearly 100 members. The Sunday school membership is 300. The church will soon be free from debt, and its growth will compel enlargement in the near future.

Embury Methodist Episcopal Church—This society was organized June 22, 1882, with some members of the Protestant Methodist and some from Simpson Methodist Episcopal churches. It was incorporated on the above date with Thomas P. Arnt, Henry Smith, C. W. Treverton, John R. Hall and H. C. Hinman as trustees. The Protestant Methodist Society had built a comfortable chapel at a cost of \$2,500, on the corner of Hampton and Ninth streets, and occupied it for upwards of ten years. In the spring of 1882 the property was sold by the sheriff and was purchased by this society, which worshipped in it for nearly another decade, when it was moved to the rear of the lot facing Ninth street and fitted up for Sunday school and social uses. A new edifice was erected on the front of the lot, fifty-four by thirty-seven feet, at a cost of some \$6,000. It was opened and dedicated February 19, 1892, Chaplain McCabe preaching from Ex. 25:8. Several memorial windows were put into this church, notably one for a former pastor, Rev. G. C. Lewis. A parsonage was erected on Ninth street in 1885, costing \$1,100. The debt of the church in 1892 was \$3,189, which was gradually reduced in 1901, when only \$400 remained. It was then evident that larger and more commodious quarters must be provided. The project of erecting a new church edifice was then launched. Mr. W. W. Watson donated a handsome lot on South Main street, valued at \$1,500, and the society purchased the adjoining lot for \$1,000, and the present fine church was erected at a cost of \$14,000. This church was dedicated Sunday, May 4, 1902. Rev. S. F. Upham, D. D., preached in the morning from Mark 14:8. Mr. J. W. Powell managed the subscriptions and secured during the day pledges for \$12,500. Jubilee services were held the week following, which were addressed by the following clergymen: Revs. J. P. Moffatt, S. F. Andrews, T.

De Grouchy, H. P. McDermott, C. H. Newing, G. A. Cure, M. D. Fuller, C. B. Henry and I. Bradshaw.

July 15, 1901, the charter was amended, changing the name to "Embury Methodist Episcopal Church of South Main and Bryn Mawr streets, of the northeast district of Lackawanna township, Lackawanna county, Pennsylvania." In 1905 this territory was annexed to the city of Scranton as the twenty-second ward. In 1911 the church was thoroughly renovated and repaired at a cost of upwards of \$1,000, which was then raised and paid.

Its present membership (1914) is 350 members; Sunday school membership, 550. Connected with and part of the latter is a Men's Bible Class of 112 members. In 1912 a new and ample heating plant was installed by the Ladies' Aid Society.

The following constitute the present official board: J. T. Rendle, superintendent Sunday school and president board of trustees; W. G. Cadugan, president Epworth League and secretary board of trustees; H. T. Jones, secretary of the official board; William Diehl, J. V. Carey, J. E. Carey, J. H. Booram, E. W. Frutchey, D. W. Lewis, C. C. Meisenhelder, C. W. Hornbaker, David Beacham, John Crocker, C. F. Davis, Robert Armstrong, George Nash, David Lloyd and Griffith James.

The following have been its pastors: 1883, J. La Bar; 1884-86, G. C. Lewis; 1887-88, W. R. Netherton; 1889-90, S. Elwell; 1891, H. B. Benedict; 1892, C. H. Hayes; 1893-94, A. W. Cooper; 1895-97, F. P. Doty; 1898-1906, J. Benninger; 1906-1911, D. L. McDonald; 1911-14, J. H. Littell.

The Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church—This church, as did the Green Ridge Presbyterian, grew out of union religious services instituted and conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association, first held in the waiting rooms in the depot of the Delaware and Hudson railroad at Green Ridge, the first of which was held in June, 1873. At this service Rev. James B. Fisher, pastor of the Providence Presbyterian Church, preached. The following Sunday, Rev. W. J. Judd, of the Providence Methodist Church, preached. In 1876 the Asbury Church was regularly organized and made a charge in connection with the Park Place Church. The Sunday school was organized June 25, 1876. Among its early superintendents were, in order named: W. H. Peck, Isaac W. Higgs, A. C. Caryl, R. W. Kellow, D. C. Seward, S. G. Dilley, A. W. Swartz, John Baker, B. T. Jayne and E. S. Pratt.

In 1880 a building fund was started, and the lot on the southeast corner of Delaware street and Monsey avenue was purchased for \$1,000. August 2, 1881, the charter was granted by the court of Lackawanna county (Hon. John Handley being the presiding judge), naming W. H. Peck, R. W. Kellow, W. D. Lord, D. C. Seward and Meritt Gardner trustees. Its official or charter name was the Green Ridge Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, Pennsylvania. In 1891 its name was changed to the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church of Scranton, Pennsylvania.

A chapel was built on the lot facing Delaware street, at a cost, with its furnishings, of \$1,824, which was dedicated June 4, 1882, Rev. A. Griffin officiating. In 1885 the Green Ridge and Park Place churches were made separate charges. In 1886, the chapel being found too small, a tabernacle

was built, called the Paper Church, facing on Monsey avenue. The same year a parsonage was built at a cost of \$1,800, on the rear of the lot, facing Delaware street. In 1891 it was determined to build a new and larger church edifice. For this purpose the site now occupied on the southwest corner of Delaware street and Monsey avenue, opposite the old site, was purchased at a cost of \$5,200. A meeting was held to consider the question of building the new church, which was addressed by Revs. Dr. Floyd, Dr. Pearce and others, and the sum of \$3,700 was subscribed toward the enterprise. T. J. Snowden, E. E. Teal, R. W. Kellow, J. M. Rhodes and H. B. Reynolds were constituted a building committee. The new edifice was built of West mountain stone, and is one of the handsomest in the city. It was dedicated September 10, 1893. It was built by the Peck Lumber Company, and cost, with its furnishings, \$27,000. A fine organ was subsequently installed—the one that was formerly in the First Methodist Episcopal Church on Adams avenue. In 1900 the present parsonage was erected at a cost of \$5,200.

The following are the pastorates of this church: 1876-84, with Park Place; 1876, Rev. W. Treible; 1877, Rev. O. H. McAnulty; 1878-79, Rev. E. R. D. Briggs; 1880-81, Rev. L. Jennison; 1882-83, Rev. G. M. Peck; 1884, Rev. J. V. Newell; 1885, Rev. H. H. Dresser; 1886-88½, Rev. O. P. Wright; remainder of 1888, Rev. J. O. Spencer; 1889-90, Rev. F. A. Chapman; 1891-93, Rev. G. A. Cure; 1894-98, Rev. A. F. Chaffee; 1899-1901, Rev. W. G. Simpson; 1902-06, Rev. C. A. Benjamin; 1906-08, Rev. Henry Tuckley, D. D.; 1908-11, Rev. C. M. Olmstead, Ph. D.; 1911-14, Rev. M. S. Godshall, Ph. D.

At present writing the church edifice is being enlarged by the addition of a large Sunday school room, which when completed will be one of the finest in the state.

The following is the official directory for 1914:

Bishop, Joseph H. Berry, D. D., LL. D.; district superintendent, L. C. Murdock, D. D.

Pastor, Rev. M. S. Gobshall, Ph. D.; pastor's assistant, Miss Miranda M. Lord; class leaders, J. H. Barber, D. C. Seward.

Trustees—T. J. Snowdon, president; J. S. Miller, vice-president; E. G. Stevens, secretary; Benton T. Jayne, treasurer; E. S. Peck, F. F. Hendrickson, O. D. DeWitt, W. H. Hagen, B. F. Tinkham.

Stewards—D. C. Seward, recording steward; C. H. Robinson, district steward; Ernest H. Dove, E. A. Fenstermacher, G. W. Frisbie, G. N. Gray, G. W. Snyder, Henry Lohman, W. F. Osenbach, E. S. Pratt, D. F. Shook, Ira H. Stevens, C. O. Sutton, T. J. Tambllyn, W. H. Treverton, J. C. Burcher, E. P. Gager, G. B. W. Doud, Charles E. Cooper, R. K. Moore, F. H. Wright, N. C. Kelley.

Sunday school, W. H. Hagen, superintendent; Methodist Brotherhood, J. S. Miller, president; Epworth League, Miss Etta Miller, president; Ladies' Aid Society, Mrs. Charles B. Miller, president; Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. F. L. Swartz, president; Woman's Home Missionary Society, Mrs. B. T. Jayne, president. Treasurer of current expense fund and benevolent fund, G. B. W. Doud.

First Methodist Episcopal Church of Dunmore—This church had its origin, like most other churches, in mission work. As early as 1851 such a

mission was established in a little school house on North Blakeley street. In 1854 Mr. Edward Spencer donated a lot on Chestnut street, where the Presbyterian church now stands, for a church, on condition that the pews be free. In 1859 a movement was made looking to the building of a church edifice. A meeting was held at the house of George B. Wert, those present besides Mr. Wert being Thomas Dersheimer, John Rice, Stewart Dilley, John Sturgess and Calvin A. Spencer. A committee was appointed, consisting of John Butler, Stewart Dilley and John F. Sturgess, to secure a lot for the new church. The lot adjoining the one donated by Mr. Spencer was secured, and in 1860 a building committee consisting of John Butler, George Simpson and Stewart Dilley was appointed. A brick structure fifty-two by thirty-five feet was erected at a cost of about \$3,000, contributed in cash and labor. This church was dedicated March 3, 1861. Rev. George Peck, D. D., presiding elder, conducting the services, assisted by Rev. Luther Peck, and Rev. Reuben Nelson, president of Wyoming Seminary, who preached the sermon. The following were members of the society: Thomas Dersheimer, George W. Simpson and wife, Reuben Mowrey, John Butler and wife, Jefferson Foster and wife, John Rice and wife, Charles Cottle and wife, Stewart Dilley and wife, James Donley, Mary Harper and Ann Stewart. A melodeon was purchased in August, 1860, and Miss Helen Widner was the first organist.

On May 10, 1888, the trustees purchased the house and lot owned by Charles Engle, and the adjoining lot owned by Mrs. Lena Smith, on South Blakeley street, at the corner of Riggs street, giving in exchange the old parsonage property and \$1,900. The old church property was sold to Mr. P. D. Manley. A building committee consisting of Messrs. Daniel Powell, Thomas Dersheimer, Albert Wagner, Jacob Weaver and G. W. Simpson was appointed to build a new church on the new site. Accordingly the present handsome edifice was erected and dedicated in the autumn of 1888, at a cost of \$11,000. In 1895 the church was enlarged, additions made and the whole church renovated at a cost of upwards of \$10,000.

On the petition of William Silkman, Artemas Miller, G. W. Simpson, Allen Secor, Stewart Dilley, John Butler, Joseph Savage and John Silsbee a charter was granted to the church on the 15th day of April, 1861. On April 26, 1861, the following trustees under the charter were elected: George B. Wert, Stewart Dilley, John Butler, Joseph Savage, Allen Secor, Joseph Simpson and Calvin Spencer. Stewart Dilley was elected the first sexton, and his salary was fixed at twenty-five dollars per year. The pastor's salary was fixed at \$300 per year, which included \$100 from the Conference Missionary Society. In 1871 Mr. Edward Spencer donated a lot on Spencer street, where the first parsonage was built.

Soon after the dedication of the new church came the Civil War, and several from the place responded to the country's call. Among them were Alson and F. E. Secor, Peter Seigle, William Warfle, C. P. Russell, Charles Hoskins, August Knyrim, then leader of the Methodist choir; Dr. Peter Winters, Joseph Jackson, Robert Carey and John W. Marshall. Of these men only one is a living member of the present church, Mr. Peter Seigle. He enlisted August 14, 1862, as a private in Company K, 132nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He fought in the battle of Antietam, where he was

wounded by a shell; was in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, and was discharged May 4, 1863, and reënlisted in April, 1864, as corporal. He was in the battle of Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, where he was again wounded. In May, 1865, he was one of the guard of honor in the funeral obsequies of President Lincoln at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and one of the escort in the funeral cortege.

Mr. Theodore Keller enlisted from Hellertown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, September 29, 1862, as a private in Company C, 153rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, and Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, sent to Belle Isle Prison, Richmond, Virginia, for three months; from there he was taken to City Point, Virginia, thence to Parole Camp at Annapolis, Maryland, where he remained until discharged. He received an honorable discharge at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1863, by reason of expiration of term of service.

Mr. Albert Wagner, one of the class leaders of the church at present, enlisted from Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, as a private in Company G, 141st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and in the latter was wounded May 3, 1863. He was left on the battlefield and taken prisoner and paroled. He was taken to the field hospital and from there to the Lincoln General Hospital in Washington, D. C., from which place he received his honorable discharge February 17, 1864, by reason of wounds received in battle.

The church was rededicated, practically free of debt. Over \$4,000 had been previously raised, and the balance was raised on the day of dedication. Bishop Andrews preached the dedicatory sermon. During this year (1896) a fine pipe organ was installed at a cost of \$2,050. A new parsonage was erected in 1911-12.

The following have been its pastorates: 1861-62, Rev. Luther Peck; 1863-64, Rev. C. L. Rice; 1865-66, Rev. W. H. Gavitt; 1866-67, Rev. J. T. Crowell; 1868-69, Rev. George Peck; 1869-70, Rev. T. B. Jayne; 1871-72, Revs. C. A. Ward and John F. Williams; 1872-74, Rev. G. A. Severson; 1875-76, Rev. John La Bar; 1877-79, Rev. Joseph Madison; 1879-80, Rev. E. P. Eldridge; 1881-83, Rev. J. V. Newell; 1884-86, Rev. Stephen Elwell; 1887-90, Rev. William Edgar; 1891-95, Rev. J. C. Leacock; 1896-97, Rev. C. H. Hayes; 1898-1900, Rev. A. J. Van Cleft; 1901-04, Rev. C. H. Newing; 1905-09, Rev. F. D. Hartsock; 1910, E. A. Martin, present pastor 1914:

The following is the officary for the year 1914:

Joseph F. Berry, D. D., LL. D., bishop; Rev. L. C. Murdock, D. D., district superintendent; Rev. E. A. Martin, M. A., pastor.

Trustees—Thomas Henwood, president; H. C. Hubler, secretary; A. M. Bingham, treasurer; Milo Curtis, Arthur Spencer, George Cummins, J. W. Pinnell.

Stewards—J. W. Pinnell; Professor Dayton Ellis, recording steward; A. M. Bingham; Edward Angwin, district steward; Fred Wellner, M. J. Curtis, Dr. H. M. Houck, F. E. Hallock, George Kenney, Peter Seigle, John Wert, J. G. Angwin, H. E. Spencer, Thomas Keller, Jesse Palmer.

Albert Wagner, class leader; Professor Dayton Ellis, local preacher; J. G. Angwin, local preacher; Mrs. A. C. Dersheimer, president Ladies' Aid

Society; H. C. Hubler, superintendent Sunday school; J. G. Angwin, first assistant superintendent; Thomas Henwood, second assistant superintendent; Mrs. Thomas Keller, superintendent of Junior League.

Providence Methodist Episcopal Church—As far back as 1793 William Colbert is said to have preached at Razorville, and to have had a class. A class is again mentioned as existing in 1826 at Providence Corners, whether the same class or not records do not show, but it is assumed to have been the same, and from that beginning is claimed to have grown the Providence Church. There is record of the existence of a society in 1833, for on September 9, of that year, Nathaniel Cottrill and Elisha D. Potter deeded "the society" a lot (Chaffee's Hist. Wyoming Conf., p. 914) situated about where William Von Storch's residence now stands, on North Main avenue, for \$1,000. On this a church was built in 1833-34, which was destroyed by a tornado July 3, 1834. The destruction was so complete that the society did not attempt to rebuild. The trustees at the time were Alvin Dana, Samuel Griffin and Egbert B. Mott.

In 1840 there is a record of a class of "twenty or more members who were intelligent and well bred people, and the officials of the society were men of business ability and sterling integrity." From this time until 1853 the society worshipped part of the time in an old school house on the opposite side of the street from the wrecked church, part of the time in a school house located on the hill on East Market street, not far from the tracks of the present Delaware and Hudson railroad. In the years 1845-46 it occupied the Bell school house, located on what is now North Main avenue, opposite the old Weston place. On the completion of the Providence Presbyterian Church, on the corner of Church and Oak streets, in 1848, the society worshipped in that building. On September 10, 1850, Edmund Griffin and his wife Eliza, for the nominal consideration of ten dollars, deeded to Artemas Miller, William Silkman, A. B. Silkman, James Mott, Ebenezer Leach and L. W. Wykoff, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Providence borough, the lot on which the present church edifice stands. On this lot the second edifice of the society was erected. It was built of brick, size thirty-six by fifty-two feet, and was dedicated April 21, 1853. Rev. George Peck preached at the morning dedicatory service, and Rev. D. A. Shepherd in the evening. In 1865 the church building was enlarged and greatly improved. It was reopened May 28, 1865. Rev. R. Nelson preached in the morning, and Rev. Caleb Wright, of Wilkes-Barre, in the evening. In 1872 it was again enlarged, practically rebuilt, at a cost of \$7,000. It was reopened October 17, 1872. Bishop Wiley preaching in the morning, and Rev. B. I. Ines in the evening.

Pastorates—1850, Ziba S. Kellogg; 1851, H. Brownscomb; 1852, H. Brownscomb, J. H. Cargill; 1853, Charles Perkins, S. S. Kennedy; 1854-55, J. F. Wilbur; 1856-57, George M. Peck; 1858, J. W. Munger; 1859-60, A. H. Schoonmaker; 1861-62, H. Brownscomb; 1863, G. H. Blakeslee; 1864-65, Rev. George M. Peck; 1866-67, George M. Peck; 1868-69, S. W. Weiss; 1870-72, W. J. Judd; 1873-74, W. Bixby; 1875-76, L. Cole; 1878-79, R. W. Van Schoick; 1880, W. L. Thorpe; 1881-82, L. C. Floyd; 1883-85, A. J. Van Cleft; 1886, S. C. Fulton; 1887-89, G. Forsyth; 1890-94, M. D.

Fuller; 1895-99, W. Edgar; 1900-04, George A. Cure; 1904-06, Rev. Charles H. Hayes, D. D.; 1906-1910, Rev. John H. Bradshaw, D. D.; 1910 to October, 1911, Rev. John S. Crompton; October, 1911, to present (1914), Rev. Merritt Lynde Harding, M. A.

Official Board, 1914-15—Trustees: C. W. Benjamin, William Bright Sr., W. S. DeWitt, Henry Kemmerling, J. T. Nyhart, H. A. Silvius, S. S. Wint. Stewards: E. L. Benjamin, Perry Bowman, L. M. Evans, F. V. Hartzell, W. I. Jones, John Lloyd, R. H. Martin, A. M. Norton, William Rymer, C. H. Shook, Charles Wilcox.

Local preacher, William Floyd; class leaders, J. H. Bigelow, Frank Fordham; Superintendent Sunday school, Herbert Butler; president Epworth League, W. E. Bright; president Ladies' Aid, Mrs. E. L. Benjamin; superintendent Junior League, Miss Margaretta Williams.

First Primitive Methodist Church—The following historical narrative is furnished by Rev. C. H. Higginson, pastor:

"The date of organization of this church was June 15, 1880; place, Wurt's Hall, East Market street. The names of organizers were as follows: James Fidium and Alice, his wife; Sarah Fidium, James E. Kessley, Mrs. Mercy Young; Rev. James Matthews, pastor. Worship services were held in Wurt's Hall until 1883, when the church now occupied was erected on the east side of East Market street, at a cost, with the manse, of upwards of \$10,000.

"One very important part of the church's progress is due to the organization of the Ladies' Aid. It was first organized at the home of Rev. Moses Harvey, in the year 1881, on Throop street. The first president was Mrs. Alice Fidium, and Mrs. Jane Jenkins, vice-president; Rev. Moses Harvey, secretary, and Mrs. Harvey, treasurer.

"In the year 1898 the church was enlarged; beautiful stained windows were placed in the church; new metallic ceiling, and carpet, at a cost of \$5,000, all of which is paid for and church free from all debt.

"The following pastors have served this church: Revs. James Matthews, Moses Harvey, H. G. Russell, Samuel Knowles, G. J. Jefferies, Daniel Savage, Charles Prosser, D. D., George Lees, William Acomley, D. D., and the Rev. C. H. Higginson, the present pastor, who is now serving his ninth year (1914).

"There are two very strong organized classes for men and women, also a very flourishing Young People's Christian Endeavor, both senior and junior. The present church membership is 350; Sabbath school, 400. Mr. John Hockins and Mr. Harry Morgan have been the able superintendents for a long time. Present official board (1914): Mr. Harry Morgan, president; Mr. George Slowther, vice-president; Mr. Hans Mackler, treasurer; Mr. Arthur Dale, secretary; Mr. James Fidium, Mr. James Harper, Mr. G. Gould, Mr. John Knott, Rev. C. H. Higginson, Mr. Alfred Hartshorn."

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The following narrative covering the Baptist church is by Rev. J. S. Wrightnour, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Scranton:

"The pioneer Baptist minister, and indeed the first minister of any denomination, to settle within the limits of what is now Scranton was Rev. William Bishop. He was born in England about 1749. He emigrated to America

and settled about the year 1794 at Capouse Meadows, as it was then called. His humble dwelling, built of hewn logs and surrounded by a small clearing, stood on a spot near what is now North Main avenue, at its junction with Price street. In later years the spot was occupied by the residence of Mr. William Merrifield, of Hyde Park, and at this date by a store. What might be termed the parsonage lot contained 300 acres, and extended across the Lackawanna river, and comprised much of the site of what was afterward Scranton borough. The Lackawanna Valley at this early period was but sparsely populated. The forest covered all the region where Mr. Bishop lived, though the main road from Pittston to Carbondale ran by his humble home.

"The field of his ministerial labors extended from Blakely to Wilkes-Barre. Of amiable mind and affable manner, he was a general favorite with all classes. There had been a Baptist church in Pittston in 1786, and of this church Mr. Bishop became pastor in 1794, continuing in that relation for some ten years. In addition to his regular appointment here, Mr. Bishop was accustomed to preach in what was afterward called Hyde Park, Providence and Blakely, as well as in Wilkes-Barre. He held services in log huts, barns and school houses, as was most convenient. After the autumn of 1803 he went to New Jersey, and subsequently settled in what is now Scott Valley, Lackawanna county. Here he was buried at the age of sixty-seven in 1816.

"There is no record of any later stated Baptist services within the limits of Scranton, till the advent of Rev. William K. Mott. The Pittston and Providence Baptist Church, of which Mr. Bishop had been pastor, had become a branch of the Abington Baptist Church at Waverly. But the Atherton family and a few others in Hyde Park were Baptists. In 1833, when a Baptist church was reestablished in Pittston, its pastor, Mr. Mott, preached occasionally in Hyde Park, and baptized a number of converts, who became members of the Pittston church. The building in which he preached was a Union church building, occupied by the Christians as well as by Mr. Mott. It was located at the corner of South Main and Division streets, on a spot now occupied by a residence exactly opposite the First Welsh Congregational Church building.

"In 1849 the Baptists in Hyde Park and the vicinity decided to organize an independent church, and they were recognized as such by a regularly called council, September 12, 1849, Rev. John Miller being moderator, and Rev. Silas Finn clerk. Twenty-three persons, nine males and fourteen females, with letters from their different churches, constituted what is now known as the First Baptist Church of Scranton. Elder Mott was the first pastor. He continued as such until 1870, well known throughout this region, and much beloved.

"For some time before 1849 there had been an increasing immigration from Wales of people engaged in the fast developing coal mines. Many of these were Baptists. They began to hold services in 1849, under the ministrations of Rev. J. A. James, though the formal organization and recognition of them as the First Welsh Baptist Church seems to have been a little later—but, if so, it is merely a matter of form. Their first house of worship was erected on Mifflin street, a building now occupied by a German church, but because the bulk of the Welsh population had come to reside in Hyde Park, a new church building was erected there on South Main avenue, which with large additions and improvements still stands. It is the strongest Welsh Baptist church in America.

"Meanwhile the increasing growth and importance of Scranton borough

led to the feeling that there should be a Baptist church there, and accordingly in 1859 a colony from the First Church, whose house of worship was then on Chestnut street, Hyde Park, in a building now occupied by a German Presbyterian church (and greatly improved), together with some Baptists from other places, formed the Scranton Baptist Church, afterward, upon the consolidation of the boroughs of Hyde Park, Providence and Scranton into one city, known and incorporated as the Penn Avenue Baptist Church. This church had a remarkable growth under the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Bevan, D. D., followed after ten years by Rev. W. P. Hellings.

"In 1871, after Elder Mott had entered upon another field, and during the temporary pastorate of the late Elder W. B. Grow, the Jackson Street Baptist Church was formed by a colony from the First Church. It was long known as the English Baptist Church, because many of its constituent members were from the part of England which borders on Wales. This became a large and flourishing body. Its first pastor was Rev. Benjamin Thomas, who remained many years.

"Meanwhile the First Welsh Baptist Church had great prosperity under the pastorate of Rev. Fred Evans (afterward very prominent in the English-speaking ministry), and particularly under the pastorate of Rev. Dr. Williams.

"The First Church, finding the location on Chestnut street not favorable for large growth, removed under the pastorate of Rev. Owen James to Scranton street, where Rev. Thomas Collins later became pastor. The house erected there was destroyed by fire in 1899, and the present beautiful edifice on South Main avenue, near Washburn street, was erected, and dedicated in 1901 under the pastorate of Rev. S. F. Matthews.

"The Penn Avenue Church became very strong in numbers and influence. Under the leadership of Rev. David Spencer, D. D., aggressive work in the growing city of Scranton was conducted by it, and the churches in Green Ridge, the North Main Avenue Church in North Scranton (or Providence) and that in Dunmore, were formed, and a beginning made on the South Side. The baptism of its 1,000th convert occurred during the pastorate of Dr. Spencer.

"Space does not admit of the mention of all the strong men who have filled the pulpits of the Baptist churches in Scranton, such as Rev. N. C. Naylor, at Jackson street; Rev. D. C. Hughes, D. D. (father of Justice Hughes, of the Supreme Court of the United States), also at Jackson street, under whose pastorate the present spacious house of worship was built; or of Rev. Dr. Partridge, and Rev. R. F. Pierce, D. D., the distinguished black-board illustrator and author of Children's Day exercises, both at Penn Avenue Church.

"Under the splendid leadership of the present pastor, Rev. W. M. Walker, D. D., the present magnificent edifice of this church, now chartered as the Immanuel Church, was erected. Nor can we more than mention Drs. Ford, Potter and Fuller, of the Green Ridge Church, three very able men; or the pastors at North Main Avenue Church, among whom were Rev. W. G. Watkins, under whose pastorate many were baptized, and Rev. Albert Hatcher Smith, D. D., now of California.

"In 1905 was formed the Baptist City Mission Society of Scranton and vicinity. Rev. John Kolesnihoff, who had allied himself with the First Baptist Church, had begun a work among the Russians and Ruthenians which was very much blessed, and Rev. L. L. Zboray among the Hungarians. Under the fostering care of this society, the Hungarian Mission, whose

members belong to the North Main Avenue Church, and the Ruthenian Mission, with membership in the First Church, were provided with beautiful and most suitable chapels, largely through the earnest labors of Miss Rachel Armstrong, its missionary.

"From the First and First Welsh churches in the last decade was formed the Bethel Church in Lincoln Heights, with Rev. D. E. Richards as the first pastor, and Rev. J. H. Kelson, the present pastor; and from the Penn Avenue Church, the Bethany Church on the South Side (of which Rev. W. G. Watkins has been the only pastor) was formed. There is also a German church on the South Side, where Rev. J. C. Schmidt has done an excellent work for many years, and a negro church, where Rev. J. B. Boddie and Rev. F. W. Means have been very successful laborers among their people. There are also two thriving Welsh churches in North Scranton, where Rev. W. F. Davies and Rev. D. C. Edwards are respectively pastors.

"There are now in Scranton twelve Baptist churches, with an aggregate membership of about 8,000 persons. The strongest of these are the Immanuel Church, with over 1,200 members; Jackson Street (Rev. G. W. Price, pastor), with over 1,250 members; the First (Rev. J. S. Wrightnour, pastor), with over 900 members (ninety-five of whom, however, are members of the Ruthenian Mission); the First Welsh (Rev. T. Teifion Richards, pastor), with upwards of 800 members; Green Ridge (Rev. C. C. Rich, pastor), with over 550 members; and North Main Avenue (Rev. M. C. Wiant, pastor), with over 450 members."

Puritan Congregational Church—This church was organized January 31, 1889, with the following members: Mr. and Mrs. Simeon James, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Gwynne, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Davis, Miss Annie Christmas, Mr. John Jenkins, Mr. Edward Owens, Mr. Walter Christmas, Mr. Richard Jenkins, Mrs. Lydia Morgan, Miss Elvira Williams, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Williams, Miss Mary Davis, Miss Mary Williams, Mr. Samuel Evans, Thomas E. Evans, Thomas J. Davis, Elizabeth Price, Sarah A. Price, Mrs. James Davis, Miss Ida Powell, Miss Mary A. Powell, Miss Annie Evans, Henry Gwyther, Mrs. Margaret Williams, James Morris, William N. Evans, Mrs. John Price, Mrs. Hannah Williams.

In 1894 the present edifice was erected on West Market street at a cost with lot of \$10,000. The following have been its pastorates: 1889-90, Rev. R. G. Beynon; 1890-92, Rev. R. S. Jones; 1892-95, Rev. David Evans; 1895 (five months), Rev. A. Ferris; 1895-97, Rev. Newman Matthews; 1897-98, Rev. Horace Pechover; 1899-1912, Rev. R. J. Breese; 1913-14, Rev. Evore Evans, present pastor (1914).

The present membership of the church is 300. The official board is as follows: John H. Phillips, chairman; George Pidwell, secretary; Robert Caswell, church clerk; Armit Thomas, treasurer; John Henry, Samuel Davis, William G. Jones, Edward Spacer, William K. Thomas, David J. Evans, Thomas N. Evans, Richard J. Richards.

Membership of the Sunday school is 325. John H. Phillips, superintendent; Hayden William, secretary; Hayden Davis, treasurer.

Plymouth Congregational Church—This church, located at No. 1123-1127 Jackson street, was organized March 26, 1882, with sixty-six members, nearly all of whom were young people and members in good standing of the

Welsh Congregational Church of Hyde Park. The services were conducted by Rev. C. C. Creegan, secretary of the American Home Missionary Society of the State of New York, and Revs. R. S. Jones, Lot Lake, E. T. Griffiths, John G. Evans, Jonathan Edwards, and others. The following reason for the organization of this church is given in a sketch of the church written in 1894 and published by its authority:

"A large number of young people had been raised in the Welsh churches, who did not and could not derive but little benefit from any means of grace conducted in the Welsh language; and knowing that there were hundreds of others of the same class who attended no place of worship for the same reason in some measure at least, it was manifest to many good people that such an organization as Plymouth Church was sorely needed on the West Side, Scranton, and it is very evident that God through His Holy Spirit moved the hearts of these zealous young Christians to organize this church to meet this want."

A charter was grant to the church under the corporate name of the Plymouth Congregational Church of Scranton on April 28, 1883, with the following persons as incorporators: Thomas Eynon, William Reed, William S. Jones, Thomas Evans and David P. Elias. The number of trustees charged with the management of the financial affairs of the church was fixed at six, "at least four of whom shall be members in full communion in the church." The following were named as trustees to hold office until the first Monday in January, 1884, when the first election for trustees should be held: Thomas Eynon, Thomas Evans, Thomas D. Evans, E. D. Jenkins, Morgan P. Daniels and A. B. Eynon.

The decree granting the charter is signed by John Handley, president judge, and is recorded in charter book No. 1, page 241, in the office for recording deeds in Lackawanna county.

Until its chapel was finished the new church worshipped in Nicholas Hall, in rear of Frey's Gallery, on the corner of Main avenue and Jackson street. The chapel was opened and dedicated October 7, 1883. The church edifice was dedicated in January, 1894. The entire building was remodeled and enlarged, a handsome new pipe organ and a steam heat plant installed in 1911. The church membership, January 1, 1914, was 460. The following have been its pastorates and present official boards:

Pastors—Rev. Jonathan Edwards, April, 1882, to February, 1886; Rev. Peter Roberts, September, 1886, to December, 1890; Rev. John L. Davies, November, 1891, to December, 1892; Rev. Thomas Bell, September, 1894, to July, 1897; Rev. E. A. Boyl, July, 1899, to April, 1902; Rev. T. A. Humphreys, October, 1902, to June, 1906; Rev. J. Upton Evers, November, 1907, to April, 1910; Rev. J. H. Patrician, October, 1911, to May, 1912; Rev. C. E. Shelton, LL. D., January, 1913, to present date (1914).

Trustees—D. D. Evans, M. W. Anderson, J. P. Reese, W. E. Watkins, Joseph Oliver, J. R. Thomas.

Deacons—E. E. Evans, A. B. Eynon, Richard Owens, W. J. James, John Phillips, Richard Phillips, T. E. Evans, F. J. Weaver, D. D. Evans, J. H. Oliver, Nathan Evans, C. A. Thomas, D. E. Reese, Brinley Evans, Samuel Brown.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Church of the Good Shepherd—The Church of the Good Shepherd was organized in 1868 by the Rev. John Long, and it was the first Christian congregation established in Green Ridge. Men prominent in the early history of this church were: J. Atticus Robertson, J. Gardner Sanderson, Edward C. Dimmick, W. W. Winton, William Morgan, Charles du Pont Breck, General Elisha Phinney, Colonel William N. Monies, Samuel S. Sykes, Alvin Leonard.

The congregation first worshipped in the lecture room of the Green Ridge Hall Association, on Monsey avenue, where the Green Ridge Baptist Church now stands. In 1871 it erected a small frame edifice adjoining the lecture auditorium, where it continued to worship until 1893, when it purchased the stone edifice of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, with its parsonage, on the northeast corner of Green Ridge street and Monsey avenue. On January 1, 1913, the large and beautiful stone edifice on the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Electric street, its present home, was dedicated. The cost of this church building with its splendid organ and sumptuous fittings was upwards of \$100,000. A parish house and rectory are soon to be erected to complete the building scheme, the cost of which will be about \$30,000. This is one of the finest churches in all its appointments in the city.

The following have been its rectors: Rev. John Long, 1868-70; Rev. J. H. Hobart Millett, 1871; Rev. G. W. E. Fisse, 1872; Rev. G. W. Southwell, 1873-76; Rev. S. C. Thompson, 1877-78; Rev. J. P. Cameron, 1878-84; Rev. Charles Breck, D. D., 1884-85; Rev. W. Page Case, 1886-87; Rev. F. S. Ballentine, 1887-1899; Rev. Francis R. Bateman, 1899-1906; Rev. William B. Beach, 1906—.

The present church membership (1914) is 450; Sunday school, 440. Officials, 1914: Rev. William Bartlett Beach, rector; J. Benjamin Dimmick, senior warden; Valentine Bliss, junior warden; Paul W. Gardner, treasurer; Harry S. Robinson, secretary. Vestrymen—Francis W. Goodall, I. F. Hoyt, Thomas E. Jones, Alfred E. Ketchum, Charles F. Knight, William D. Russell, Dr. Theodore Sureth.

St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church—In 1851 the Rev. John Long, who was rector of several parishes and missionary stations in Susquehanna county, and resided at the county seat, Montrose, since 1847, was requested by Bishop Alonzo Potter, of the diocese of Pennsylvania, to take up the work of an Episcopal missionary in the unoccupied territory between Carbondale and Wilkes-Barre. He accepted the call, and began his ministrations, preaching in Scranton, Hyde Park, Providence, Pittston and Dunmore, holding services in other churches, school houses and private houses.

After evening prayer and sermon in the Methodist church on August 5, 1851, it was deemed expedient to organize a parish and elect a vestry; whereupon a parish was formed and called St. Luke's Church of Scranton, and the following were elected wardens and vestrymen: Elisha Hitchcock, J. C. Burgess, and Messrs. Charles Swift, Jacob Kirlin, B. H. Throop, M. D., L. M. Clark, of Hyde Park, and E. S. M. Hill, of Providence. A charter was granted to the rector, church wardens and vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, November 8, 1851. Occasional services were held by Rev. Mr.

Long until Easter, 1852, when he assumed charge of the parish as missionary, under the direction of the Society for the Advancement of Christianity in the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

Up to this time services had been held in Odd Fellows' Hall and other halls. In 1852 ground was broken for a new church; the plans showing a plain but comfortable structure, prepared by Mr. Joel Amsden, the architect of Scranton—of Gothic design, with basement of brick and stone, and frame superstruction, with a seating capacity for 225 persons. This was located on Penn avenue, next to the St. Charles' Hotel. The cornerstone was laid April 19, 1853, by Rev. Mr. Long, assisted by Rev. George D. Miller, of Wilkes-Barre; Rev. Mr. Mendenhall, of Salem, and Rev. Mr. Hall, of Elmira, New York.

On July 31 St. Luke's Sunday School was organized. On November 13, 1853, the church was consecrated by Bishop Alonzo Potter, assisted by the rector, and the Rev. George D. Miles, of Wilkes-Barre, also the Rev. R. B. Duane. The lots were given by the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and pecuniary aid was given by all. The cost was about \$2,630. A rectory was built on adjoining lots during the next year. After nearly seven years of hard and sometimes disheartening but on the whole very successful work, Mr. Long resigned charge of the parish and was succeeded by Rev. W. C. Robinson, who remained until December, 1862. Mr. Long officiated at eighty-six baptisms, forty-three burials, twenty-eight marriages, and thirty-three persons were confirmed.

Rev. A. A. Marple assumed charge of St. Luke's in January, 1863; during that year the parish freed itself from debt, and through the Ladies' Sewing Society began the work of raising funds for a new and much larger church; lots were bought on Wyoming avenue, 178 feet frontage and 160 feet deep, and ground was broken July 5, 1866. On Wednesday, October 9, 1867, the cornerstone was laid by Bishop William Bacon Stevens; addresses were made by Rev. A. A. Marple, Rev. B. J. Douglas, Rev. R. B. Duane and the bishop. The church was opened for divine service on Sunday, July 2, 1871, the Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens officiating. The church is a handsome Gothic structure, designed by R. M. Upjohn, of New York, and is built of stone brought from Oxford, Chenango county, New York. It has a seating capacity of upwards of 600.

Rev. A. A. Marple resigned in 1877, his resignation taking effect upon the adjournment of the general convention of the church, held that year at Boston, in October, to which he was a delegate. The Rev. C. I. Chapin was called to the parish in December, 1877, and resigned April 15, 1879. The Rev. J. Phillip B. Pendleton came to St. Luke's, October 1, 1879, and resigned April 26, 1885. The Rev. Henry C. Swentzel was the next rector; he came June 14, 1885, and resigned April 25, 1892. It was during this period that the mortgage on the church property was finally satisfied, and the property free from debt; and on October 19, 1891, the church was consecrated by Rt. Rev. N. S. Rulison, D. D., assistant bishop of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. This was a red letter day for St. Luke's, and there was a large attendance of clergy and laity; the sermon at this service was preached by the Rev. A. A. Marple.

The next rector was the Rev. Rogers Israel, who assumed charge of the

parish November 1, 1892, and only resigned it on his consecration to the Episcopate for the Diocese of Erie, February 24, 1911. For nearly nineteen years the relations between pastor and people have been most harmonious and happy, and it was with deepest feeling of regret that the necessary severance of relations was made. The consecration of Bishop Israel was a notable event for St. Luke's, there being a large gathering of bishops and clergy, Bishop Whitehead presiding.

During the rectorship of Dr. Israel, the Throop Memorial Parish House was presented to the parish by Mrs. Mary Throop Phelps, as a memorial of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. B. H. Throop. The rectory was a gift from Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Pierce. The property of the church is conservatively estimated to be worth a quarter of a million dollars. Rev. John R. Atkinson was called to St. Luke's and assumed charge on May 15, 1911, and resigned in May, 1912. Rev. Robert Phillip Kreidler, the present rector, assumed charge of the parish November 1, 1912, and under his efficient leadership St. Luke's is trying to do its share in the saving of souls and the betterment of the city in which we live.

Grace Church (Reformed Episcopal)—The organization of this Reformed Episcopal parish was due to the dissatisfaction of many members of St. Luke's Church (Protestant Episcopal) with its extreme ritualism. The new church was started through the persevering efforts of two sisters—Miss Rebecca H. Drinker and Miss Mary A. Drinker.

The first meeting in this city for the worship of God in accordance with the forms of the Reformed Episcopal Church was conducted by Rev. G. Albert Redles on Sunday morning, February 13, 1881, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 414 Lackawanna avenue. On the evening of March 3, 1881, this parish was formally organized at a meeting held in the temporary home of the Second Presbyterian Church. Rev. W. R. Nicholson, D. D., of Philadelphia, one of the bishops of the new denomination, presided at this meeting and preached a powerful sermon. A charter was soon afterward obtained in the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lackawanna, the association being incorporated under the name of Grace Church, Scranton. The incorporators were George W. Fritz, James E. Chandler, Stephen G. Smith, William T. Hackett, Charles P. Matthews, Daniel J. Newman, H. F. Warren and William W. Lathroe. Rev. G. Albert Redles was the first pastor of the new parish. He began his pastorate early in May, 1881, with forty-four members. A church building was erected on Wyoming avenue, opposite St. Thomas' College, and was occupied by the congregation on Christmas Day, 1881.

The following is a list of the pastors down to the present time: G. Albert Redles, May, 1881, until March, 1886; Daniel M. Stearns, May 30, 1886, until September 25, 1892; Alfred K. Bates, November 1, 1892, until first Sunday of September, 1893; George L. Alrich, first Sunday in Advent, 1893, until spring of 1902; Charles W. King, January 1, 1903, until January, 1908; Robert R. Moffet, June 21, 1908, until March 28, 1910; George G. Dowe, March 1, 1911, until March 1, 1913; William K. Newton, from May 1, 1913.

A new church was built in 1909, and was occupied by the congregation early in 1910. The present membership is 252. The present vestrymen are:

Thomas E. Lyddon, Robert H. Frear, William T. Hackett, William W. McCulloch, Ezra H. Ripple Jr., V. W. DeWilde, Seth Bonney, John G. Baxter and William W. Lathrope.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church—This is one of the eight Lutheran churches of Scranton, and is situated at the corner of Fourteenth and Washburn streets, West Scranton. The congregation was organized September 7, 1891, by the Rev. E. L. Miller, pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Adams avenue and Mulberry street. Under the provision of the constitution the ruling power of the congregation is vested in the church council, which is constituted of the pastor (who is also president), six deacons, and three trustees. These are elected for a term of three years at the congregational meeting held each year.

The Rev. Miller served as pastor until July 24, 1892, when the Rev. G. M. Scheidy was elected to the pastorate. In September of that same year the pastor and Mr. D. W. Moser were named a committee to secure a suitable lot upon which to erect a church building. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company donated the lot at the corner of Fourteenth and Washburn streets, and the adjoining lot was purchased in addition. Upon this ground a modest structure was erected, and used till 1899, when the present churchly building was erected. On October 7, 1894, the Rev. Mr. Scheidy presented his resignation, which was accepted on the 22nd of the same month. The next pastor, the Rev. Dr. A. L. Ramer, assumed charge July 1, 1895, and labored faithfully for more than ten years.

In 1899 the present church building was erected, the congregation having outgrown its old quarters. The old building was remodeled into a parsonage, and is now used as the home of the pastor of the congregation. On April 17, 1906, the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Ramer came to a close. The Rev. J. H. Miller, of New Castle, was elected as pastor, and began his labors in May, 1906. His pastorate, however, was of a short duration, and terminated on October 1, of the same year. At a congregational meeting held October 23, the Rev. John A. Bender, of Pittston, was extended a second call by the congregation, and after due consideration accepted, and took charge of St. Mark's Church, November 25, 1906, and is still (at this writing, 1914) pastor of the church. The congregation has been enjoying a very steady growth, and at present numbers nearly 400 members.

On August 28, 1910, a beautiful pipe organ was dedicated by the pastor to Almighty God, amidst inspiring services, in which the former pastor, the Rev. Dr. Ramer, and the Lutheran clergymen of Scranton took part. It was a day long to be remembered by the congregation. The entire church had been refrescoed and presented a most inviting appearance. Beside the Sunday school there is a Women's Guild, a Luther League, Missionary Society and Mission Band at work, and the congregation is more prosperous than ever. It stands in organic connection with the Ministerium of Pennsylvania, which body is a member of the General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The following history of the Catholic church and Catholic institutions in the city of Scranton and vicinity is by the Rev. J. W. Malone, J. C. D.:

"The history of the Catholic church in Scranton and its environs affords a striking example of the possibilities of wonderful development when an earnest, self-sacrificing people, imbued with the proper religious spirit, find the proper guidance to religious zeal and enthusiasm. It is a record abounding in numerous examples of heroic self-sacrifice on the part of Catholic laity and clergy in their united efforts to build up a religious structure that not only compares favorably with any other but it is no exaggeration to state that the numerous churches, asylums, institutions and homes constitute nearly one-half of the religious institutions of the city.

"It was on a bright, happy Sunday morning in June of 1840 that the first mass was celebrated in this part of Pennsylvania by Rev. James Sullivan, a missionary priest. The little house in which this memorable event took place was on Shanty Hill, which received its name in consequence of the number of small rude shanties that were erected there. This same house still stands to brave the storms of time, to bring back the memories of other days when men struggled hard against the reverses and inconveniences of life. Its number is 522 Front street, and it overlooked the Roaring brook and the old rolling mills. This was the hallowed ground on which the first Catholics of this city met in unity and peace to give glory and thanks to God. In the course of time the little shed, where Father Sullivan had taught his people their duties to God and to their fellow men, became too small. A committee, of which William Hawks, father of the present Colonel Hawks, was the head, selected a place on the corner of Hemlock street and Stone avenue as a site for the new church. It was begun and finished in 1847. It was a plain structure, and contained neither pews nor gallery. This was one of the first churches in northeastern Pennsylvania, and in the absence of any other bishop, the venerable and lamented Bishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, dedicated the new edifice and celebrated the first mass in it. It may be here remarked that this little church, when its frame work was well completed, was carried away and demolished one night by a sudden and terrible hurricane that swept through the entire valley. This, however, did not dismay the faithful people, who set to work again as earnestly as ever. In those democratic days there were no specialists, and every one contributed his part by actual work.

"A little before this time, in 1845, the luxury of saw mills was introduced, and the erecting of buildings was thereby facilitated. The day this new church was dedicated crowds came from far and near, both out of curiosity and from motives of religious zeal, to see this strange yet loved ceremony. Of this church Father Fitzsimmons was soon afterwards made pastor. About once or twice a month he used to come from Carbondale—he sometimes rode on any conveyance whatever, and more frequently walked—and slept while here in what was called 'The White Tavern,' in Hyde Park, on the corner of Main and Jackson streets. This same 'White Tavern' was a fitting prototype of the country hotels of the 'wild and wooley west,' or of the distant south of the present time. It was chiefly remarkable for its total lack of all conveniences. Nevertheless, it was here that the early apostles of the infant church in Shanty Hill were compelled to lodge. For five years Father Fitzsimmons attended this little settlement till he was superseded by Father Cullen in 1852.

"The first Catholic school, strictly speaking, was the same as the 'hedge



BISHOP M. J. HOBAN.



RT. REV. WM. O'HARA.

school' of the penal days in Ireland. People sat down on the green sward beneath the shade of a stately tree, and here the young were taught the first impressive lessons of religion, of fairy lore, of half-true history, and the simplest rudiments of education. In 1850 the first Catholic school was erected, and it may be interesting to know that it was from the top of this rudely constructed, primitive institution of learning that the first American flag ever seen in Scranton waved its folds to the breezes. This school was forty by twenty feet, and was situated on River street, between Pittston and Prospect avenues.

"As history is a record of past events, much though we would like to pass in silence the efforts made by bigoted fellow men to interfere with the worship of this little congregation, it is my duty as an impartial historian to make this record permanent. The early Catholics were not allowed to worship their creator in peace and according to the dictates of their own consciences. An organized band of Know-Nothings, who held their meetings where the telephone exchange now stands on Adams avenue, then known as Peabody street, made frequent visits to the struggling church on Shanty Hill during the night time, and windows were broken, railing and doors were smashed, firearms were discharged, in the stupid and vain efforts to intimidate these hardy pioneers who had suffered so much for the faith in the old land. From a distance of over half a century we look back on such scenes and write them down as caused by ignorance and misunderstanding. It is absolutely and entirely unfair to judge the doings of one century by the standards of another.

"It may be of interest to see how history repeats itself on this point, for that very spot, rendered sacred as the site of the first Catholic church in Scranton, was purchased by Bishop Hoban in 1902, and the beautiful new Church of the Nativity, one of the finest parish churches in the whole country, will be dedicated here in September, 1914.

"At the time of the building of the first church the Catholic population of Slocum Hollow was scarcely one-seventh of the entire population of the village, but in the course of the last seventy years we have increased from one-seventh to one-half of the entire population of Scranton and its environments. In a very short time the little structure on the corner of Stone avenue and Hemlock street became too small for the worshipers, and Father Cullen selected a new and more central site for the second Catholic church in Scranton, on the corner of Franklin avenue and Spruce street. This second church was also a frame building forty-five by 100 feet. Before its completion Father Cullen was removed to Philadelphia, and was succeeded by Rev. Moses Whittey, than whom no man played a more important part in the early building up of our city. None enjoyed more the confidence of all classes of people than he did.

"The cornerstone of the present cathedral was laid in 1864. At that time most of the business places were in Hyde Park and the Flats, and it was considered very bad judgment to build 'in the woods,' as Wyoming avenue and Linden street were considered at that time. A little later the wisdom of selecting such a place was shown; for after fifty years of development the present cathedral is fairly centrally situated for the Catholic population of this city. The cornerstone was laid by Archbishop Wood. The architect was Mr. Amsden. The cathedral was originally called the Church of Saint Vincent de Paul, 60 by 150 feet, with a seating capacity of 1,500. It was looked upon in these early days as a wonderful church building. When we consider the financial condition of the people who gave from their

poverty to erect this temple of the living God, we must admire the spirit that made the erection of such a building possible. The laying of the cornerstone took place in 1865, and was attended by people from all over Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. More than \$8,000 was collected at the cornerstone laying. The new cathedral was consecrated and open for worship in March, 1867. The church was consecrated by Archbishop Wood, of Philadelphia, July 12, 1868. On the 27th of the following September, Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, pastor of Saint Patrick's Church in Philadelphia, was formally installed as the first bishop of Scranton. On the occasion of the installation of Bishop O'Hara, the students of St. Charles Borromeo Seminary of Philadelphia, where Dr. O'Hara had formerly been rector, were present and sang the mass. On the occasion, the Archbishop of Philadelphia preached the sermon. After him Dr. O'Hara delivered a touching discourse on the aims and obligations of a true bishop, and foretold the effect the erection of Scranton into a new diocese would have on the people of this valley. Since then Scranton has become a center of business activity. Business has flourished, riches have accumulated, the Catholic population has greatly increased, churches, schools and convents have been erected. How much of this is due to the happy erection of this city into a new diocese and to the efforts of the worthy first bishop is evident. Under his care, religion and morality have taken a mighty onward sweep.

"In 1884 the church of St. Vincent de Paul was completely remodelled and embellished, under the supervision of Bishop O'Hara, by Architect Durang, of Philadelphia, and the famous painter Scitaglia, who did the frescoing. The strength, beauty and general appearance of the interior and exterior were improved. When this work was completed, the church of St. Vincent de Paul was no longer known. It was consecrated on the 28th of September, 1884, and its name changed to that of Saints Peter Paul Cathedral. At the morning services, Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, preached, and in the evening, at pontifical vespers, Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Delaware, delivered the sermon.

"The history relating strictly to the present cathedral site is most strange and peculiar. What is now Wyoming avenue, between Hotel Jermyn and Mulberry street, was in 1857 a swamp, covered with moss, long grass and shrubbery. All the land belonged to Mr. Sanderson, who had it cleared and the knolls leveled by a number of men, giving them fifty cents per day. The clay was used to fill the swamp in the direction of the present cathedral, the Episcopal residence and Saint Cecilia Academy. No sooner was the ground completely cleared and leveled than the first circus that ever came to Scranton pitched its tents there, covering from the corner of the Windsor to the cathedral lot. All who had enough money and who were curious to see the circus thronged eagerly to catch a glimpse of it, and this fact decided the site for the new church, for, amongst the curiosity seekers, were Colonel Hawks, Edward Mellon, Michael O'Boyle, and a few others. All were impressed with the beautiful location of the circus grounds, and after consultation with Father Whittey, three lots on the corner of Linden street and Wyoming avenue were bought some time in 1858 for the small sum of about \$2,000.

"During the thirty-five years of his Episcopate, besides remodelling the cathedral, Bishop O'Hara built Saint Thomas College, Saint Patrick's Orphanage, and purchased the House of the Good Shepherd. Under his direction there were founded the following parishes: Holy Rosary, North Scranton; St. Mary's, Dunmore; St. Joseph's, Minooka; St. Patrick's, West Scranton.

ton; St. John's, South Scranton; Holy Cross, Bellevue; the German parishes, St. Mary's, St. John the Baptist; the Polish parish, S. S. Hearts of Jesus and Mary; Lithuanian, St. Joseph's; the Italian parish, St. Rocco, Dunmore. During his administration he saw the diocese increase till it numbered 121 churches and 152 priests. He died on February 3, 1899, and is buried under the main altar of the cathedral of Scranton.

"Rev. Michael J. Hoban, who was pastor of St. Leo's Church, Ashley, having been appointed coadjutor bishop of Scranton, was consecrated March 22, 1896. During his administration, since the death of Bishop O'Hara, he has enacted important legislation with regard to the internal affairs of the diocese, and, under his inspiration, the present beautiful and well equipped St. Joseph's Infant Asylum, as also the Maloney Home for the Aged, have been added to the institutions of the diocese, the latter being the gift of the Marquis Martin J. Maloney, in honor of his parents. Since the death of his predecessor, the diocese has grown from 152 priests and 121 churches and a Catholic population of 135,000, to 275 priests and 237 churches and a Catholic population of 278,000.

"Rectors of the Cathedral—The first rector, Rev. Moses Whittey, was pastor of the congregation of Scranton when Bishop O'Hara was installed as first bishop in 1868. In 1871 he was removed to Providence and his place was taken by Father Hennessy. He was succeeded by Rev. N. J. McManus, who in 1877 was appointed pastor of Archbald. Then came Dr. Dunn, who was in charge from 1877 to 1883. His successor, Father McAndrews, the rector from 1883 to 1888, when Rev. J. V. Moylan was appointed. In 1890 Father Moylan was succeeded by Rev. James O'Reilly. Father O'Reilly, having been appointed in 1903 to the newly-erected parish of the Nativity, Rev. J. W. Malone, J. C. D., the present rector, was named as his successor.

"There are twenty-two Catholic churches in the city of Scranton, with a membership of over 65,000. Holy Rosary parish was founded in 1873, and its first pastor was Rev. Moses Whittey. The present pastor is Rev. N. J. McManus. Church property consists of a new stone church, one of the finest in the city, convent, school and residence. St. Patrick's, West Scranton, is next in order of foundation, with splendid church, convent, school and residence. Rev. George J. Lucas, D. D., is the present rector. St. John's, South Scranton, has brick and stone church, convent, school and residence. Rt. Rev. Mgr. McAndrews was the first rector; Rev. E. J. Melley is the present rector. Saint Mary's parish, Dunmore, was founded in 1846, Rev. Edmund Fitzmaurice being the first pastor. The present pastor is Rev. J. J. Ruddy. Saint Joseph's, Minooka, was established in 1872. Rev. J. J. Loughran was the first pastor. Rev. P. E. Lavelle is now in charge. Saint Paul's, Green Ridge, was founded as a separate parish in 1887. First pastor, Rev. P. J. McManus, present rector, Rev. P. C. Winters, LL. D. Property consists of temporary church, school, convent and parochial residence. The parish of the Holy Cross, Bellevue, was established in June, 1896, and Rev. W. P. O'Donnell was appointed its first rector. Plans are prepared and found available for a new church, which will replace the present temporary structure. The parish of Nativity of Our Lord was established in October, 1903, and Rev. J. A. O'Reilly was made its first rector. At his death, Rev. J. J. Loughran, S. T. D., was appointed to the vacancy. The new stone church, the finest in the whole diocese, is now completed and will be dedicated in September, 1914.

"In the early years of our city, the whole Catholic people worshiped in the English-speaking churches, but to accommodate the German-Americans

the German congregation began the erection of a new church, St. Mary's, in 1865; Rev. John Schelle was the first pastor. He was succeeded in October, 1885, by the present rector, Rev. Peter Christ, V. G. The church property consists of church, school, convent, parish hall and residence. Saint John the Baptist (German) parish was established in September, 1884, and the present pastor, Rev. Frederick Fricker, was installed as first rector. The church property consists of a new church to be dedicated this autumn, convent, school and parochial residence. The congregations of Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary (Polish), Saint Joseph's (Lithuanian), Holy Family (Slovak), and Saint Lucy's (Italian) were all established in the early eighties. All are fortunate in possessing all the requisites for religion and education.

"Saint Joseph's (Lithuanian) congregation has had a stormy career. For the past six years the title of the church property has been in litigation, and the church has been closed the greater part of the time. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania places the title with the bishop of Scranton, and now all is peace. Saints Peter and Paul (Polish), and Saint Anthony of Padua (Italian) congregations have been established within the past few years and are still in their infancy.

"Saint Cecilia's Academy, Scranton, Pennsylvania, was opened on September 26, 1872. This academy comprised a boarding and a day school in which were trained many girls and young women from neighboring states as well as from Pennsylvania. Under the constant encouragement and able direction of the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of holy memory, this school met with brilliant success. The excellent work done here entitles Saint Cecilia's Academy to a prominent place among the leading educational institutions of Lackawanna county. In 1883 it was chartered by an act of the State Legislature, and was empowered to grant the usual academic honors.

"The orphan children of the Scranton diocese are sheltered and trained in Saint Patrick's Orphanage, which was established at West Scranton in 1875. At the present time there are 198 orphans in this institution.

"On September 8, 1892, Mount Saint Mary's Seminary was established at Seminary Heights, Scranton. Here are located the Motherhouse and Novitiate of the Order, as well as a boarding school for girls and young women. Through the guardianship of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hoban and the zeal of the sisters, this institution has become a center from which the blessings of Catholic education are transmitted not only throughout the Scranton diocese, but also to the five other dioceses to which the sisters have been called. Mount Saint Mary's Seminary is affiliated to the Sisters College, Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., and is rated by the Pennsylvania Board of Education as a first-class high school.

"The House of the Good Shepherd, Providence Retreat, was opened on January 23, 1889. The object of this institution is to afford a retreat to unfortunate females, without respect to nation or creed, who wish to reform. There is also connected with the institution, though an entirely separate department, an industrial school for orphans and destitute children. This school is conducted by the religious of Our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd. Thirty-six sisters are employed there and there are 138 inmates.

"The College of Saint Thomas Aquinas is a classical English-scientific and commercial day college for boys and young men. It was established in 1887 by the Rt. Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., bishop of Scranton, to afford the benefit of a thorough collegiate education, under Catholic auspices, to the young men of his newly organized diocese. The institution is under the

direct supervision of its honorary president, the Rt. Rev. Michael J. Hoban, D. D., bishop of Scranton. The college is conducted by the brothers of the Christian schools, who assumed charge in the fall of 1897. The number of students in the classes of 1913 and 1914 was 298."

OTHER CHURCHES.

Evangelical—The following narrative of the United Evangelical Church of Scranton is contributed by the pastor, Rev. James F. Hovey:

"In March, 1891, the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association appointed Rev. J. W. Messinger as missionary to establish a mission in the city of Scranton. Among those whom he found here at that time were Jesse Swartz, whose widow is still a member of the church; Mrs. Brader, widow of the Rev. J. M. Brader, and her son, Ira Brader.

"Early in the conference year Coöperative Hall in Hyde Park was rented, but in May of that year the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association Hall was rented and services were held on Lackawanna avenue until November 1, at which time the services began in a hall on the corner of Capouse avenue and Marion street, Green Ridge. The church was built on present site, 1420 Capouse avenue, in 1893, and dedicated January 14, 1894. The entire cost was \$2,855.

"The following ministers have served this mission: Rev. J. W. Messinger, Rev. G. L. Maice, Rev. C. D. Moore, Rev. J. W. Messenger, Rev. W. T. Shambaugh, Rev. W. E. Peffley, Rev. W. N. Fulcommer, and Rev. James F. Hower, the present pastor.

"The present membership (1914) is eighty, and the enrollment in the Sunday school is 106. The following persons constitute the official board (1914): B. W. Kerstetter, A. W. Bower, William Bone, G. F. Darnack, J. S. Ruple, J. W. DeWire, N. C. DeWire, H. C. Heise."

Bethel A. M. E. Institutional Church—The following narrative is by the pastor, Rev. George T. Smith:

"An A. M. E. mission was organized under Rev. Selvesta C. Burrell in 1870, and a lot was bought on Penn avenue, No. 456, with the following officers: Wylie Coal, A. Lee, George Jones, Cephes Scoot and William Jones. A committee from the First Presbyterian Church, under Mr. J. J. Albright, Thomas Dickson and others of that church, raised the money and bought the lot in Howard place and built the old church and gave it to the colored people in 1885.

"The church has had the following pastors from that time down to the present: William H. Pride, A. Smothers, A. Palmer, A. Grant, Dr. C. A. Magee, J. M. Gilmore, Dr. D. S. Bentley, S. P. West, Dr. H. C. C. Astwood, and N. D. Temple, D. D., 1909. In October, 1909, the present pastor was appointed to this charge by Bishop W. B. Derick, D. D., LL. D., to build a new church. In 1910 a lot was bought at 716 Washington avenue, a charter was secured, and a new church built on this lot of brick and limestone, and dedicated April 6, 1912, at a cost of \$22,000, with the following officers: George W. Brown, John W. Dorsey, Lewis E. Morton, William H. Crampton, James A. Carter, John T. King, E. R. Johnson—trustees. Stewards—Charles E. Plater, Thomas E. Howes, James E. Belton. Stewardesses—Mrs. Charlott Scott, Carrie E. Jackson, Jeneva Patter, Elnora Lanie, Hattie Howard, Lula Dorsey, Ammy E. Brown, Pattie Patterson and Fannie Foster.

"The present pastor is the first in the line of pastors that has remained at

this charge the full term, five years. The church is in splendid financial condition, and the congregation has doubled since or during his pastorate."

Suburban Presbyterian Church.—This church at Boulevard avenue, North End, had its beginnings in a mission Sunday school, started in 1897 by A. B. Dunning, Isidore T. Keene and George Gibson, members of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, in the old red "Capouse" school house, at the corner of East Parker street and Boulevard avenue. This old school house was erected by Mr. Pulaski Carter some years earlier, as a public-spirited contribution towards the education of the children of those early days. It was now partially dismantled, but was repaired, and a mission Sunday school started. The school proved a success from the start, and two or three years later was followed by weekly prayer meetings and occasional Sunday preaching. On January 1, 1900, it was made a regular preaching station by the parent church (Green Ridge Presbyterian) and placed in charge of Rev. Lorenzo R. Foster, as assistant pastor. On July 4, 1904, it was regularly organized into a Presbyterian church, and Mr. Foster installed as pastor. It had then eighty-six members. A handsome church edifice was erected by Mrs. Edward B. Sturges and Mrs. W. G. Parke and presented to the church. Mr. Foster continued as pastor until 1910, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Eckerd, who remained until June, 1912. The pulpit was vacant until October, 1914, when Rev. Lorenzo R. Foster was recalled and again installed as pastor. Its present membership (1914) is 206; Sunday school, 246. Ruling elders—Charles H. Curven, James O. Dimmick and D. B. Cahoon.

In addition to the foregoing there are in the city the following churches:

Calvinistic Methodist.—Bethany, South Main avenue, corner Landis; Rev. D. Wynne Rees, pastor, 2117 Wayne avenue.

Christian.—First Christian Church, 2045 North Main avenue; Rev. George Woodman, pastor.

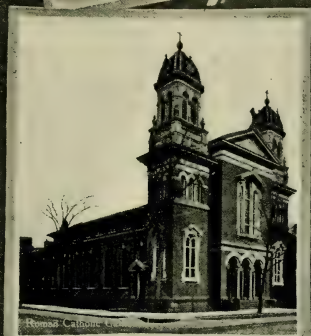
Christian and Missionary Alliance.—Gospel Tabernacle, Marion and Wyoming avenues; Rev. B. F. Armstrong, pastor.

Congregational Churches.—Dr. Jones' Memorial Welsh, Wayne avenue; Rev. Isaac T. Williams, pastor. First Welsh Congregational, 229 South Main avenue; Rev. David Jones, pastor. Tabernacle Church, 129 South Hyde Park avenue; Rev. William R. Edwards, pastor.

Evangelical Synod.—Church of Peace, 510 Prospect avenue. St. Paul's Church, 832 Prospect avenue; Rev. Charles F. Fleck, pastor.

Evangelical Lutheran.—Christ's Church, 830 Cedar avenue; Rev. James Wilke, pastor. Grace Church, Mulberry, corner Prescott avenue; Rev. A. Walter Baker, pastor. Holy Trinity, Adams avenue, corner Mulberry; Rev. Charles G. Spiecker, pastor. Immanuel Church (Polish), 240 Reese avenue; Rev. Adolph Daster, pastor. St. Paul's, Wood, near North Main avenue; Rev. Richard L. Pfeil, pastor. St. Peter's (German), Ash, corner Prescott; Rev. Paul Kummer, pastor. Zion's Church, 220 Mifflin avenue; Rev. A. O. Gallenkamp, pastor.

Hebrew Synagogues.—Ahavar Achine Congregation, rear 428 South Washington avenue. Anshe Chesed Congregation, Madison avenue Temple, 523 Madison avenue. Anshe Sward Congregation, 419 South Washington avenue. Bnai Israel Congregation, No. 1, 523 South Washington avenue;



David Frankel and E. Fried, rabbis. Beth Hamadras Hagodal Congregation, 420 Penn avenue; Nathan B. Druck, rabbi. Keneseth Israel Congregation, 121 Linden street; Morris Mazur, rabbi.

Presbyterian.—Suburban Presbyterian Church, 2620 Olyphant avenue. This church grew out of a mission Sunday school started by the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church.

Protestant Episcopal.—St. David's, 106 South Bromley avenue; Rev. George E. Wharton, rector. St. John's Church and Chapel; church, 1932 North Main avenue; chapel, 2048 North Main avenue; Rev. Joseph W. Watts, rector.

Reformed.—Calvary Church, Gibson, corner Monroe; Rev. Arthur R. King, pastor.

Reformed Polish.—St. Stamslaus, 527 Locust street; Rev. Francis Hodor, pastor.

United Evangelical.—Zion's, 1420 Capouse avenue; Rev. James F. Homer, pastor.

Universalist.—John Raymond Memorial, Madison avenue, corner Vine; Thomas B. Payne, pastor.

Scientist.—First Church, 520 Vine street; Daniel E. Carpenter, first reader.

Latter Day Saints (Mormon).—129 South Garfield avenue, Thomas N. Thomas, pastor.

Salvation Army.—Barracks, 1031 Price street; Industrial Store, 907 Robinson street; Industrial Home, 437 Franklin avenue; Mrs. Jane Nankivell, adjutant. The army has recently purchased the St. Charles' Hotel property on Penn avenue, which is to be their headquarters.

Volunteers of America.—Barracks, 719 West Lackawanna avenue; Richard Grainger, adjutant; George L. Meyers, captain.

Rescue Mission.—206 Spruce street; Joseph Weatherly, superintendent.

SCRANTON'S RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

(By William J. Hand, president Lackawanna Valley Evangelistic Association, in charge of "Billy Sunday Campaign").

Scranton has had many religious revivals in its day, and nearly all of the great evangelists have conducted campaigns in this city. Without doubt the campaign which left the greatest impression upon Scranton down to the year 1914 was that conducted by Dwight L. Moody, in January, 1884. The building of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Wyoming avenue, was one of the direct fruits of this revival. Mr. Moody having devoted his energies toward raising the larger part of the building fund. The meetings during the Moody revival were held in the skating rink on Adams avenue, between Linden and Mulberry streets, and all the churches received a great spiritual stimulus from the campaign.

The next revival was under the leadership of Rev. B. Fay Mills, in October and November, 1894, the meetings being held in a temporary structure located on the corner of Adams avenue and Mulberry street. Statistics are not at hand as to the definite results of this revival, but its effect was felt throughout all the churches of the city.

In the fall of 1908 a movement was started for the conducting of an evangelistic campaign under the leadership of Rev. R. A. Torrey, which marked the first organized effort on the part of the Evangelical churches toward a city-wide evangelistic movement. Committees were appointed and a tabernacle was built, at a cost of about \$6,000, on a vacant lot, corner of

Adams avenue and Mulberry street, accommodating about 3,500. The meetings were held in January and February, 1909, continuing for five weeks, and resulted in between 3,000 and 4,000 professed conversions, as well as in the quickening of the spiritual life of the churches. The success of this campaign led to the continuance of the organization, and in January, 1910, a second campaign was held under the leadership of Rev. A. C. Dixon, continuing for five weeks, and resulted in nearly 3,000 professed conversions. The same tabernacle that was used in the Torrey campaign was made use of, it being occupied between the campaigns by the congregation of the Immanuel Baptist Church, whose new building was then in the process of erection. More than forty churches united in these two campaigns, and without them it is doubtful whether the great results of the campaign of 1914 could have been secured. It may not be generally known that before securing Rev. A. C. Dixon as leader the committee endeavored to induce Rev. W. A. Sunday to conduct the campaign, but without success, for reasons which is not necessary to enumerate.

The campaign of 1914, as in fact all of the previous campaigns, was primarily fostered through the agency of the Young Men's Christian Association, which in the history of the city has fully vindicated its *raison d'être* as the clearing house for the combined activities of the Evangelical churches of the city. In fact there are few, if any, of the organized charities and undenominational religious institutions of the city that do not owe their origin to this institution, which not only represents the unified spiritual activities of the churches in behalf of young men, but the general spiritual and social welfare of the city as well.

The matter of a campaign under the leadership of "Billy" Sunday was presented by the general secretary of the association to the City Ministerial Union in January, 1913. It was voted to submit the matter to the various churches represented, and in the meantime various delegations went to Wilkes-Barre and studied the effects of the campaign which was then being conducted by Mr. Sunday in that city. The outcome of this referendum was that the Evangelical churches of the city, with the exception of the Episcopal and Lutheran churches, voted almost unanimously to invite Mr. Sunday to conduct a campaign in Scranton one year later. A committee was sent to Wilkes-Barre to lay the matter personally before Mr. Sunday, and he consented to conduct the campaign in March and April of 1914.

It must not be understood that there was an unqualified endorsement of Mr. Sunday's methods on the part of all the churches that entered into the movement. The usual criticisms and efforts on the part of certain organizations to belittle and misrepresent his work was carried on in this city as elsewhere. The results of the Wilkes-Barre campaign were considered, however, the best answer to the criticisms urged, and there was a general resolve on the part of the churches to get the most out of the campaign that was possible. In June, 1913, steps to complete the formal organization for the campaign were taken. Each church represented in the movement was authorized to send two delegates to a meeting for organization. The result was the formation of the Lackawanna Valley Evangelistic Association, which was subsequently granted a charter by the court December 19, 1913. The purpose stated in the charter was "the worship of Almighty God under the leadership of Rev. William A. Sunday and others." The incorporators were the executive committee of the association. Fifty-three churches united in the movement besides the Young Men's and Young Women's

Christian associations, the Railway Young Men's Christian Association, the City Rescue Mission, the Salvation Army, and the Volunteers of America.

Fifty directors, including representatives from most of the churches in the movement were chosen. The organization was perfected by the election of the following officers: William J. Hand, president; Rev. George Wood Anderson, D. D., Rev. G. W. Bull, D. D., Rev. W. M. Walker, D. D., vice-presidents; H. C. Shafer, treasurer, and E. B. Buckalew, general secretary. These officers, in connection with James A. Lansing, chairman of the building committee; Ralph E. Weeks, chairman of the finance committee, and Rev. George G. Dowey, who was later chosen to fill the position of executive secretary, constituted the executive committee in direct charge of the activities of the campaign. The general plan of the campaign suggested by Mr. Sunday and used by him in other cities was followed, but to the Scranton association is due credit for a movement which had much to do with the success of the campaign, and has been adopted by the Philadelphia committee in preparation for their campaign in 1915. It was felt by the executive committee that the greatest effort should be made in the direction of conserving the results of the campaign, which they had faith to believe would be great. Profiting by the experience of other cities who were not prepared to receive and instruct the new members who flocked into the churches, it was felt that the organization and building up of the adult Bible classes, particularly the men's Bible classes, would best tend to a proper conservation of the fruits of the movement. With this end in view the Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association was requested to release one of its field workers, Rev. George G. Dowey, who had formerly been the pastor of the Grace Reformed Episcopal Church in this city, and who was thoroughly acquainted with all the Evangelical churches and Sunday schools in the county, so that he might act as executive secretary of the committee, giving particular attention to the formation of men's adult Bible classes. A movement was at once started for the organization of 100 Bible classes of 100 men each within six months, and before the campaign opened more than half this number had been secured. At the conclusion of the campaign the goal was more than reached. In some of the churches classes with a membership of between 300 and 400 were secured, and their growth has been constant during the succeeding months.

The campaign was financed by the issuing of 20,000 shares of capital stock of the par value of one dollar each, subscriptions to which were invited on the part of the members of the different churches represented in the movement. Under the plan adopted no call was made for the amount subscribed, but the cash needed for the preliminary expenses was raised by bank loans, endorsed by some of the members of the committee. In accordance with Mr. Sunday's plan the expenses were met by the collections taken during the first few weeks of the campaign. These collections amounted to \$22,121.89, and the offering taken for Mr. Sunday on the last day amounted in all to \$22,395.47, making the total sum raised \$44,517.36. It is expected at this writing that there will be about \$1,500 surplus after the payment of all expenses, which will be applied toward charities and religious objects.

The work of preparing for the campaign was taken up in September, 1913, with earnestness, and various committees were organized, the chairmen being as follows: Building, James A. Lansing; finance, R. E. Weeks; cottage prayer meetings, Rev. J. S. Wrightnour; ushers, B. B. Hicks; personal workers, Samuel Warr; entertainment, W. T. Bolling; business women, Mrs. Bradford Sampson; dinner, Mrs. J. T. Richards; nursery,

Miss F. E. Robertson; decorating, G. R. Clark; shop work, J. A. Hodges; music, Prof. W. W. Jones.

Great assistance was rendered by the bands of personal workers and representatives from various churches in Wilkes-Barre, including the now famous Garage Bible Class, who willingly volunteered their services in telling the results of the Wilkes-Barre campaign and doing evangelistic work among those churches who were combined in the movement in Scranton.

The site finally determined upon for the tabernacle was the plot bounded by Washington and Wyoming avenues and Walnut and Poplar streets, owned by Edward B. Sturges, who had been so closely identified with all the movements for the civic and religious betterment of the city in former years, who donated the use of the grounds. Work on the building was commenced the middle of January, and it was completed and dedicated February 26, 1914, Rev. W. S. Dysinger, D. D., of Wheeling, West Virginia, delivered the dedicatory address. The seating capacity of the tabernacle was nearly 10,000, in addition to 1,500 seats upon the platform at the rear of the pulpit for the choir and ministerial delegations. The dimensions of the building were about 180 by 230 feet. In addition a nursery and rest room was erected at the corner of Washington and Walnut street.

The city was divided into 300 prayer meeting districts. Commencing with the first of February cottage prayer meetings were held two evenings of each week during the month. After the commencement of the campaign the prayer meetings were held on two mornings of each week. The campaign proper opened on Sunday, March 1, 1914, the tabernacle being comfortably filled at the opening service. The day was made memorable also because of the blizzard which commenced in the afternoon and attained such severity before the evening service had closed that it tied up all street car and other traffic in the city, and marooned nearly 2,500 people in the tabernacle all night. Owing to the severity of the storm it was nearly a week before the street car company was able to resume its usual schedule, but notwithstanding this fact there was but little effect upon the attendance. Two services were held in the tabernacle on each week day, except Monday, one commencing at 2.00 p. m., and the other at 7.30 p. m. On Sunday three services were held, at 10.30 a. m., 2.00 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. The attendance at the afternoon meetings averaged 3,000, except on special occasions, when the tabernacle was crowded. At the evening service it was the exception to find any vacant seats in the building, and on many occasions thousands were turned away from the building. Shortly after the beginning of the campaign provision was made permitting people to stand in the vestibules and the outside aisles, which increased the capacity of the building by nearly 1,000.

During the campaign two remarkable demonstrations were given, one consisting of a parade of the Sunday school members on Saturday afternoon, April 4, 1914, about 18,000 being in line. On Saturday afternoon, April 18, the day before the closing of the campaign, a business men's parade, in recognition of the benefit of the city from the campaign of Mr. Sunday, was held, at which nearly 20,000 men were in line, and was the first demonstration of this kind in connection with Mr. Sunday's campaigns.

The members of the Sunday party who assisted in the campaign were as follows: Rev. L. K. Peacock, who had charge of the tabernacle reservations and overflow meetings in the different churches; Mr. Homer A. Rodeheaver, in charge of the music; Mr. B. B. Ackley, pianist; Mr. A. P. Gill, advance representative; Mr. Joseph Speice, tabernacle builder; Mr. Fred R.

Seibert, tabernacle custodian; Mrs. William Asher and Miss Frances Miller, in charge of women's work; Miss Grace Saxe, in charge of the Bible classes, and Mrs. Sunday, who was present during part of the campaign and spoke at several of the women's meetings.

The total number of persons who "hit the trail" during the campaign was 17,555, made up as follows: Children, 3,334; reconsecration cards, 1,506; all others, 12,715. Of the latter number 3,656 resided outside of the city, the balance in Scranton.

The usual plan was followed of having each convert sign a card, giving name, residence and church preference. These cards were, after tabulation, handed over to the pastors of the churches for which preferences were expressed, and to each church was left the duty of looking after its own converts. The church receiving the largest number of signed cards was the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal Church, with 772, but the church showing the largest percentage of gain in membership was the Jackson Street Baptist Church, which received an increase of nearly 140 per cent in membership, the membership having increased from 500 shortly before the campaign opened to more than 1,200 at the end of April, 1914. The benefits of the movement were also shared by many churches who were not officially identified with it, and its beneficial results were attested by both Catholic and Protestant clergy alike.

One of the most striking effects of Mr. Sunday's campaigns is the powerful temperance sentiment created in the community, resulting in a material decrease in the consumption of liquors. To this is attributable the bitter hostility of the liquor forces, who everywhere attempt to belittle and misrepresent his work, both before and after a campaign. In Wilkes-Barre it was estimated by those who were conversant with the matter that the receipts of the saloons were cut down by the close of the campaign, nearly if not quite one-half. And while perhaps not so great results were obtained in Scranton, on account of the added size of the city, similar results were evidenced.

In addition to the large number of men who were enrolled in the Bible classes as a result of the evangelistic movement on account of the churches several independent organizations resulted from the campaign who have been doing evangelistic work in the city and vicinity, and thus helping to spread more widely the beneficial effects of the campaign. Notably among these organizations are the so-called Patagonia Trail Hitters, the Spaulding Trail Hitters and the Barber Shop Trail Hitters, each consisting of about 125 men, many of whom before their conversion had been, to use their own expression, "booze-hoisters," sports and gamblers. The most striking feature of Mr. Sunday's work is the way in which he grips and helps to convert men of this stamp, as well as the ordinary church attendants, who have not made any profession of faith, and who form a great majority of the converts in the ordinary revival campaigns.

The Sunday campaign will go down into history as the most remarkable in every respect that was ever held in Scranton, not only in point of number of converts, but in the sweep of its influence upon the entire civic, religious and social life of the city. It may be stated, without fear of contradiction, that by far the largest percentage of the results obtained is due to the earnest coöperation and untiring efforts of the pastors of the churches and personal workers combined in the movement. When to this is added the remarkable personality and unique appeal of Mr. Sunday to all classes, the combination has proved to be the most effective evangelistic agency in the world to-day.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

By J. Emmet O'Brien, M. D.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES—SANITATION—HOSPITALS—BUREAU OF HEALTH—WATER SUPPLY—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS—TRAINED NURSES—DISTRICT NURSES' ASSOCIATION—PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

The number of physicians in Scranton and its suburb, Dunmore, as given in the last city directory, for 1913, is 211. Among these, it is fair to say, are physicians, surgeons and specialists whose work and scientific attainments compare favorably with those of any other city.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In 1855 a society of physicians was formed in this part of Luzerne county, with such members as Drs. Bouton, Davis, Wheeler, Nugent and Masser. It was called the Scranton Medical Society, and in 1866 had the following list of members: Bouton, Heath, Squire, J. W. Gibbs, Ladd, Throop, Davis, Masser, Allen, Boyd, Winter, Reed, Leet, W. W. Gibbs, Sturdevant, Burns, Kelly, Fisher and Frischkorn. The rate for visits was two dollars for first and one dollar and a half for subsequent calls. After forty-eight years the rate of the Lackawanna County Medical Society is the same. The Scranton Medical Society disintegrated in 1868.

The first recorded meeting of the Luzerne County Medical Society was held in Scranton, September 11, 1861, and for some years the meetings were held but three times a year; the January meetings in Wilkes-Barre, the May meetings in Pittston, and the September meetings in Scranton. The meetings here were discontinued in 1878, owing to the formation of the new county of Lackawanna.

The Lackawanna County Medical Society.—This Society was organized in 1878 and affiliated with the State Medical Society. Dr. Throop was the first president. Meetings were held every two or three months until 1883, when they became monthly. The State society met here in 1885. In 1887 Dr. Throop gave the county society over 100 medical books as a nucleus for a library, and more later. To glimpse the proceedings: In 1887, for instance, papers were read by Dr. Gates on dysentery; Dr. Chambers on cystitis; Dr. Fulton on pneumonia; Dr. Burr on blood-letting; Dr. Pennypacker on diphtheria; Dr. Davidson on difficulties of medicine, and Dr. Capwell on rheumatism.

The society is now one of the most active and progressive bodies in the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. It numbers 200 members, holds weekly meetings in its rooms on Washington avenue, possesses an extensive library of standard works and current medical publications, owns powerful electrical apparatus for lantern illustration of lectures, and provides scientific papers, lectures and demonstrations by its members or by eminent physicians from other cities throughout the year. The officers for 1914 are: President, Dr. Charles Falkowsky; vice-presidents, Drs. J. J. Pierce and A. J. Winebrake; secretary-treasurer, Dr. H. A. Albertson; reporter, Dr. J. P. Davenport; censors, Drs. J. L. Rea, W. E. Paine and W. G. Fulton; trustees, Drs. L. M. Gates, W. A. Peck, G. D. Murray and M. J. Williams.

The Scranton Homœopathic Society, of which Dr. H. S. Mauser is presi-



STATE HOSPITAL.
LACKAWANNA HOSPITAL.

WEST SIDE HOSPITAL.
MOSES TAYLOR HOSPITAL.

dent and Dr. A. P. Gardner secretary-treasurer, meets monthly at the residences of the members, who read essays and entertain the society. It numbers twenty members, and is composed of clever and pleasant gentlemen, and is believed to compare favorably with similar societies in other cities. The first arrivals of homeopathic physicians here were Dr. A. P. Gardner, grandfather of the present physician of that name, 1854; Dr. Reynolds, 1855; Dr. A. P. Hunt, 1858; Dr. C. A. Stevens, 1862; Dr. A. E. Burr, 1865, and so on.

HOSPITALS.

The high status of the medical profession in Scranton is well shown by the activities of physicians in numerous and important hospitals, where they do an almost incredible amount of free and beneficent surgical and medical work for suffering humanity. This is particularly striking from the viewpoint of those who not more than forty-three years ago saw the miners and other workers of this region suffering the same kind of wounds, ills and accidents as now, with no hospital this side of New York or Philadelphia in which to care for them. The pioneer physicians of Scranton then treated the most desperate cases in the often rude homes of the workers with faithful devotion and often with skill, judgment and success.

The physicians of Scranton are also active in civic sanitation through the bureau of health, in public school inspection, and in many philanthropic institutions to whose inmates medical service is given as the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, the Home for the Friendless, the Home of the Good Shepherd, the Florence Crittenden Mission, St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Foundling Home, the Oral School, the Maloney Home for the Aged and other philanthropic institutions.

The medical profession here has also been in touch with the progress of State sanitation, under the active administration of Dr. Samuel L. Dixon, commissioner of public health, in the handling and prevention of epidemics, as of typhoid fever, in compulsory school vaccination, the establishment of tuberculosis dispensaries under care of Dr. Reifsnyder, and in the free distribution and use of antitoxin for diphtheria.

In the private hospitals of Scranton also it may be truthfully said that the rank of skillful and successful work done is second to none.

The State Hospital.—This important institution is now supported by the State and consists of eight buildings situated on Franklin avenue, valued at \$450,000. The expense of maintenance for the last year was \$79,260.40, and for the preceding year, \$86,814.20. The hospital has 160 beds, and treated during the year ending May 13, 1913: In-patients, 2,231, of whom 1,252 were surgical, with 878 cured; 831 medical, with 388 cured, and about 260 improved; and 148 special—eye, ear, nose and throat cases—with 110 cured. Dispensary patients, 2,235, of whom 1,304 were surgical, 412 medical, and 519 eye, ear, nose and throat cases. Of course, many of those treated in the dispensary had already been in the wards and continued for dressings, etc., in the dispensary. There were 1,192 emergency cases.

The foregoing statistics, as well as those of other hospitals here, show that about three-fourths of the cases treated are surgical, which demonstrates that mining, the basic industry of this region, and railroading, are truly dangerous occupations. It is not true that either calling is otherwise unhealthful. With short hours of labor, good fan ventilation, protection underground from the inclemency of the seasons and no malaria or other

infections pertaining to it in the Lackawanna Valley, anthracite mining here is, barring accident, a comparatively healthful occupation.

The State Hospital owes its origin, forty-two years ago, to the exertions of Dr. Benjamin H. Throop, who will be mentioned with the pioneer physicians farther on, aided by a few philanthropic good men and women, and the loyal service of his then professional colleagues. It was incorporated under the name of the Lackawanna Hospital, May 18, 1871, with the following gentlemen as incorporators: William N. Monies, John B. Smith, William F. Hallstead, B. H. Throop, R. A. Squire, A. Davis, E. C. Fuller, William Merrifield, Henry Griffin, Charles Dowd and W. W. Winton. It was opened May 1, 1872, with the following medical and surgical staff: Drs. Squire, Boyd, Everhart, Haggerty, Fisher, Reed and O'Brien. Dr. Gunster, who was probably abroad just then, was soon added to the staff. Many other excellent physicians and surgeons have followed and faithfully served since then, whose names well deserve record here did space permit. Some of the earliest work in the hospital will be mentioned farther on, in connection with Throop and his colleagues. Throop secured a State appropriation of \$10,000 for the hospital in 1872, and it received State aid thereafter, and was entirely taken over by act of Assembly, signed by Governor William A. Stone, July 18, 1901, and incorporated as the "State Hospital of the Northern Anthracite Coal Region of Pennsylvania." The managers and staff of the State Hospital now, in 1914, are: Board of trustees—E. B. Hardenberg, president; A. J. Connell, M. D., vice-president; Mortimer B. Fuller, treasurer; P. Silas Walter, secretary and assistant treasurer; Frederick W. Fleitz, W. G. Fulton, M. D., Rt. Rev. M. J. Hoban, Frank Hummler, Henry Nawzer. Staff—Consultants, Drs. Fulton, Connell, Rea and Ltwis Frey; visiting staff—surgeons, Drs. Smith, Roos, Noecker and Bernstein; physicians, Drs. Kennedy, Lindsay, Falkowsky and McKeage; ophthalmologists, Drs. C. L. Frey and Corser; laryngologists and otologists, Drs. Mears and Reedy; orthopedists, Drs. Capwell and Sturge; obstetricians, Drs. Winebrake and Arndt; pathologists, Dr. Wilson; roentgenologist, Dr. Jackson; dental surgeon, E. P. Carty, D. D. S.; dispensary staff—medical, Drs. Peck, Davenport, Freedman and Rea; surgical, Drs. Wormser, Wagner, Noone and Fox; eye, ear, nose and throat, Drs. Cross and Redding; chief resident physician, Dr. McLaine. The house officers are: Superintendent, John L. Burgan; directress of nurses, Miss Maude Robertson; assistant directress, Miss Edna Watson; matron, Mrs. Yelland; pharmacist, Mr. Melville; dietitian, Miss Carol Sykes. There are six trained nurses and forty-three pupil nurses to care for the patients. This hospital, under its old name, the "Lackawanna," was the first institution in this region to establish a training school for nurses.

The Moses Taylor Hospital.—This was founded by the philanthropic gentleman of that name for the benefit of the employees of the Lackawanna railroad and the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. It occupies a whole city block, fronting on Quincy avenue, between Pine and Gibson streets, with a fine outlook over the valley. Besides the main buildings, with the usual divisions of surgical and medical, women's and children's wards, marble-lined operating room, etc., there are on the grounds an ambulance station, a handsome nurses' home and all other necessary equipment for a great modern hospital. The phrase "handsome nurses' home" may be read as a compliment both to the building and the nurses, for it is a pretty sight to see the nurses in their uniforms flitting to their duties between their home and the main building or grouped on the beautiful lawn in summer.

This important hospital was incorporated 1884, and opened for the reception of patients October 1, 1892, with Dr. Nathan Y. Leet as surgeon; Dr. D. A. Capwell, superintendent, who served until April 1, 1893, when he retired to private practice and was succeeded by Dr. A. W. Smith, who served until April 1, 1897. Miss M. Middlemas was superintendent of nurses from the opening until 1894, when she was succeeded by Miss N. J. Eger, now Mrs. Dr. A. W. Smith, who served until 1897. Since Dr. Smith's retirement, in 1897, the superintendency of this great institution has been held by ladies, who have proved their ability to be equal to that of men. These have been Mrs. A. S. Gladding, followed by Miss Janet Grant, the present excellent superintendent.

In 1901 Dr. Leet was replaced as surgeon-in-chief by Dr. Jonathan M. Wainwright, who has by energy and skill placed the institution in the front rank of modern surgical hospitals.

In the twenty-two years of its existence the Moses Taylor Hospital has treated about 15,000 house cases, largely surgical, and 25,000 dispensary cases. The number of in-patients admitted for the year covered by the latest printed report, 1912, was 1,276, and dispensary patients, 256. The hospital has a branch at Buffalo, New York. A training school was established in 1896 and has graduated over 100 excellent nurses.

The officers of the Moses Taylor Hospital are: President, Moses Taylor; secretary-treasurer, E. E. Loomis; directors, W. H. Truesdale, Thomas E. Clarke, Moses Taylor, C. H. McCullough Jr., E. E. Loomis and E. A. S. Clarke. Staff—Surgeon-in-chief, J. M. Wainwright, A. M., M. D.; consulting surgeons, Drs. Connell and Fulton; ophthalmologist, Dr. Murray; X-Ray specialist, Dr. Jackson; assistant surgeon, Dr. Wall. House officers—Superintendent, Janet Gordon Grant, R. N.; assistant superintendent, Alixe M. Ellis, R. N.; instructor, Amanda M. Davis, R. N.; instructor in dietetics, Mary E. Huhn; supervisor, Victoria Brainard, R. N.; dispensary nurse, Mary L. DeWitt, R. N. The total nursing staff is thirty-three. There are five young physicians, internes.

The West Side Hospital, located on Jackson street, Hyde Park, owes its existence largely to the philanthropic exertions of Drs. Williams and Paine, ably assisted by Judge Edwards and Hon. John R. Farr. It was opened in 1896, has forty beds, is partly supported by the State, has an excellent staff, and has done a great deal of good for the residents of that important section of the city. The president is Hon. H. M. Edwards; secretary, David J. Davis; superintendent, Miss M. Y. Hill.

The Hahnemann Hospital, located on Colfax avenue, at Nay-Aug Park, was incorporated and opened by philanthropic ladies in 1897. It was at first supported wholly, and is still partially, supported by their generous efforts, but now receives a State appropriation of about \$15,000 annually. Its capacity is eighty-five beds and a number of private rooms. The property is valued at about \$175,000.

Although this is a homeopathic institution, it is open to all reputable physicians, and the good ladies have made it so convenient, fair and attractive that many physicians like to treat their patients in it.

Since 1897 this hospital has cared for over 8,000 patients. For the year ending June 1, 1913—in-patients, 957, of whom 503 were surgical, 247 medical, 60 eye, ear, nose and throat cases, and 147 maternity cases; out-patients treated, 353; making a total of 1,310 for the year.

The officers of Hahnemann Hospital are: President, Mrs. Eleanor S. Oakford; vice-president, Mrs. Hannah S. Welles; treasurer, Mrs. M. E.

Belin; secretary, Mrs. Jane K. Nye; board of directors, Mrs. Belin, Brady, Briggs, Decker, DeWitt, Dickson, Genter, Jermyn, Jones, Nye, Oakford, Pierce, Sanderson, Simpson, Smith, Smith, Stevens, Storrs, Von Storch and Welles; young ladies' auxiliary, president, Marjorie Platt. Hospital Staff—Surgical, Drs. Peck, White and Gardner; medical, Drs. Berlinghof, Brewster, DeWitt, Douglas, Gardner, Heilner, Lange, Mauser, Sureth, Hamlin, Friedman, Hanley; eye, ear, etc., Dr. Ware; anæsthetist, Dr. Mauser; X-Ray, Dr. Mauser; pathologist, Dr. Fox; dispensary, Dr. Hamlin; honorary, Dr. Anna Clarke, *et alia*. House Staff—Superintendent, Mary E. Haws, R. N.; directress of nurses, Emma Eschenbach, R. N.; night supervisor, Mary E. Stone; clinic nurse, Ethel Morley, R. N.; housekeeper, Rebecca E. Kendall; matron, Mrs. Emmeline Porter.

West Mountain Sanitarium.—The Scranton Society for the Prevention and Cure of Consumption was incorporated January 26, 1903, and established this sanitarium in a very healthful location, with sunshine exposure, on the lee side, with regard to prevailing winds, of West mountain, overlooking the valley. The number of patients treated to January 1, 1914, was 596. Here is the summary for 1913: Patients in hospital, January 1, 1913, 17; new patients admitted during 1913, 41; total number, 58. Patients discharged during 1913—cured, 4; dead, 4; improved, 20; worse, 2; total, 30. In Hospital, December 31, 1913, 28. The largest number of patients at one time was 29; the smallest number was 17; the average number was 22. The total number of hospital days that patients have been maintained was 8,033. The actual cost of maintaining each patient was \$1.06 per day. The total expense for 1913 was \$8,540.03, of which the State contributed only \$2,500. It is believed that Scranton was the first city in the State, if not in the United States, to establish such an institution for itself. The credit for this pioneer work belongs among the following gentlemen: Board of Directors—A. J. Connell, M. D., president; Hon. J. Benjamin Dimmick, Frank Hagen, Rt. Rev. M. J. Hoban, D. D., Hon. H. A. Knapp; J. M. Wainwright, M. D., secretary; Howard Plumley, treasurer. Medical Staff—Consulting physician, Dr. S. A. Knopf, of New York; visiting physicians, Dr. Lewis Frey, Dr. L. C. Kennedy, Dr. J. C. Reifsnyder, Dr. L. B. Woodcock, Dr. W. K. Dolan, Dr. J. M. Wainwright; laryngologist, Dr. D. W. Mears; examining physician, Dr. J. C. Reifsnyder; associate physicians, Dr. F. A. Cross, Dr. H. F. Smith, Dr. I. W. Severson, Dr. R. T. Wall; superintendent, Susan Mattimore.

Of the other public hospitals in this county space permits only mention of the Taylor, Mid-Valley and Carbondale hospitals. All in the Lackawanna Valley.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS.

The Scranton Private Hospital, located at Wyoming and Mulberry street, is the oldest private hospital in this region and one of the most useful. It was started in 1895 and brought up to its present high standing by Dr. Charles E. Thompson and his associates, among whom Dr. H. E. Gardner deserves special mention as a pioneer here in abdominal surgery. The hospital specializes in many departments and cares for patients suffering from almost any of the accidents or ailments that flesh is heir to. It is pleasing to note that the institution is a financial as well as professional success. It has maintained a good school for nurses for many years, and has graduated many excellent nurses. Miss Fitch is the directress.

Dr. Reed Burns' Hospital, located on Jefferson avenue, on both sides of Gibson street, is a model private hospital. The main building of brick is

separated from the handsome and cozy nurses' home by a beautiful lawn, decorated in summertime with plants and vines in a charming color scheme. Across Gibson street is the maternity department, which is likewise a model and sanitary institution in every way; the whole ensemble evidencing the fact that a great surgeon like Dr. Reed Burns can be also a poet in matters of taste, form and color. The outlay represents about \$80,000. Number of rooms in main hospital, forty-six; maternity building, eighteen; nurses' home, fourteen. The hospital was opened at the present location February 1, 1909. The officers are Dr. Reed Burns, surgeon-proprietor; secretary, Dr. Edward Burns, of Honesdale; superintendent, Miss Maud S. Robbins; assistant superintendent, Miss Edna J. Long.

Dr. Burns started with eight rooms on Adams avenue, October 5, 1906, and had 152 operations in the first year, and 504 in 1913. About ninety per cent. of all his work is surgical, of which eighty per cent. is of major operations, half of which are abdominal. The criterion of all his work is success, and the results are probably second to none achieved anywhere.

This hospital established a training school for nurses October 6, 1908, and has graduated seventeen excellent nurses. There are twenty selected pupils in training at the present time.

The Coppinger Sanitarium, located at Quincy avenue and Vine street, is a pleasant and useful private hospital, excellently conducted by Mrs. E. R. Coppinger, who is herself a registered graduate nurse of skill and executive ability. A great deal of good surgery has been done in the operating room by Drs. Roos, Longstreet, Kerling and others.

This hospital was founded in 1899, can accommodate about twenty patients, and employs only graduate nurses. Mrs. Coppinger has also conducted for eleven years a reliable nurses' registry, which has been of the greatest service to the medical profession and to those needing competent nurses. Only graduate, State registered nurses are listed. Many a time have physicians and patients had reason to be grateful to this good lady and the brave nurses for their prompt assistance in desperate emergencies.

Dr. D. W. Evans' Hospital, located at 157 South Main avenue, is a very useful and convenient institution in which many physicians and surgeons of the city, especially of the West Side, like to attend patients or operate. It was founded in 1909, has a capacity of fifteen beds, and cares for about 250 patients annually.

Dr. E. F. McGinty has a private hospital in the Dr. Gunster residence, adjoining the Young Men's Christian Association building, on Mulberry street, and Dr. Joseph Hannick has one in which baths and electric treatment are features.

X-Ray Work.—The epoch-making discovery of Roentgen has made the use of the X-Ray imperative in many fields of surgical and medical diagnosis, as it clearly exposes the outlines of bones and joints to the surgeons' eyes. With more complex technique it shows stone in the kidney or bladder, or in the tube between them; and it outlines the shape, position and movements of stomach and bowels; and is extending its aid in viewing other parts and organs, as invention keeps improving the machinery and methods of its use. All the large hospitals are now equipped with X-Ray outfits.

This important work was developed in Scranton mostly by Dr. John C. Price, and is now carried on with great success and utility by Dr. B. H. Jackson, at 436 Wyoming avenue.

There are other interesting and important specialties and activities of the medical profession here, but doubtless enough have been mentioned to show that in this line Scranton is fully abreast of twentieth century progress.

SANITATION.

Scranton and the Lackawanna Valley are naturally healthful locations. In the early days some malaria prevailed here, but disappeared with the anopheles mosquito, whose larvæ cannot live in the waters sterilized by the sulphurous drainage of the anthracite mines.

Epidemics came here from the outer world and created great havoc. Smallpox crept through the valley many times, but has been practically eradicated of late years by vaccination. Cerebro-spinal meningitis, which swept the Nation in 1871, was particularly severe in Carbondale and Scranton, and was known as "black fever." Typhoid fever has appeared, notably in 1906, but its source was found and eliminated. We have been visited by one world-sweeping epidemic of Grippe. But all these unpleasant experiences have been extrinsic, none were native here, and in spite of them Scranton is proved by national statistics to be one of the healthiest cities in the United States. If its citizens were not so busy with industrial matters they could consistently exploit the city and neighborhood as a health resort.

Bureau of Health.—Scranton, having passed through the phases of sanitary control usual to growing cities from the councilmanic committee of laymen through the primitive board of health instituted in 1878 and having for first health officers Dr. Boyd, 1878, Dr. O'Brien, 1880, Reed, 1882, and so on, has had for some years a bureau of health in the executive department of the city government, with a medical superintendent directly responsible to the commissioner of public safety and the mayor. Dr. W. E. Keller, who served as superintendent of public health for several terms, up to this year, 1914, brought this important department up to a high state of efficiency by quietly but vigorously enforcing sanitation, public school vaccination, reporting of contagious diseases, dairy, food and watershed inspection, and all other details pertaining to public health. Mr. Robert M. Heaney, secretary and registrar, has also been very efficient. The records of vital statistics which he has put in order run back to 1878.

The report of the bureau of health for 1912 shows a low mortality comparing favorably with the healthiest cities. The death rate for the year, excluding non-residents and premature births, was 12.64 per 1,000 (estimated population 134,500). Besides the infantile mortality, common to all communities, which gives almost every fifth death of all deaths as of an infant before it reaches one year of age, which infantile mortality can be reduced only by better education of mothers in the care of infants and in sociologic care of infant feeding, etc., besides this the death rate here is appreciably affected by accidents in the mines, as shown by the number of deaths from violence being 113.96 per 100,000 population, but even this shows decrease, as in 1905 it was 199.8 per 100,000.

The officers of the bureau of health now, in 1914, are: Dr. G. J. Van Vechten, superintendent; Robert M. Heaney, secretary; Dr. L. M. Elsinger, bacteriologist; James P. Haggerty and Fred J. Widmayer, food and milk inspectors; George W. Davis, dairy and watershed inspector; Robert Reifenberg, plumbing inspector; and H. K. Klauminzer, sanitary officer. It is fully expected and believed that with this efficient staff Dr. Van Vechten, under the administration of Mayor Jermyn and Director of Public Safety Derby, will make the good work of his predecessors continuous and progressive. A municipal hospital for contagious cases has always been badly needed.

The Water Supply for the city and valley is superb and abundant from mountain springs and streams outside the coal measures, all impounded and

distributed from vast and beautiful lake-like reservoirs, whose construction, including dams, lines and tunnels, forms a splendid monument to the energy and genius of William Walter Scranton, with Worthington Scranton, and their excellent corps of engineers, formerly headed by William M. Marple, and now by Homer F. Cox. Doubtless the inhabitants of this city and region, when hereafter showing admiring visitors over the fine roads constructed to make the mountain scenery and the noble lake-reservoirs accessible, will ever give due credit to the genius of W. W. Scranton.

The Scranton Water Company maintains a chemical and bacteriological department of its own, of which Mr. George R. Taylor is the head. He is a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic, was instructor in chemistry in Massachusetts Technical, and is a member of several scientific societies interested in chemistry and water works. The medical profession of Scranton knows that Mr. Taylor is up to the minute in all the technic of testing and purification of water.

There are six separate piping systems in Scranton and Dunmore supplying water from as many reservoirs located on four watershed areas. One of these (Providence) is filtered by a 6,000,000 gravity mechanical filter plant, located at Chinchilla. No. 7, or Roaring Brook, system is sterilized by hypochlorite of lime, while a third, Dunmore, is to be sterilized with liquid chlorine this year. The others are considered of satisfactory quality as they are. All these supplies are tested daily in the laboratory.

Medical Inspection of Public Schools.—This epochal step in sanitation was instituted in 1912 by the Scranton School Board on the plan of Dr. W. E. Keller, who as chief inspector showed remarkable constructive and executive ability in organizing and carrying on the work. He has been ably assisted by the secretary, Miss Beatrice Z. Weinberg, who has fine control of the multitudinous records.

Although the funds appropriated permit only nominal remuneration to the twenty physicians employed, they have performed the inspections and examinations for two years conscientiously.

All the forty-eight schools of Scranton were cared for with the following results: First inspection year (1912-13)—Number of children enrolled, 21,043; examined, including teachers and janitors, 21,968; found defective, 9,646. The inspection caused treatment and benefit of 4,000; found unvaccinated, 2,057, of whom 295 were excluded for not attending to vaccination.

The figures for only nine months of the second inspection year (1913-14) are available at this writing, but they show progress. The taxpayers and public have shown approval of the work. Number enrolled, 21,078; examined, including teachers and janitors, 22,153; defectives, 8,944; treatment advised, 3,867; unvaccinated, 1,556.

Four classes of defects lead in numbers. Of the above 8,944 defective, about 25 per cent. had defects of teeth, 25 per cent. defective vision, about 25 per cent. scalp affections, and about 20 per cent. had adenoids or enlarged tonsils.

By the aid of an excellent card index system the chief inspector had the work and recommendations of the inspecting physicians followed up in the homes and results reported by four district nurses, who made in the first year 10,322 visits and in nine months of the second year 8,952 visits, to which they will probably add 2,000 visits more before the end of the inspection year.

The physicians who have made the school inspections are: Drs. W. A. Peck, Huber, Toll, Stanton, Davenport, H. F. Smith, Silverstein, Lewis, Shinaberry, De Long, P. H. Walker, Wheelock, Raymond, Carlucci, P. J. Davis, Wagner, Bryant, Bishop, Beach and O'Brien.

Trained Nurses.—There are now about 150 trained nurses in Scranton. The medical profession is glad to acknowledge this valuable reinforcement to its service in recent years. These estimable young women give priceless aid in surgical work; in caring for the sick and injured in homes and hospitals; in district nursing; in supplementing and following up the physicians' work of public school inspection, and in most other fields pertaining to health and sanitation.

There are training schools for nurses at several of the hospitals of Scranton, which usually also keep track of their own graduates who can be located on call; and there is a reliable nurses' registry at Mrs. Coppinger's Sanitarium, and many nurses rely only on the acquaintance of their own clientele of patrons and physicians for employment.

The alumnae of the nurses' training school of the State Hospital have a chartered society with about sixty members, meeting monthly at that institution and affiliated with the Pennsylvania State Society of Registered Trained Nurses. The officers at this writing are: President, Miss Maud S. Robbins; vice-president, Miss Edna J. Long; secretary, Miss Mary Tighe; treasurer, Miss Edith Hutton.

District Nurses.—Nothing in the fields of medicine and sanitation in modern times appears more striking than the trend of medical and philanthropic forces toward the prevention of disease and the conservation of health. The institution of district nursing is an illustration of this. Mrs. Henry M. Boies was the founder of this movement in Scranton in 1909. This work is so new and so interesting that it seems well worth while to give space here to the full report for 1914, as compiled to date by the very efficient superintendent, Miss Grace E. M. Smith, as follows:

Officers and Directors of District Nurse Association for 1914—Mrs. H. M. Boies, president; Miss Florence Robertson, first vice-president; Mrs. George Clark, second vice-president; Mrs. J. B. Dimmick, third vice-president; Mrs. Aaron Goldsmith, secretary; Miss Jessie C. Ripple, treasurer; directors—Miss Anna Atherton, Mrs. Roswell H. Patterson, Mrs. Ralph Ammerman, Mrs. Arthur Twitchel, Mrs. Louis Oettinger, Mrs. C. B. Penman, Mrs. James Nankivel, Mrs. Everett Warren, Mrs. T. J. Foster, Mrs. Samuel Samter, Mrs. H. T. Burton, Mrs. Willard Matthews, Mrs. James A. Linen, Miss Caroline Atherton, Mrs. E. B. Jermyn.

To show the work of this association the following summary of its report for 1913 is given: Number patients under care January 1, 1913, 52; number new calls during 1913, 1,243; total patients nursed during 1913, 1,295; number general nursing visits, 11,296; number Metropolitan Life Insurance visits, 1,750; total visits made to patients, 13,048; total visits omitted, March 1, 1913, to January 1, 1914, 815; number patients under care January 1, 1914, 79.

The following is the school nurses' report for October, November and December, 1913: Number children reported, having one or more physical defects and non-vaccinations, 3,590; visits made to homes, 6,452; visits made to schools, 88; total visits made, 6,540; total number completed cases (referred to chief medical inspector), 2,619, of this number over 50 per cent. have been treated. Total visits made by school nurses during 1913, 10,669; total number days school nurses worked, 313; average visits per day, 34; number days of district nursing, 1,142½; number days relief nursing, 620½; total days nursing, 1,763; average visits per day, 8; number different physicians who have called us, 89.

PIONEER PHYSICIANS.

In 1755, before the settlement of the Wyoming Valley by the whites, Frederick Post was a Moravian missionary among the Indians. He was taken sick among them and sent for Dr. J. M. Otto, of Bethlehem, who was the first physician to visit this region.

The first white physician to locate permanently was Dr. Joseph Sprague. The settlers coming from Connecticut brought the New England town meeting institution with them. Here are two specimens of their records:

Wilksbury, September 30, 1771.

Voted in town meeting that Dr. Joseph Sprague shall have a settling in one of ye five towns.

February, 1772.

Joseph Sprague, late of Poughkeepsie, Duchess County, N. Y., executes to Zebulon Butler, Stephen Fuller and Timothy Smith, Committee of Settlers from Wilkes Barre Township, bond for £30 to pay £15, with interest, on or before July 1, 1773, for settling right in Wilkes Barre.

The Indians ceased village occupancy of Wyoming Valley soon after the tragic death of their chief, Teedyuscung, in 1763, but they still hunted and fished there in Dr. Sprague's time, and the Capouse Indians still dwelt along the "Lackaworna."

Dr. Sprague lived near the Lackawanna river, between Spring Brook and Pittston, and practiced medicine when needed, but probably found more occupation in fishing, hunting and farming. He would take his horse, with as much wheat as he could carry, and go to Cocheton, on the Delaware, 70 miles by bridle path, to have it ground. Wheat cakes were a luxury. The settlers' bread was usually corn meal.

Dr. Sprague and the other New Englanders who had come to the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys were driven out by the Pennamites in 1784, at the culmination of the struggle for possession of the land between the Pennsylvanians and New Englanders, which had been going on from 1753 with scarcely less barbarity on the part of the whites toward each other and the Indians than of ferocity on the part of the Indians toward the whites. He died in Hartford (some say in Virginia) in 1785. His wife came back to Wilkes-Barre and, known as "Granny" Sprague, practiced as a mid-wife and had a large clientele for many years. Her fee for attending a confinement, at any distance, was one dollar. It is said that although of great age her obstetrical practice as late as 1810 surpassed that of any physician then in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Dr. William Hooker Smith came from New York to Wilkes-Barre in 1772 and practiced medicine for a lifetime over a wide territory, mostly on horseback with saddle bags, medicines and ever ready lancet. He was the first justice in his vicinity. His commission, signed by Benjamin Franklin, president of the executive counsel of Pennsylvania, was dated May 11, 1787. The Wyoming massacre occurred in July, 1778. In 1779 he went as surgeon with General Sullivan's expedition up the north branch of the Susquehanna into the Indian country. In 1791, the same year that the hunter, Gunther, discovered "black stones that would burn" on the mountains near Mauch Chunk, Dr. Smith began to buy the right to dig iron ore and stone-coal. He and James Sutton established "Old Forge" in 1780 for the converting of ore into iron, before the Slocums began making iron here in Slocum Hollow. Charcoal, not anthracite, was used.

Dr. Silas B. Robinson came into the township in 1823, where, as Dr. Hollister, the historian of this valley, says, he practiced his profession

creditably for nearly forty years. Dr. Throop used to say that Dr. Robinson often walked as far as Tunkhannock to confinement cases for very small fees.

Dr. William H. Pier located here in 1845. Hollister gives a list of fifty-nine physicians and eight homœopathic physicians locating here from 1800 to 1868.

The scope of this chapter does not include notice of all the physicians who have practiced here, but only brief mention of a few, without strict regard to chronological order.

Dr. Benjamin H. Throop came into this valley in 1840. The circuit that he drove was about fifty miles and the frugal people of that time did not send for the doctor for trivial ailments. "They usually waited until it was a race between death and the doctor to see who would get there first" (Throop's "Half Century in Scranton"). Throop interested outside capital, notably Drs. Price and Pancoast, of Philadelphia, in coal developments, and became a millionaire without the slightest change being observable in his demeanor. In war time he went to the battlefield of Antietam and did good work in caring for the wounded.

In 1871 Dr. Throop, with a purely philanthropic motive, procured a charter for the Lackawanna Hospital, as mentioned on a preceding page, and started it the next year in the most primitive way in a little church building which he owned on Penn avenue, between Spruce street and Lackawanna avenue. Throop bore all the expense of it for a time and it was free to patients. Dr. Charles Fisher made the first operation. After a time the hospital was removed to a house in the present location of the State Hospital and became the theatre of devoted charitable service on the part of Scranton physicians which has continued to this day.

Dr. I. F. Everhart located here in 1867, after serving as surgeon of the Eighth and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the Civil War. He was a fine ornithologist, as attested by the splendid museum at Nay-Aug Park, which he gave to the city. Dr. Davidson, of Fleetville, veteran surgeon of the Civil War, one time president of the county society, is an estimable gentleman who deserves a more extended biography than space here permits.

One of the most popular and successful country practitioners in this region was Dr. Lewis Van Sickle, who located in Clark's Green in the '50s. His practice covered forty or fifty miles, and he was preceptor to several excellent members of the profession, including his worthy son, Dr. Fred L. Van Sickle, of Olyphant, and Dr. H. D. Gardner.

Dr. Nathan G. Leet located here in 1866. He had been surgeon of the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Civil War, and was a leading surgeon here for many years. He was a large handsome man of brusque, suave, engaging manners. He had a remarkably sonorous voice in conversing.

Dr. W. E. Allen was also an army surgeon who located in Hyde Park after the war. He was a good physician an expert violinist and an inimitable story-teller. In telling his quaint and weird stories he liked to imitate the Welsh talking voice as it flits up and down the scale.

Dr. Bouton was a courtly and learned physician who resided on Penn avenue in the second block. Dr. Heath, of Hyde Park, was an interesting personality. Dr. Ladd was a pleasant gentleman who had the "Star Drug Store," above the old Wyoming House, on Lackawanna avenue, and lived corner Penn avenue and Spruce street. He moved to Philadelphia in the '70s. Dr. Stewart was a tall dignified physician who had the habit of re-

peating his patients' answers in a very solemn way while cross-examining them. Dr. A. Davis, of Hyde Park, was a good physician in the '70s. Dr. Boyd was the first health officer of Scranton, 1878. Dr. J. W. Gibbs was an excellent obstetrician, who came here in 1857 and died in 1889, aged sixty-six. He attended 8,000 confinements. His son, Dr. L. H. Gibbs, graduated in 1873 and is still a popular physician in West Scranton. Dr. Gulick was quartermaster of the splendid cavalry regiment, the Eleventh Pennsylvania, in the Civil War.

In Providence during the latter half of the nineteenth century there dwelt and practiced Drs. Hollister, Bentley, Roberts and Lackey. Hollister was a unique and gifted character. He laboriously accumulated a large and valuable collection of Indian relics and utensils. He was the author of the "History of the Lackawanna Valley," which has deservedly run through many editions and is a perpetual memorial of his literary talent and industry. Everyone should read this valuable book.

Dr. Henry Roberts, born in 1821, located in Providence in 1850. He was surgeon of the Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, one of the first members of Scranton's select council, and was postmaster of Providence from 1869 to 1883, when the office was merged with that of Scranton. At this writing Dr. Roberts is over ninety-two years old, now living in Towanda, and bids fair to round out a century.

In Dunmore, in the same period, were Drs. Seamans, Chamberlain, Winters and Hopkins; in Olyphant, Drs. Kelly and Travers; at Archbald, Dr. John Foote, a faithful physician and a genuine humorist; and Carbondale had the immortal Dr. Rafferty.

There were already in the '60s two German physicians on Cedar avenue, and two Irish physicians—Drs. McGinley and Haggarty—in Scranton.

Dr. Henry V. Logan was a very popular physician here in the last part of the nineteenth century and first of this. He was on the hospital staff and was one of the surgeons of the Thirteenth Regiment.

Dr. P. F. Gunster, now on the Pacific coast, was an excellent physician and surgeon here.

Only one or two others will be mentioned. Dr. Ludwig Wehlan was a physician of the true and thorough scientific spirit. He studied with high intelligence and labored constantly with great success in the field of practical medicine, and was of real benefit to suffering humanity. He was an ideal consultant and a prince of courtesy to his colleagues. In addition to all this he was a wit and humorist of a high order.

Almost everything that has been said about Dr. Wehlan, except as to nationality, could be said about Dr. John Burnett, and in addition to remembering his learning, courtesy, wit and humor, his skill in surgery will not be forgotten.

Though there were, and are, many other members of the medical profession well worthy of biographical mention, space and the propriety of not lauding living members as they well deserve, lest just praise should be deemed flattery, compels this chapter to close with these few and inadequate sketches of the medical profession of Scranton.

CHAPTER XVIII. THE BENCH AND BAR.

By William A. Wilcox and the Editor.

The first courts within the territory of what is now Lackawanna county were established by Connecticut, which claimed and exercised jurisdiction over this territory during the pioneer period.

As we have seen in an earlier chapter, the Connecticut claim was under the grant of King James I. of England in 1620 to the "Council established at Plymouth, England." In 1631 that council granted to Lords Say and Seal, and others, the territory from the Narragansett southward toward Virginia 120 miles throughout the mainlands and from the western ocean to the south sea, but not including the territory actually possessed or inhabited by any Christian prince or State. That exception was intended, and was held, to save the New York and New Jersey settlements from the grant. The south line of this grant was ascertained to be the forty-first degree of north latitude. King Charles II. subsequently granted to William Penn a tract overlapping this grant one degree of latitude (about seventy miles) from the Delaware river to the present Ohio line.

Out of this interference grew the Yankee-Pennamite wars, and a long legal battle waged in England, in the legislatures of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, in the courts of Pennsylvania, and before the special commission appointed by the Continental Congress to sit at Trenton. On the merits and details of this controversy there is much available, and the reader is referred to Miner's "History of Wyoming," Craft's "History of Bradford County," and particularly to Governor's Hoyt's "Brief of a Title." It is enough here to say that the laws of Connecticut were administered in this territory by officials of Connecticut and in courts established by Connecticut during a period which may be roughly said to have begun with the organization at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1752, of the Susquehanna Company, and to have culminated in the decree at Trenton, December 30, 1782, though it was not finally ended until after the passage by the Legislature of Pennsylvania of the compromise act and the confirming act.

During the Connecticut period the courts here were presided over by John Jenkins (1776), Nathaniel Denison (1781), and Joseph Sluman (pro-bate). Certain of the justices of the peace were at different times designated to assist them. Under Pennsylvania, justices of the peace were appointed for this district, but their jurisdiction was not generally recognized.

This territory had been Northampton county prior to March 21, 1772; then part of Northumberland county, from which Luzerne county was erected September 25, 1786. The earliest Pennsylvania warrants for land here were about 1773.

A court was held here from 1801 to 1805 by the commissioners under the compromise act. Thomas Cooper, an accomplished lawyer, author of Cooper's "Justinian" and other literary works, afterwards a professor in a South Carolina college, attended to the legal part of the duties of that commission. The history of the courts of Luzerne county has been fully covered in the three volumes of Kulp's "Families of Wyoming Valley."

The commission of Jacob Rush, first judge, was dated August 17, 1791, which may be considered as the beginning of the exercise of this jurisdiction under Pennsylvania.

The bar of Lackawanna county at the present time numbers more than 250 lawyers, including a number who may justly be counted among the foremost in Pennsylvania, and fairly entitled to the exalted reputation which the bench and bar of Pennsylvania has long maintained.

Within what is now Lackawanna county there were two mayor's courts, both of which were concessions to a sentiment favoring the division of the large county of Luzerne. The agitation for the division of the county began not later than 1835. In the Public Library at Montrose is a newspaper file in which the writer remembers to have seen an editorial favoring the erection of such a county to be called Lackawanna, with Carbondale as its county seat. Scranton at that time had not been thought of, and Carbondale was perhaps as large as Wilkes-Barre. About 1840 it was proposed that a county be created comprising Canaan, Clifford, and that part of the present Lackawanna and Wyoming lying north of the upper line of Providence extended. The powers in Luzerne were prepared to agree to this, but this was not what Carbondale wanted. In 1842 the present Wyoming county was erected. In 1851 a Mayor's Court was conceded to Carbondale, with jurisdiction over the city of Carbondale and the townships of Carbondale, Fell, Greenfield and Scott, from which Scott was excluded two years later. In 1866 the Mayor's Court of Scranton was created as another concession to the new county settlement.

The Mayor's Court of Carbondale.—The act creating this court was approved March 15, 1851 (P. L. 163), and it was provided that the presiding judge of the judicial district of which Luzerne county constituted a part should be recorder of said court, and should receive a salary of \$200 a year. The mayor, recorder and the alderman, or any three of them, the mayor and recorder being one, comprised the court, which had extended criminal jurisdiction, with authority to hold four civil terms in each year. Writs of error were to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. William Jessup and John N. Cunningham were recorders of this court. Edmund L. Dana also presided there a number of times.

The history of the erection of Lackawanna county is given elsewhere, to which reference is made for details.

The Governor appointed officers for the new county, including Benjamin S. Bentley as president judge. Judge Bentley assumed the duties of his appointment. The court was held in the building at the southeast corner of Wyoming avenue and Linden street, diagonally across from St. Peter's Cathedral. For a further account of the Bentley court see the "Lackawanna Bar" and the third volume of Kulp's "Families of the Wyoming Valley." With the decision in Commonwealth *ex relatione* Chase *vs.* Harding *et al*, hereinafter referred to, the "Bentley Court" ceased to exist. Further history of the courts is given in brief under the names of the judges following.

Garrick Mallory Harding was president judge of the Eleventh Judicial District (Luzerne county) when Lackawanna county was erected therefrom. He, with Judges Handley and Stanton, organized the courts of the new county October 24, 1878, in obedience to a mandamus from the Supreme Court (see Commonwealth *ex relatione* Chase *vs.* Harding, *et al*, Pa. St., 343). After the passage of the act of 13th of March, 1879 (P. L. 7), making Lackawanna county a separate judicial district (the forty-fifth), Judge Harding elected to be assigned to the old district. He resigned from the bench in October, 1879, to take effect January 1, 1880. He died May 19, 1904.

John Handley had been elected additional law judge in the Eleventh

District in 1874. On Judge Harding's election under the act of 1879 to remain in the old district, Judge Handley was commissioned, March 27, 1879, president judge of the Forty-fifth District, and served as such until his commission expired in January, 1885. At the election of 1884, Judge Handley received 5,942 votes for reelection as against 7,929 for Robert Woodrow Archbald and 2,564 for Edward Merrifield. Judge Handley died February 15, 1895, and was buried in Winchester, Virginia.

William H. Stanton, additional law judge of the Eleventh District from January, 1878, assisted in the organization of the courts of Lackawanna county, October 24, 1878. He resigned February 25, 1879, before the creation of the Forty-fifth District. He died in 1900.

Alfred Hand, appointed additional law judge of the Eleventh District, March 3, 1879, on the resignation of Judge Stanton, was sworn in on the 6th, and in November was elected for a full term. The vote was A. Hand, 5,591; F. D. Collins (Fusion), 2,592, and W. H. Stanton, 2,982. Judge Hand was president judge from the retirement of Judge Handley in January, 1885, until his own resignation, which was tendered when he was appointed by Governor Beaver, and commissioned July 31, 1888, as justice of the Supreme Court, succeeding Justice Trunkey, deceased.

Robert Woodrow Archbald was elected additional law judge in November, 1884. In July, 1888, on the resignation of Judge Hand, he was commissioned president judge. He was reelected in 1894, receiving 14,136 votes, against 12,564 for P. P. Smith. He resigned to accept an appointment as United States district judge, made March 29, 1901.

Henry Alonzo Knapp was appointed additional law judge by Governor Beaver in 1887, under act approved June 15, 1887 (P. L. 404), giving to Lackawanna county a third judge. Commission expired January, 1888.

John Francis Connolly was elected additional law judge in November, 1887. The vote was Connolly, 9,162; Knapp, 8,303. Judge Connolly died November 29, 1902.

Frederick William Gunster was appointed additional law judge by Governor Beaver, November 16, 1888, the resignation of Judge Hand in July having caused a vacancy. He was elected in November to a full term. The vote was: F. W. Gunster, 10,090; A. A. Chase, 6,639; Lewis D. Vail, of Philadelphia (Prohibition), 1,895. Judge Gunster was reelected in November, 1898, the vote being F. W. Gunster, 13,286; Cornelius Smith, 7,177; W. W. Lathrope, 4,061. He died January 30, 1900.

Peter Paul Smith was appointed additional law judge December 24, 1892, by Governor Pattison, after the death of Judge Connolly. Commission expired January, 1894. He subsequently served a full term on the bench of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

Henry M. Edwards was elected November, 1893. The vote was Edwards, 5,276; P. P. Smith, 4,944; A. A. Chase, 213; Agib Rickett, 509. Commissioned president judge in April, 1901, on the resignation of Judge Archbald. He was reelected in 1903, without opposition, receiving 24,055 votes, and again in 1913.

John P. Kelly was appointed by Governor Stone, April 13, 1900, to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Gunster's death, and was elected the same year for a full term. Vote: Kelly, 17,537; George M. Watson, 12,676. He resigned to take effect in 1908.

James Wheaton Carpenter was appointed April 17, 1901, by Governor Stone, to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Archbald's resignation. Commission expired January, 1909.

Edward Charles Newcomb was elected in November, 1901. The vote was Newcomb, 11,490; Carpenter, 9,555; F. L. Hitchcock, 2,557. Judge Newcomb was reelected ten years later without opposition.

James J. O'Neill was elected in November, 1908.

The separate Orphans' Court for the Forty-fifth District was established by act of Assembly approved July 11, 1901 (P. L. 657). A. A. Vosburg, appointed by Governor Stone, was commissioned September 3, 1901; commission expired January, 1903. Michael Frank Sando, elected in November, 1902. The vote was Sando, 13,933; Vosburg, 12,096. In 1912 Judge Sando was reelected without opposition.

William J. Lewis and Patrick M. Moffatt were elected associate judges of the Eleventh District in 1878, and served until the expiration of their commissions in January, 1884.

The Rules of Court.—When the courts of Lackawanna county were organized, October 24, 1878, the county was part of the Eleventh District, and the rules in force in Luzerne county were used until February, 1880. Edward Merrifield, Walsingham G. Ward and Edward B. Sturges were appointed a committee on rules, and reported a complete set of rules, which were adopted February 2, 1880. These rules were published the same year by Charles W. Hand, Esq.

Lackawanna county has been fortunate in its judges. The appointees of the Governor have been without exception lawyers of fine abilities and unquestioned integrity. A short term on the bench, however, under appointment of the Governor, has not been considered as entitling the judge so appointed to a full term without a contest. Judge Hand, Judge Gunster, Judge Smith and Judge Kelley have been elected after such appointments. Judge Smith, Judge Carpenter (twice) and Judge Vosburg have been defeated. Judge Handley alone has been defeated as a candidate after serving a full term. Judge Archbald and Judge Gunster have been reelected with candidates against them. Judge Edwards (twice), Judge Newcomb and Judge Sando have been accorded a reelection without opposition. Such a record of recognition of services performed would not have been possible had not the incumbents measured up to the full requirements of the judicial office.

The impeachment of Judge Robert W. Archbald as a judge of the United States Commerce Court has been a source of unanimous and profound regret to the bar of Lackawanna county, who may be said to know him best. No criticism or suggestion of corruption or impropriety of judicial conduct was ever made against him by any member of the bar here during all the twenty years he was on the bench and that the coincidence of a demand for someone to be impeached should have resulted in dragging from the bench a judge so capable, so industrious, so upright and so useful must be regarded as a grave injustice. Persons who know his integrity may find some satisfaction in the following quotation from a paper contributed to the "Harvard Law Review" after the impeachment trial by Wrisley Brown, special assistant to the Attorney-General, who conducted the original investigation and who was also designated by resolution of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives to assist in the trial of the case before the Senate:

But it will be observed none of the articles exhibited against Judge Archbald charge an indictable offense, or even a violation of positive law. Indeed, most of the specific acts proved in evidence were not intrinsically wrong, and would have been blameless if committed by a private citizen. The case rested on the alleged

attempt of the respondent to commercialize his potentiality as a judge, but the facts would not have been sufficient to support a prosecution for bribery.

It needed not, however, such comments to satisfy those who have stood closest to Judge Archbald of his integrity. While yet a young man an unfortunate business venture swept from him the fortune which he had inherited and acquired, and left him heavily in debt, and to the payment of that debt, even when barred by the statute of limitations, Judge Archbald devoted all of his salary except what was required for maintaining a modest economical home and for the education of his children. There were opportunities, many of them, when had he been disposed "to commercialize his potentiality as a judge," he could have quickly gratified his ambition to wipe out the remainder of that debt and could have gratified tastes and enjoyed luxuries that would have appealed to him. The only real criticism of him that can have any appeal in this community is that he may have unconsciously leaned against his friends and his and their interests in the administration of justice; and the magnificent spirit in which he has borne himself through his trial, and since, has added to the esteem in which his neighbors have held him. A review of that impeachment prosecution and trial, however, ought to convince any impartial mind of the utter unfitness of that political body—the Senate of the United States—to sit as a judicial court for the trial of impeachment cases. In the first place it is essentially a political and not a judicial body. Its trend of thought and action is along political and not judicial lines. It matters not that many Senators are lawyers and some of them ex-judges; here they are enveloped in a political atmosphere, the temperature of which is controlled by political influence, the chief of which is newspaper discussion and public clamor. The ear of the Senator is ever to the ground, the rumblings of public opinion, whatever that may be for the time being, must be heeded. At the time of this trial the new problems of the "referendum" and "recall" were much in evidence; the possibility of the latter as affecting judges was a known disturbing question, and it needed to be shown to the great public that the "recall," as to the judiciary, was not only impractical but absolutely unnecessary. The sacrifice of a judge more or less was of no moment, provided the quietus was given the "recall." Such influences must have controlled the Senate, otherwise how can the conviction of Judge Archbald of high crimes and misdemeanors be reconciled with the law and the evidence adduced? What are the acknowledged facts as stated by Mr. Brown, the prosecuting attorney (quoted above)? Judge Archbald was arraigned under Section IV. of Article II. of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: "The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." Is there any obscurity in the language of the Constitution? "Treason, high crimes and misdemeanors." There certainly is not! Yet Mr. Brown tells us naively that "none of the articles exhibited against Judge Archbald charge an indictable offence or even a violation of positive law. Indeed, most of the acts proved in evidence were not intrinsically wrong and would have been blameless if committed by a private citizen." Crimes and misdemeanors are violations of law! It is the specific violation of law which makes them such and they are no more and no less crimes and misdemeanors—violations of law—whether committed by a judge or by a private citizen! Yet incredible to believe, the highest legislative body of this great republic, sitting in the august capacity

of a high court of impeachment, convicts an honest man and upright judge of twenty-eight years service on the bench without a whisper against his integrity, of high crimes and misdemeanors without a charge against him of an indictable offence or a positive violation of law. History repeats itself. Have the days of Jeffrey returned in this political impeachment court? Their victim is helpless—no appeal—no review! Perhaps he and family should be thankful that the power of the impeachment court ended with the sentence of deposition from office and disqualification, otherwise they might have sent him helplessly to the block. Certain it is that there was never a more high-handed outrage committed against law and justice in the darkest days of Jeffrey than was this impeachment of Judge Archbald! Is it not time the public sat up and took notice? What judge or public officer is safe? Mr. Brown says there was nothing charged or proven that would have been objectionable in a private citizen. Yet this judge is deposed from a high and honorable office, disqualified forever from holding any office under the United States, disgraced and discredited in the eyes of his fellow citizens, and himself and family subjected to the deepest mortification and humiliation, for doing what "would have been blameless if done by a private citizen." And the galling fact, the un-American, the intolerable fact, is that he is absolutely helpless—an outrageous wrong in this free land of ours without a remedy!

Some Attorneys of the Early Days.—Charles H. Silkman, born in Westchester county, New York, came to Hyde Park in 1835. He married a daughter of O. D. Tripp, and was admitted to the bar in 1838, establishing his office in Providence, where he died in 1866. He was an excellent student and speaker, and active in politics as a Democrat. He was prominent in opposition to the sale of the canals.

J. M. Alexander came from New York State to Honesdale, and opened an office in Providence in 1846. He afterwards moved to Hyde Park, and from there to Wilkes-Barre, where he purchased and published the Luzerne Union, and later moved to the Western States.

E. S. M. Hill studied law with Charles H. Silkman, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He was a fine lawyer, editor of the Democrat, established the Luzerne Legal Observer, and was first mayor of Scranton.

David R. Randall came from New Hampshire to Chenango county, where he became superintendent of schools. He came to Hyde Park in 1846, and studied law with Charles H. Silkman, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1860; was elected district attorney of Luzerne county in 1864, and removed to Wilkes-Barre. He died in 1875, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Daniel Rankin was a tailor. He studied law with Charles H. Silkman, and was admitted in 1850. His health was poor and he died before proving his worth as a lawyer.

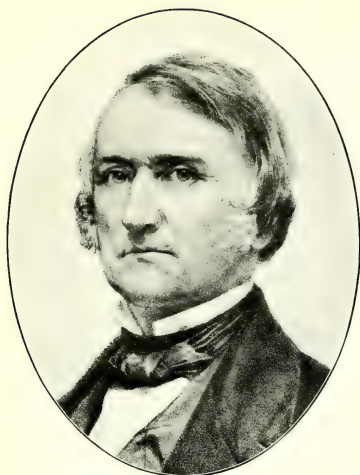
Among the most prominent of the early lawyers was Walsingham Griffin Ward, who came to the Lackawanna Valley from Dutchess county, New York, in 1843. He was twenty-three years of age at that time, and he studied with J. M. Alexander, and was admitted in 1851. He was elected recorder of the Mayor's Court of Scranton in 1870, and continued in that office until the new constitution abolished the court in 1875. Mr. Ward served in the Wyoming Artillerists in the Mexican War. He was a man of the highest integrity, and a lawyer of exceptional ability.

Judge Edward Newell Willard was of a Connecticut family which has given to the country many men of high rank. He served in the Civil War,

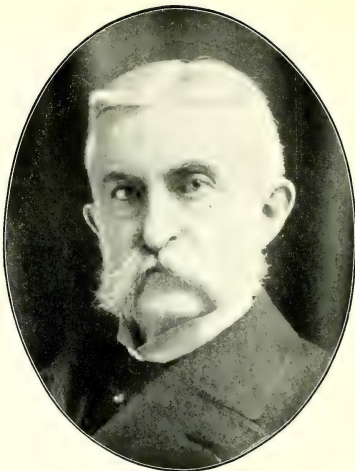
and soon after its close was appointed registrar in bankruptcy at Scranton, and later was retained by a large proportion of the railroads, mining companies and other important corporations. When the Superior Court was created he was appointed and afterwards elected to one of the places on its bench, but after a few years' service resigned, it has been said principally because its duties called him so much from home. The friendliness and consideration shown by him to young lawyers was such as to give a warm place in the affections of most of the present members of the bar. Judge Willard came to Scranton in 1855 and associated himself with Hon. George Sanderson in the practice of the law under the firm name of Sanderson & Willard. Mr. Willard became at once an active figure in the growth of the young town. He was then an ardent Democrat, but became at once, on the breaking out of the war, an aggressive member of that portion of his party known as War Democrats, later affiliating with the Republican party. He was active in the formation of the city and one of the most influential workers in the organization of the new county. To Edward N. Willard and Edward Merrifield, as aggressive workers and managers of the new county campaign, the people of this county owe more than they know or can ever repay. Thanks to their indomitable pluck, energy and skill the thirty years' new county war came to a successful issue. Judge Willard was eminent in his profession and justly earned the confidence of the whole community. His private life was above reproach. He was a member of Grace Reformed Episcopal Church. In 1861 he married Miss Ellen Hower. He died in 1910.

Of the lawyers of those earliest days was a young Scotchman, Arthur Hamilton. It is doubtful if he is remembered by many. He came here just before the outbreak of the Civil War, had hardly become established in his office, when he responded to the call of his adopted country, raised a company of men, went to the front and was killed gallantly leading it in its first engagement at Pocotaligo, South Carolina. He was a young man of fine ability and most excellent character. His career, though short, was meteoric in brilliancy and has left a lustrous legacy to our bench and bar. Where his remains rest we do not know, probably in an unknown grave in the Sunny South, where he heroically gave his life to his new country. He was a son of Scranton. His memory is ours to honor and cherish.

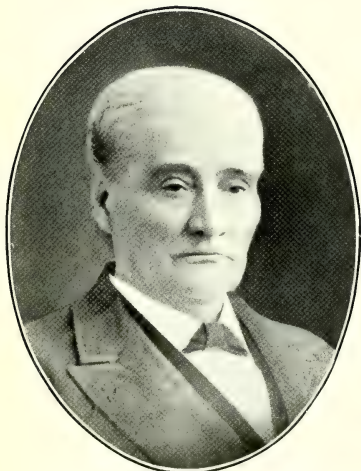
Samuel Sherrerd was one of the most prominent of the lawyers of the early days. He came here with his brother, Dr. John Sherrerd, from Virginia, in 1855 or 1856. Dr. John Sherrerd, as we have seen, erected the first brick store and residence on Lackawanna avenue, at the southwest corner of Washington avenue. Samuel was in charge of the real estate business of the Lackawanna Railroad Company until 1857 or 1858, when he opened an office for the practice of law over the banking office of Mason, Meylert & Company, where the Scranton Savings Bank building is on Wyoming avenue. His practice at once became large and burdensome, though not commensurately lucrative, money being very close and hard in those days, and the county seat being twenty miles away with no adequate means of access made the practice especially hard. These facts induced him within less than a decade to drop his practice altogether and accept the position of treasurer of the Dickson Manufacturing Company. About 1868 he resigned this office and retired to a fruit farm near Oxford, New Jersey. In 1870 he became the manager of the Pequest Iron Company at Belvidere, New Jersey. He was later made judge of the county courts of Warren county, New Jersey, still later he became postmaster at Belvidere, his failing health



JUDGE WILLIAM JESSUP.



JUDGE W. H. JESSUP.



JUDGE WALSINGHAM G. WARD.



JUDGE EDWARD N. WILLARD.

compelling him to retire from the bench. He died June 21, 1884. He married Miss Frances Maria Hamilton, by whom he had three children: Alexander, John and Morris. Mr. Sherrerd was a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church. Physically, Mr. Sherrerd was a large man, a striking figure. He was large as well in brain and heart; brusque in manner, he was a strong, upright, vigorous character.

The Judges Jessup—William, LL. D., the father, and William H., the son—both graduates from the bench of Susquehanna county, were prominent figures in the law business of Luzerne county in the early days. Both were exceptionally able lawyers and strong vigorous characters. The elder Jessup's practice was not limited by State boundaries. He had a large clientele in New York City and State, as well as throughout the State of Pennsylvania. The latter part of his life he went into the coal mining business in the Upper Lackawanna Valley. The town of Jessup was named after him. He built what is known as the Jessup branch of the Lackawanna railroad, extending from Jessup to the main line of the Lackawanna at Greenville—now Nay-Aug. The Jessup Company, which he organized for the enterprise and of which he was the head, failed through conditions for which Judge Jessup was not responsible, yet it cost him his handsome fortune and undoubtedly hastened his death, bringing on a stroke of apoplexy which proved fatal. Judge Jessup was a member of the Republican National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President in 1869 and made one of the speeches placing the great emancipator in nomination. He was a strong man in every sense, one of the giants of that remarkable period of great men. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church of his home town, Montrose, and was an influential and leading figure in the councils of the "New School" of that denomination. He was a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1815 and had conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The children of Judge Jessup were: William H., who succeeded to his father's practice; Henry and Samuel (both of whom graduated from Yale College, entered the ministry and spent their lives as missionaries in Syria); George Hunting; Anna, married to Hon. Alfred Hand; Harriet, married to Isaac L. Post; Jane, married Javan Saulsbury, of New York City; Fanny M.; and Mary, married to Frank D. Chandler. Judge Jessup died in 1868.

Judge William H., eldest son of Judge William, above mentioned, was born February 21, 1834, in Montrose Pennsylvania. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1849, at the remarkably early age of fifteen. He studied law in his father's office and on being admitted to the bar took up the practice of law with his father. In the late '50s the Jessups entered into partnership with Alfred Hand, under the firm name of Jessups & Hand, establishing an office on Wyoming avenue, over the old Third National Bank building. On the organization of the new county of Lackawanna, Judge Jessup moved to Scranton and became a prominent resident of our city and one of the largest practitioners of our courts. He inherited much of the great ability and characteristics of his father. Both were noted for clear-headed counsel and sound legal judgment; both were fluent and logical speakers, and both excelled as court or trial lawyers. In the latter domain there were none better, and few their equal. Both were genial, delightful men, and specially noted for their courtesy and helpfulness to struggling young members of the bar. William H. Jessup married Miss Jay, by whom he had the following children: Lillian, married to Albert C. Liesenring, of

Mauch Chunk; William Henry; Mary C.; George S., deceased; S. Louise; and Annie, married to W. H. Wooden. Judge Jessup died January 21, 1902.

Among other members of the bar who have passed from among us to the great beyond who were prominent in their day are Cornelius Smith, whose practice was largely in the criminal courts. "Con" Smith was a unique figure, tall, cadaverous and angular, with a full head of blonde, curly hair, he had a stuttering impediment in his speech, a facial distraught expression, with half closed eyes, as he began a speech or addressed a jury, which gave him a marked eccentric appearance; yet when warmed up with his discourse he was fluent and powerful in argument. He was a good lawyer and had a large clientele.

Another was Aretus H. Winton, son of W. W. Winton. "Rete" Winton, as everybody knew him, was scholarly and brilliant as a lawyer, and as an orator he was probably unexcelled at the Scranton bar. He was one of the wheel horses in securing the passage of the law creating Lackawanna county, and in its establishment with Scranton as the county seat.

Peter P. Smith was another leader of the Lackawanna bar. He came here from Honesdale and at once took a leading position, retiring from practice when elected a judge of the Superior Court. His early death, while still a member of that court, was a great shock to the whole State.

Edward C. Dimmick came to Scranton from Mauch Chunk shortly after the war, and commenced the practice of law, with offices over the old Lackawanna Valley Bank. He was a nephew of the Hon. Samuel Dimmick, late Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, and a cousin of Hon. J. Benjamin Dimmick, of our city. He was essentially an office lawyer—in English professional parlance, a counsellor. Personally he was one of the most genial and loveable of men. To know him was to become his friend. He married Miss Du Pont, by whom he had two daughters, both of whom married—one an Englishman and lives in England, and the other an Italian and is living in Italy. Mr. Dimmick died December 7, 1897.

George S. Horn was a prominent figure at the Lackawanna bar in the '80s and '90s. Associated with his old preceptor, Judge Ward, in the practice of law, the firm of Ward & Horn were much in the public eye. Both were strong men and excellent lawyers, and during the decade from 1860 to 1900 individually they were leaders at the Luzerne and Lackawanna bars, the former during the earlier portion and the latter during the later years. As Judge Ward advanced in years he let the work fall more upon his pupil and younger associate, and well did he care for it, becoming one of the leading lawyers of the city. He passed away December 2, 1911.

Isaac J. Post was one of the brightest minds of the Lackawanna bar. He came to Scranton and entered into partnership with Hon. Alfred Hand, under the firm name of Hand & Post, in 1866. Their offices were over the Third National Bank, on Wyoming avenue. This partnership continued until 1879, when it was dissolved on the appointment of Judge Hand to the Supreme bench. Mr. Post succeeded to the practice of the firm—which was large and lucrative—until his death. In practice Mr. Post was more a counsellor than a jury lawyer. Perhaps his strongest part was in the argument of cases before the lower and higher courts, where his knowledge of the law keen analytical mind and forceful logic won him many triumphs. He will be remembered not only for his brilliancy as a lawyer, but for his unwavering courtesy to opponents and associates; his kindness towards all with whom he had dealings, professional or personal. He was the soul of honor and his word on any matter was better than a bond. Those who as



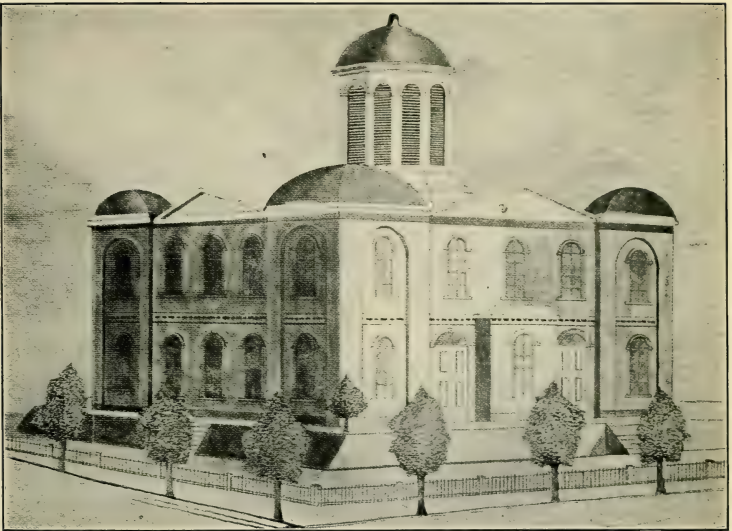
Technical High School.



Central High School.



Administration Building.



OLD HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING. ERECTED 1858.

an improvised police force met and dispersed the mob of August 1, 1877, which grew out of the coal strike, and who were arrested and tried for murder, have occasion to remember the kindly service of Isaac J. Post. His quick, vigorous, resourceful handling of the situation at the time and later securing a just and fair trial for the accused, and all *pro bono publico*, attests his ability as a lawyer, as well as his interest in the welfare of the community. Mr. Post was born in 1838. He was a son of Rev. Albert L. Post, D. D. He was a graduate of Yale College in the class with Professor Marsh, of Yale University, and William Walter Phelps, with the latter of whom he maintained the closest intimacy until his death. On the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he promptly enlisted and was detailed on important staff service, which held until the close of the war. He married in the '70s, Miss Elizabeth Todd, by whom he had two sons—Albert and Charles J. He passed away in 1885.

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CHAPTER XIX.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE PROPRIETORS' SCHOOL FUND—WAS IT A CASE OF SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS?—
HOW THE TOWNSHIP OF PROVIDENCE "SCHOOL FUND" MISSED HAVING
MILLIONS IN ITS TREASURY.

When the Susquehanna Company of the colony of Connecticut set off and allotted what is known as the "Seventeen Townships" in 1753-54 there was set apart in each township allotment one tract of land for the support of the gospel, one tract for the use and occupation of the first minister settled and his successor, and a third for the maintenance and support of common schools. The township of Westmoreland, which included the territory of Providence township, was attached to the Connecticut township of Litchfield. The earliest maps of this township show that originally strips of land embracing several hundred acres and extending from East and West mountains to the Lackawanna river (the line of these east and west strips for Providence township practically meet at the river), bisecting the plot of the city along lines corresponding roughly with those of Lackawanna avenue and Spruce street, was set apart for school purposes. What became of the tract east of the Lackawanna river we have no record other than that it came into the possession of William Merrifield *et al*, who conveyed it to the Scrantons and Platt as a part of their purchase here in 1840. The State evidently ignored the Connecticut title after the Trenton decree, but did recognize an equitable title to that on the west side of the river because of occupation and improvements made. Of part of the reservation west of the Lackawanna river, at least of 105 acres of it, there is an interesting history. In the early years it was apparently lost sight of. The reservation was vested in a body of men who were chosen by the township and designated "Proprietors or Trustees of the School Fund." Of the existence of such a body we have no records until in the '60s, when the land had become valuable for its underlying coal. Then we find a lease of the coal of what was known as the "Bridge tract," of some fifty acres, now occupied in part by the buildings of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at the western end of Lackawanna bridge, to "The School Fund Coal Company." This company was the successor of the Park Coal Company, which had previously leased from John Heermans, the successor or assignee of Joseph Fellows. This conflict of title at once brought the property into litigation. Persons who care to study the details of this litigation, which continued in the courts until 1884, more than twenty years, may do so on consulting the case of the "Providence Trustees' Appeal," Pennsylvania Supreme Court cases, second Walker, page 38. It appears that on the 8th of September, 1796, James Bagley, Stephen Gardner and John Mills were (the language of the lease) "appointed a committee and duly authorized by the proprietors of said town of Providence to let and lease out the said public lands of said proprietors of and lying in the said township of Providence for such term as they the said committee should think proper;" that on that date two of them, to wit, James Bagley and Stephen Gardner (Mills failed to join, for what reason is not stated), being a majority of said committee, executed a lease of 105 acres, including the "Bridge tract" of fifty acres, to Joseph Fellows for the period of 999 years at an annual rental of four pounds four shillings. This was tantamount to an absolute conveyance of the land at what seems a

ridiculous rental of twenty-one dollars per annum. The surface and the coal is worth to-day at least \$1,000,000, a handsome sum for our schools if we had it. In the litigation the validity of that lease was attacked from every possible standpoint. A remarkable feature of the case was that the lease did not see the light for sixty-four years. It was not placed upon record until 1860, when the coal leases were made. Judge Maynard, of Williamsport, then one of the leading real estate lawyers of the commonwealth, was one of the counsels for the school fund. With him, and who argued the case before the Supreme Court, were, for the school fund, S. J. Strauss, of Wilkes-Barre; C. H. Wells and F. W. Gunster, of Scranton. For the other side were Isaac P. Hand, of Wilkes-Barre, and Isaac J. Post, of Scranton. The case went twice to the Supreme Court with the same result, being finally decided in favor of the Fellows lease, April 27, 1885.

The student will find abundant room for argument on both sides of that remarkable case at every step. Judge Maynard was willing to stake not only his reputation as a lawyer but largely of his funds in the School Fund Coal Company on the success of that side of the case. On the question of the improvidence of the men who made that lease in 1796 and practically threw away millions of dollars of public property it is idle to speculate. The existence of coal was then known, but it was regarded of little value. The land was farm land, and very wild land at that, mostly forest. Years after this transaction we have settlers accounts of hunting game—wild turkey and other game—through the woods on this land. And as late as 1840 the land where the center of Scranton is now located was bought for sixteen dollars per acre. And Mr. Albright used to say it was offered to him five years before at ten dollars per acre and he did not think well enough of it to raise the money and buy it. Even so, one cannot help feeling that the throwing away even of a piece of wild land set apart for so useful and all important purposes was scarcely less than criminal. Certain it is, that the twenty-one dollars a year for school purposes amounted to nothing even then, and here was land that could lose nothing by standing. Its timber would yield more than that rental! What a lesson for all who are intrusted with funds or property set apart for benevolent purposes.

Our Public Schools.—We have already mentioned the first rude public schools in the several villages now embraced within the boundaries of the city of Scranton. There are no official data by which a succinct continued statement can be made of the public schools of Slocum Hollow and its neighboring villages until the organization of the city in 1866.

From a brief history of Scranton, published in Webb's Directory in 1875, which was evidently written some years before that, as it gives no facts later than 1866, we learn that the graded school system in Scranton was inaugurated in 1856, immediately after it became incorporated as a borough; that its school board then consisted of Messrs. J. W. Brock, Henry L. Marvine, John Grier, Peter J. Conyne and others (to which should be added the name of Joseph C. Platt [of his pamphlet]).

The following statistics are from the official reports of the County Superintendents of Schools of Luzerne county. They cover the years 1857-60-65-66-70-75. They give us a correct idea of the relative growth of the schools in the several boroughs which made up the city of Scranton. We find no separate report of Dunmore until 1865. "Buck-town," or Dunmore Corners, was probably included in Providence township.

	No. of Schools.	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.	Aver. Salary Paid Males.	Aver. Salary Paid Females.	Aver. Attendance Scholars.	Cost Per Capita.
1857							
Hyde Park	4	3	4	\$20 00	200	32c	
Borough Providence	3	3	3	\$32 00	176	89c	
Providence Township included Dunmore	5	2	3	32 00	225	55c	
Scranton	5	1	4	35 00	352	24c	
1860							
Hyde Park	1	1	4	38 00	270	87c	
Providence Borough	5	1	5	45 00	266	55c	
Providence Township	7	5	4	30 00	424	45c	
Scranton	11	1	14	108 33	930	45c	
1865							
Hyde Park	6	1	6	50 00	401	54c	
Providence Borough	5	1	4	70 00	295	66c	
Providence Township	4	2	3	45 00	276	44c	
Dunmore	7	4	3	45 00	408	54c	
Scranton	15	1	19	125 00	1031	32c	
1866							
Hyde Park	7	1	6	55 55	484	28c	
Providence Borough	6	1	5	75 00	323	63c	
Providence Township	5	2	3	45 00	276	42c	
Scranton	16	1	21	125 00	1678	31c	
Dunmore	7	1	6	48 00	557	30c	
1870							
Hyde Park	17	2	17	60 00	1071	41 ¹⁰ c	
Dunmore	8	2	6	67 50	694	41c	
Providence Borough	7	1	6	100 00	488	72c	
Providence Township	5	3	3	50 00	432	34c	
Dunmore	8	2	6	67 50	694	41c	
Scranton	40	1	40	180 00	1604	70c	
1875							
Dunmore	14	4	10	67 00	715	77c	
(Providence Borough) Scranton, 1st District.....	13	3	10	75 00	705	85c	
Scranton, 2d District, Providence Township	8	4	4	65 00	356	76c	
Scranton, 3d District, Hyde Park	28	6	31	70 07	1690	74c	
Scranton, 4th District, Scranton	58	5	57	90 00	2072	88c	

The first official report of graded schools in Scranton is made in 1865 by Abel Marcy, County Superintendent, as follows: "Graded Schools—Scranton has a fine brick structure of six departments and two others of three departments each. Hyde Park has one brick, five departments. Providence one frame, four departments." Concerning teachers Mr. Marcy makes the following statement: "With few exceptions females have been more successful than the other sex, owing to the absence in the army and in other pursuits of a majority of the best qualified and most experienced male teachers. No good reason can be given for the strong prejudice that exists in some portions of the State against females as teachers."

Mr. Marcy had found "Moss-backs" among his school directors. He



had also found politicians, as the following forceful—if a little grandiloquent—phillipic, delivered in his last report, on retiring from the burdens of his office in 1866, attests:

Of all the germs of evil, of all the sources of mischief, of all the dangers, seen or unseen, to which our schools are subject, and which, if not timely corrected, is destined ultimately to undermine the very foundations, and destroy forever all the power of this mighty agency for good, that is most to be feared which arises from the liability of those to whom is intrusted the keeping of this sacred charge, to suffer their actions and decisions to be controlled by political motives. Already this evil has assumed the proportions of a monster, threatening to gorge himself with the first fruits and fairest, of one of the noblest, grandest, sublimest enterprises that ever claimed the devotion of man. Not satisfied with the waste of ruin he has already wrought (this waste of ruin is certainly to be deplored!) in attempting to rend in twain the veil of that glorious temple consecrated to 'native liberty and independence,' by the blood of our fathers, he now stalks abroad, with bold defiant front, ready to close his voracious jaws upon all that remains to inspire hope for the future, and thus annihilate forever, the first, and last, and only means by which the blessings of civil and religious liberty can be preserved to ourselves or transmitted to our posterity. Let us be thankful the veil was not rent, nor the jaws closed.

Apropos of the alleged prejudice against women teachers, the writer recalls the following experience. Miss Evelyn Brook, a most competent and estimable woman, had been elected County Superintendent of Schools for Luzerne county. She had made an excellent record, and was a candidate for reelection. The writer was interested in her success, and among others approached a director of German extraction who vehemently refused, saying: "Got made voman out ov the rip of a man, und shall the rip rule the man?" To such intelligence there could be no answer.

"In 1866 (Webb's History of Scranton) the following constituted the Scranton School Board: Edward C. Fuller, James Ruthven, R. A. Henry, Frederick Kreilick, John Nape, Julius Welner and others. Its officers were: President, James Ruthven; secretary, E. C. Fuller; treasurer, R. A. Henry. The graded school building, to which the other schools in the city are subordinate, is located on a beautiful eminence on the corner of Washington avenue and Vine street, commanding a view of the whole city, including Hyde Park and Providence (the present location of the Scranton High School). The site is admirably selected, both on account of its healthfulness and beautiful scenery which it affords." Each of the old boroughs of Hyde Park, Providence and Scranton and Providence township constituted separate school districts, under the school laws of the State; the city charter did not touch the school districts.

(Webb's History again): The graded school of this district (Hyde Park) has had for the present school year a corps of nine teachers. J. P. Hand, a graduate of Lafayette College, has been the principal for the last two years. The average number of children sent to the graded school the present year (1866) will be 500, or within a fraction of it; \$320 a month is paid for tuition.

Providence borough graded school was instituted October, 1858, under the direction of James S. Kennedy, D. R. Randall, William Silkman, J. R. Wint, Pulaski Carter, Dr. B. A. Bouton, with Professor E. W. Rogers, principal. Has a fine suit of buildings situated upon Prospect Hill, a view from which overlooks the entire valley. Has five graded departments and six teachers; 450 scholars. It is now under the supervision of Professor T. R. Johnson, giving instruction in all the common and higher English branches. The board of directors are: Henry Roberts, J. S. Kennedy, G. W. Miller, J. R. Fordham, Pulaski Carter, D. E. Evans.

The following history of the public school system of Scranton is from the last report of Secretary E. D. Fellows, 1912:

In its early history Scranton contained four separate and independent school dis-

tricts; the first district comprised the First, Second and a part of the Thirteenth wards; the second district, the Third and Twenty-first wards; the third district, the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth wards; the fourth district comprised the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards. As the city grew in size and importance, the disadvantages of this system became more and more apparent. The requisite act of Assembly having been passed in 1874, the necessary preliminary steps were taken, and April 30, 1877, the four districts were consolidated into the present City of Scranton School District. William Connell was then president of the old Fourth District, embracing the Central City and a portion of the South Side, as above stated. The combined boards elected Mr. Connell as their first president.

From the time of the consolidation, the conditions in the Scranton School District began to improve. Under the control of one body, which consisted of one member from each of the twenty-one wards and one superintendent, a uniform system was accordingly established. During the period from 1866, when the city was incorporated, until 1877, the time of the consolidation, the four school districts lying within the limits of the city had little in common. On the site of the present Central High School was located what would now be considered a very ordinary school building, which was known as the Scranton High School. A few of the more ambitious students from the outlying districts, after completing a very limited course of study in their own schools, came to the Scranton High School to secure the advantages of the two or three additional years of instruction offered by that institution. But even the Scranton High School of those days fell far short of the standard shown by the curricula of the Central and Technical High Schools of to-day. And the boys of that period who had the resolution to go the higher institutions of learning, the colleges or universities, were obliged to attend a preparatory school for two or three years before they could matriculate. It is not recorded that any of the girls of this city in those primitive times aspired to the college education that so many of the girls who now graduate from our High School obtain, and who thus become capable of filling the highest positions in the profession of teaching.

A marked change in the consolidated districts has been the great improvement in the character of our school buildings. The districts outside of the comparatively wealthy Central City did not have the means to erect good buildings. With the advent of the City of Scranton School District all taxes were paid into a common fund. The little one story, one room, stove-heated frame structure to be found in the outlying wards of the city has given place to the modern building, well lighted, containing the most improved sanitary system, heated and ventilated by scientific methods and lighted by electricity. Thus within a few years the schools of the entire district have been rebuilt; and it is safe to say that the city has received full value for every dollar expended in this direction. The records show that some of our twelve room buildings erected a few years ago where the contract price was \$30,000 could not be built to-day for \$50,000.

One notable event in the history of the District was an action at law about fifteen years ago against the Board of twenty-one. In 1898 the local courts handed down an opinion to the effect that the Board of twenty-one was not a legal body, but that the General School Law of 1854 applied to the Scranton School District, which provided for a Board of six. Accordingly, at the spring election that year, six school directors were elected as follows: D. I. Phillips, Peter Neuls, E. D. Fellows, F. S. Godfrey, T. S. Barker, Elias E. Evans. The court in its opinion had declined to grant a writ of ouster against the old Board until such time as the Supreme Court decision should be handed down. This decision was held back for two years and two members were again elected in 1900, namely, C. C. Ferber and E. D. Fellows. The Board of six, however, never took office as the Supreme Court in May, 1900, reversed the court below and declared the Board of twenty-one to be a legal body.

In 1904 a portion of Lackawanna township was made a part of the city as the twenty-second ward. After several years of litigation it was finally decided that it was a legal addition to the city, and William Parsons for a time represented that ward on the School Board, making it a body of twenty-two. In February, 1908, Harry F. Craig was elected as a member from the twenty-second ward and continued until the new code went into effect.

A very beneficent law, especially for the people of limited circumstances, was the Act of 1893, called "The Free Textbook Law." Since that time all books and necessary school supplies have been furnished at the expense of the district and every resident of the city can now send his children through the public schools without one cent of expense.

At the election of November 7, 1911, the present board of nine directors was elected as follows: For a six year term, George B. Carson, Daniel J. Thomas, C. H.

Von Storch; for a four year term, D. J. Evans, Frank Hummler, John H. Williams; for a two years term, Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Odell, William C. Bruning, Charles H. Welles Jr. At the first organization on the first Monday of December, 1911, the following officers were elected: President, Frank Hummler; vice-president, John H. Williams; secretary, E. D. Fellows; solicitor, John F. Scragg. At a later date George E. Haak was elected Superintendent of Buildings and Supplies, T. R. Brooks tax collector and school treasurer.

The new code greatly extends the scope of the public schools. Much attention is given the welfare of the children and even their enjoyment and pleasures. A great variety of schools can now be established and maintained by school districts as will be seen from Art. IV, Sec. 401, which authorizes not only elementary schools, but, as "an integral part of the public school system," High Schools, Manual Training, Evening Schools, Kindergartens, Libraries, Reading Rooms, Gymnasiums, Playgrounds, Schools for the Blind, Deaf, etc., Public Lectures, and in short any such educational departments as the Board "may see proper to establish." Medical inspection is also made mandatory in school districts of the second class, in which class Scranton belongs, and the work accomplished during the first year can be ascertained by referring to the very complete report on this department by Dr. W. E. Keller, Chief Medical Inspector. Compulsory education has also received a great deal of attention.

Another notable event in the history of the district was the establishment of a retirement fund. Article 24 of the code provides for a retirement fund, and at the meeting of July 15, 1912, the plan submitted by a committee of teachers and superintendents, was adopted by the Board.

The first Retirement Fund Board consisted of the following school directors: Frank Hummler, George Howell, C. H. Von Storch, Charles H. Welles Jr., and the following elected to represent teachers: Prof. H. L. Morgan, No. 14 School; Prof. M. J. Costello, of the Technical High School, and Miss Anna C. Malia, of No. 10 School, making the seven members provided for by the plan. At the organization of the Board C. H. Von Storch was elected president; M. J. Costello, vice-president; Frank Hummler, treasurer, and Miss Malia, secretary. In the Budget for 1912 the Board appropriated \$6,500 for the fund, the teachers contributed \$6,511 from their institute pay for the last year and \$6,930 for the present year, making a total of nearly \$20,000 at the outset. The Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company was made trustee of the funds, and \$15,000 have been invested by Mr. Hummler in first mortgages which net the fund five per cent. interest. Four teachers have been retired on full annuities, all of whom served the district much more than the thirty years required by the plan. The teachers retired were Miss Eliza J. Chase, Miss Mary A. Pitcher, Miss Harriet A. Higgins and Miss Mary E. Williams.

Two other innovations have been introduced during the present year, 1912-13, designed especially for the enjoyment and welfare of the pupils. One, the furnishing of very excellent lunches in the two high schools at an extremely low cost; the other, the appointment of Miss Alice Blair as instructor in physical culture. There is no difference in opinion about the good effect of the introduction of both of these features.

Central High School (Principal A. H. Welles).—The first High School in Scranton was opened in 1858, and having served its purpose well was removed in 1893 to make way for a new building which was opened in September, 1896. The Central High School is the successor of the original school and stands on the same site. There are now three courses of study, the Classical, the Scientific, and the General. The Classical course has been arranged so that it prepares for the ordinary classical course in college. The Scientific furnishes preparation for the Engineering schools. The General course is adapted for those who wish to take the regular work in Normal Schools. All the courses are so arranged that a student may change from one to the other at the end of the Freshman year without losing credit. As the school has only one session, from 8.30 a. m. to 1.00 p. m., considerable work must be done at home, if the student wishes to maintain a good standing. At least three hours study outside of school is necessary to make satisfactory progress. It must not be understood that the work of the Central High School is entirely devoted to preparation for college. About 25 per cent. go to college, whereas the remainder are well fitted for immediately entering upon the active duties of life. Many are engaged in professions or are successful business men; while about 40 per cent. of the teaching force of the City of Scranton are graduates of the Central High School.

There are at the present time 111 graduates of the Central High School attending 28 different colleges or other higher institutions of learning as follows: Colgate University, Cornell University, Harvard University, Jefferson Medical College, Lafayette College, Lehigh University, Wesleyan University, University of California, Williams College, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Maryville College, Yale Uni-

versity, State College, Wellesley College, Vassar College, Wilson College, Goucher College, Hahnemann Medical College, Holy Cross, Hamilton College, Smith College, Syracuse University, Wells College, Haverford College, Drexel Institute, Pratt Institute and Teachers' College. Of this total, 44 boys and 18 girls have graduated in the Classical course; 40 boys and 4 girls in the Scientific course, and 2 boys and 3 girls in the General course.

The Central High School has the certificate privilege of all colleges granting certificates to High Schools. So far as material equipment is concerned, it is all that could be desired. The Reference Library contains over 800 books carefully selected, the library being kept open until 4 p. m. every afternoon of school days. The Science Department has all the equipment and accessories found in the best schools of the country. Our Physical and Chemical Laboratories offer splendid opportunity for the preparation of more advanced college work, or for introduction to practical work in the physical sciences. Classes in Trigonometry do actual field work with a transit, and many of our graduates in the Scientific course are employed by the large corporations such as the D., L. & W. R. R. Co., while those in the study of Astronomy have the use of a telescope which adds greatly to the interest and profit of the study. English, Latin (or an alternative language), and some form or application of mathematics run through all the years, and each course provides for profitable attention to governmental study and for a good review.

Technical and Manual Training School.—The Technical High School, including the W. T. Smith Manual Training School, on Adams avenue and Gibson street, is housed in two handsome modern buildings connected by an enclosed corridor. It is well equipped and accommodates over 900 pupils. It is under the supervision of Principal Ronald P. Gleason, and with him are 29 teachers and trainers. In the fall of 1912 it was found necessary to use rooms in the Administration Building and to engage four additional instructors to care for the overflow.

Previous to 1905 there was only one high school in Scranton. In the fall of that year the Technical High School was opened for pupils and four-year courses were organized in the commercial and manual training branches. The three-year commercial course was transferred from the Central High School and those who had begun the course were allowed to continue and graduate.

The main building is used for academic and commercial work and the laboratories. Connected with it is the W. T. Smith Manual Training building. This building with its equipment belongs to the city through the public spirit of Mrs. W. T. Smith, who generously gave it as a memorial for her husband, "Thereby carrying out his expressed intention of giving a school for manual training to the boys and girls of the city of Scranton."

Graduates of the Grammar A Grades in the Scranton public schools and holders of New York State Regents' certificate are admitted to the freshman class of the Technical High School without examination. All other candidates for admission are required to take an examination, including English, grammar, arithmetic, United States history, geography and spelling. The Technical High School is a part of the Scranton school system and is free to all who are eligible in the city. Non-residents are charged a tuition of \$75.00 a year, one-half payable at the beginning of the school year, the remainder at the beginning of the second term.

There is a well-equipped library in the school, including works of reference, books on science, literature, mathematics, manual training subjects and art.

The Commercial Course fits young men and women to become competent in book-keeping, stenography, and typewriting. It is a generous four years' course, including English, Commercial Arithmetic, Algebra, Plane Geometry, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Typewriting, Stenography, Correspondence, English History or Medieval and Modern History, Ancient History, Physics, Physiography, German and French, and United States History, Civics and Economics.

The Manual Training Courses for both boys and girls aim to fit pupils for most of the colleges and engineering institutions. These courses occupy four years and include English, Algebra, Plane and Solid Geometry, Trigonometry, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Freehand, Mechanical and Shop Drawing, Physiography, Applied Art, Domestic Art, Woodwork, Pattern Making, Forging and Foundry Work, Physiology, Physics, Chemistry, Domestic Science, German or French, English History or Modern and Medieval History, United States History and Civics. They differ from the industrial courses by taking up a modern language at the beginning of the second year and continuing it through the third and fourth years. During the last two years some of the manual training is dropped and an academic subject substituted.

Industrial Courses are arranged for those who do not intend going beyond the high school. One-half of the day is devoted to academic subjects and the other half to manual training. All work is done in such a practical manner that a good working

knowledge of the various subjects is acquired, and should the pupils desire to learn a trade it can be taken up intelligently. The different manual training subjects are well covered during the first three years, so that fourth year pupils may devote their entire time for manual training to any one of the subjects in which they are especially interested. The Industrial Course also offers four years. It includes English, Algebra, Plane Geometry, Physiography, Freehand and Mechanical Drawing, Penmanship, Bookkeeping, Physiology, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Domestic Science, English or other History, Domestic Art, Applied Art, Woodwork, Pattern Making, Forging and Foundry Work, Vise and Machine Tool Practice, and United States History and Civics.

The work in English is arranged with a chief consideration for practical purposes. Efforts are made to give a maximum of practice and a minimum of theory. Exercises in spelling, punctuation, paragraphing, and letter-writing are given frequently. The aim of the English department is to develop original ideas in composition; to instil a love for good literature; and to have work tend to utility. To accomplish this the following programme is carried out: Each year a definite number of pages in a textbook is covered, once a week a theme is presented, an arranged list of classics is studied, and teachers advise in regard to reading done outside of school assignments.

The History course begins in the second year. The pupils receive instruction four days a week in ancient history—early Asiatic, Greek and Roman. Attention is centered upon the narrative and also upon the development of civilization and culture, and their effects upon later times.

Mathematics—The great aim of this department is to train the pupil to think clearly, to reason logically, and to express himself accurately and concisely. It includes First Year Algebra, Plane Geometry, Solid Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Senior Algebra, Commercial Arithmetic, Shop Mathematics.

Either French or German is required during the first and second years of the commercial course. Which ever is chosen must be continued for two years.

The manual training work for girls covers a wide range. The girls learn to make all their own garments and make and trim their own hats; to do plain and fancy cooking; to cook for invalids and children; to do laundry work, take stains from clothing, make beds, and do the many things that a successful housekeeper should understand. In the drawing room they learn to design many articles for home use, and in the applied-art room they work them up into useful and ornamental articles for the home. The double-period plan is used in the manual training class, and during the last year they are allowed to specialize in one of the manual training subjects if they so desire. The whole idea of the course is to teach the girls to become good home makers.

The work done in applied art is very closely related to that done in drawing and design and includes articles for the home and for personal use. It teaches weaving raffia and making rugs; weaving reed and simple embroidery; hemstitching, drawn work, embroidery of initials, etc.; Irish crocheting, metal work, tooled leather work. The work done in Domestic Art comprises plain sewing, advanced sewing and shirt waist making, dressmaking and millinery.

In Domestic Science the first year's work includes a brief study of different foods and food constituents, viz.—water, mineral matter, carbonhydrates, fats, and proteids—their functions and nutritive values. Instruction is given in making and care of a fire, dish washing, care of the kitchen, and the preparation and serving of a simple meal. The pupils are taught to prepare tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, scalloped dishes, vegetables, cereals, soups, fruits, eggs, milk, cheese, meat and bread. They also cook a breakfast which is served and eaten in the dining room. The preservation of food by canning and the action of bacteria are studied. The practical work includes canning, preserving, and the making of jellies. Short courses in invalid cookery, waitress and laundry work are given.

ENROLLMENT, 1911-12.

	Commercial.			Manual Training and Industrial.			Totals.		Grand Total
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	
Freshman	149	207	356	84	72	156	233	279	512
Sophomore	68	87	155	45	34	79	113	121	234
Junior	24	51	75	16	21	37	40	72	112
Senior	29	60	89	11	18	29	40	78	118
Special	1	7	8				1	7	8
	271	412	683	156	145	301	427	557	984

Evening Technical High School (Technical High School Building, Scranton).—The school term is five months, beginning (for year 1911-1912) October 2, 1911, and closing March 8, 1912. Sessions are held on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 7.30 to 9.30. The evening is divided into two periods of one hour each. A deposit of one dollar is required from each person registering. If a pupil attends three-fourths of the school year the deposit will be returned to him. If he does not attend three-fourths of the year it will be forfeited. No money will be refunded until the last week of school.

Night schools are as follows: Technical Evening High School, corner Adams Ave. and Gibson St. Grade Schools: No. 2—Orchard St., above Stone Ave; No. 4—Capouse Ave., near Ash St.; No. 5—Ash St. and Prescott Ave; No. 6—Hickory St. and S. Washington Ave.; No. 8—Cedar Ave. and Maple St.; No. 11—Pittston Ave. and Breck St.; No. 13—West Locust St.; No. 14—S. Hyde Park Ave. and Academy St.; No. 16—Chestnut St., between Price and Lafayette Sts.; No. 17—Keyser Ave. and Jackson St.; No. 18—Jackson St., corner Rebecca Ave.; No. 23—West Market St., near Seneca St.; No. 25—High School St., near Wayne Ave.; No. 34—Albright Ave., between Glen and Marion Sts.; No. 36—Franklin Ave., between Mulberry and Linden Sts.; No. 44—Wilbur St., west of Lewis St.

First Annual Report of the Supervisor of Kindergartens.—Free Kindergartens were first established in Scranton by the Free Kindergarten Association, an organization of representative and interested men and women through whose efforts the system was supported and was finally introduced into our Public Schools. This organization was formed in January, 1893, and held its first meeting at the home of Mrs. Thomas Dickson, just opposite our present Administration Building, where the Kindergarten Department now has its headquarters.

There were several free Kindergartens supported by the Association or by individuals, and one for which the Board of Control had appropriated a sum of money, when in the fall of 1899 three Kindergartens were established as a part of the Public School system, but the Association maintained its active interest in the work until all the free Kindergartens were discontinued and their work was taken over by the city. During the year 1904, eight more Kindergartens were opened, and later others, until there were twenty-two established. At present, over a thousand children are in daily attendance and the number of Kindergartens has increased to thirty, with an average enrollment of thirty-eight children and a trained Kindergarten teacher in each school. The last Kindergarten opened is in the Central City, located on Vine street, in a small annex under the eaves of the Central High School building. Every child being a resident of the Scranton School District, between the ages of 5 and 6 years, may attend the Kindergartens of the Scranton District.

In the Kindergartens, Mothers' Meetings are held every month when the Kindergarten invites the mothers in the vicinity of her school to the Kindergarten room, in the afternoon, to discuss some subject of mutual interest in regard to the welfare of child life, and to enjoy a social hour. The program usually consists of a talk or a carefully prepared paper, a picture study, music and games, or a story, song or occupation that is a favorite with the children. Refreshments are served, and usually furnished by the mothers. Some of these meetings have, in a few localities, resulted in the regular organization of a "Mothers' Club," where the mothers act as officers and assist in planning and carrying out the program. They also assume any financial responsibility.

Report of August P. Hoffman, Chief of Bureau: Scranton, like other cities of to-day, is confronted with the problem of enforcing its Compulsory Education and Child Labor Laws. These laws affect over 30,000 children in this city and are enforced by the Bureau of Compulsory Education with its Chief and four attendance officers.

This bureau has the oversight and control of school attendance and of the employment of minors between the ages of 14 and 16 years in any regular work of service.

An accurate record of all children between 6 and 16 years of age residing in the school district is made between April 1 and September 1 of each year by the attendance officers. Such enumeration is made by careful inquiry at the residence of each family in the district; getting the full name, date of birth, age, sex, nationality, place of residence in such school district, name and address of parent or persons in parental relation, the name and location of the school where the child is enrolled or belongs, and the name and address of the employer of any child under sixteen years of age engaged in any regular employment or service.

At the opening of the school term, the principal of each school is furnished with a correct list of the names and addresses of all children assigned to such school. The names of all thus enumerated, but not appearing in school, are given the attendance officers for investigation.

Our reports show a very small percentage of truants owing to the increasing attractiveness of the school room, and the interest the children take in their work. Generally speaking, truants are such on account of parental neglect; but much non-attendance and truancy are caused by the increasing migrations or changes of neighborhood among a large part of our population. Many people move from place to place during the school term and purposely neglect to place their children in the school of the district where they reside. These children, together with those between the ages of 14 and 16, who stop work a short time after securing their employment certificates and spend their time in idleness under conditions conducive to criminality, are perhaps the most flagrant offenders of the laws, and require the greatest possible attention from the authorities.

The following reports show work accomplished by the attendance officers for school term ending June 30, 1912: Number of Attendance Officers, including Chief of Bureau, 5; visits to schools, 2,200; absentees reported from public schools, 2,303; absentees reported from parochial schools, 98; cases received from office and other sources, 772; visits to homes, 2,649; visits to employers, 330; children not found, or moved, 36; truants found, 141; left school and legally employed during year, 1,352; illegally employed, discharged, 39; kept home for lawful reasons (temporarily), including illness, 877; receiving private instruction, 11; mentally or physically unable to attend permanently, 2; absent without lawful excuse, 715; cases not yet investigated, 34; cases investigated from public schools, 2,270; cases investigated from parochial schools, 98; cases investigated from office and other sources, 771; of children return to school, 1,821; truants returned first time, 133; truants returned more than once, 8; non-attendants found, 79; non-attendance placed in school, 79; parents served with preliminary notice, 715; parents prosecuted, 36; amount of fines, \$31.00; Juvenile Court cases, 20; sent to Reform School, 18; placed on probation, 2.

Report of Employment Certificates: Number of applicants, 2,880; issued certificates, 1,352; Board of Health certificates, 46; baptismal certificates, 456; records from school register, 768; official records, 36; affidavits, 13; duplicate certificates, 25; special permits, 8; rejected certificates, 1,528; unable to read and write, 329; no evidence of age, 872; over 16 years of age, 87; under 14 years of age, 218; out of jurisdiction, 22.

In connection with the foregoing report of the Chief it should be noted that in the matter of the attendance of our pupils upon the school sessions, Scranton has earned an excellent reputation. Requests by visitors and through the mails from cities in New Jersey, New York, the West and our own State have been received, asking for an explanation of our way of securing over 91 per cent in average attendance.

Department of Medical Inspection of Schools, W. E. Keller, M. D., Chief Inspector. —In compliance with the school laws of the State of Pennsylvania, the Scranton School Board, on June 24, 1912, by resolution, established a Department of Medical School Inspection, and appropriated \$7,500 for carrying out the provisions of the law.

The chief medical inspector, Dr. W. E. Keller, has twenty assistants, and the city is divided for his supervision into twenty districts.

Bureau of Compulsory Education.—August P. Hoffman, Chief of Bureau and Deputy of Employment Certificates, 919 North Irving avenue. Attendance Officers—Martin Joyce, 516 Twenty-third street, Northeast District; William S. Callahan, 1025 Ridge Row, Northwest District; Nicholas Janssen, 816 South Irving avenue, Southeast District; Frederick Beacham, 1303 Watson avenue, Southwest District. The four districts for the Attendance Officers are made by the intersection of Lackawanna avenue and the Lackawanna river.

The Medical Inspectors made 21,685 inspections, and found 9,607 or 44.3% of all school children defective in some way or other. Many of the defects, however, were

slight, and in the opinion of the Inspectors did not in any way interfere with the school life of the child. The defects, however, in 3,901 (or nearly 18%) of these children were so marked, that treatment was advised, and a notice in writing sent to each parent calling attention to the defects, and recommending that the child be taken to the family physician for advice and treatment. There were 291 children temporarily excluded from school by the Medical Inspectors. Most of these exclusions were children suffering with infectious skin diseases, while a few were found with active contagious diseases. These children having received prompt medical treatment, have been readmitted to school. Inspectors also found 1,824 children attending school without a successful vaccination, and in each case the parent was at once notified that this was contrary to the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, and our records show that nearly all of them have since been vaccinated. Four school nurses working under the supervision of the Scranton District Nurses' Association have made up to December 20, 1912, 7,000 individual visits to homes of defective children, and their reports show that much material good has already been accomplished through the Medical Inspection of Schools.

Directory of the School Board and Officers, 1912-1913.—Board of School Directors—Frank Hummler, president; C. H. Von Storch, Williams building; George B. Carson, 120 South Main avenue; D. J. Thomas, 345 Wyoming avenue; John H. Williams, 10 Lackawanna avenue; D. J. Evans, 136 West Market street; Frank Hummler, 404 Lackawanna avenue; Charles H. Welles Jr., Connell building; Rev. Joseph H. Odell, D. D., 448 Monroe avenue; William C. Bruning, 313 North Hyde Park avenue. Superintendent of Public Schools—Samuel E. Webber, Administration Building. Secretary of the Board—Eugene D. Fellows, Administration Building. Superintendent of Buildings and Supplies—George E. Haak, Administration Building. Regular meetings of the Board, second and fourth Monday of each month at 8 p. m.

Financial Exhibit.—The following is the statistic of the general expenditures for school district, independent of bond obligations:

Administration, superintendents, inspectors, secretaries, clerks and engineers, \$24,815.07; teachers' salaries, \$423,538.04; janitors' salaries, \$48,992.89; labor pay roll, deliveries, etc., \$17,962.29; rents for additional school rooms, \$6,363.99; interest to local banks, \$5,672.27; insurance, local companies or agencies, \$3,973.35; legal expenses, \$4,044.15; printing and advertising, \$1,381.33; repairs, supplies, \$92,030.77; incidentals, \$1,246.40. Total, \$630,020.55.

Indebtedness: Total bonded debt, \$1,620,000. Sundry Claims—Bue banks on loan certificates, \$150,000; unpaid current bills, \$45,496.05; orders still outstanding, \$5,503.95; balance due contractor on new administration building, \$4,212.42. Total, \$1,825,212.42.

Resources: Cash in general school account, \$3,600.85; cash 1910 building loan account, \$7,167.22; cash in interest and sinking fund account, \$91,451.08; delinquent and registered taxes estimated collectible, \$125,000; bonds bought for interest and sinking fund account, \$307,000; total, \$534,219.15. Net indebtedness, \$1,290,993.27. Total, \$1,825,212.42.

Property of the District: Grounds, buildings and equipment (estimated), \$2,909,692.42. In stock room, per inventory—Text books, \$4,629.28; general school supplies, \$1,231.39; janitors' supplies, \$278.18. Total, \$6,138.85. Issued during the year and in use—Text books, \$40,082.15; general school supplies, \$14,502.85; janitors' supplies, \$2,265.09; minor school supplies, \$47.74. Total, \$56,897.83. Grand Total, \$2,972,729.10.

Of the expenditures for current needs from the year's funds, viz., \$630,020.55, the following analysis will show approximately what percentage the items bear to the whole amount, to the nearest one-fourth per cent: Administration, etc., \$24,815.07 or 4 per cent; teachers' salaries, \$423,538.04 or 67¼ per cent; janitors' salaries, \$48,992.89 or 7¾ per cent; labor pay roll, \$17,962.29 or 3 per cent; rents, \$6,363.99 or 1 per cent; interest, insurance, legal expense, etc., \$16,317.50 or 2½ per cent; fuel, light, etc., \$31,746.15 or 5 per cent; repairs, supplies, etc., \$60,284.62 or 9½ per cent. Total, \$630,020.55 or 100 per cent.

Number of schools, including annexes, 70; number of rooms, 534; average number of months taught, 10; number of male teachers employed, 51; number of female teachers employed, 518; average salaries of male teachers per month, \$133.96; average salaries of female teachers per month, \$65.89; number of male pupils, 11,321; number of female pupils, 11,749; total number of pupils, 23,070; average daily attendance, 18,252; average percentage of attendance, 91 1-10 per cent.

The following statistics for the term 1911-1912 are the latest published:

Central High School—Number, 1; total registration, 730; average daily attendance, 644; number of principals, 1; number of teachers, 23; average number of pupils to teacher, 31.7; average cost per pupil, \$62.78.

Technical High School.—Number, 1; total registration, 984; average daily attend-

ance, 830; number of principals, 1; number of teachers, 29; average number of pupils to teacher, 33.9; average cost per pupil, \$57.13.

Grade Schools—Number (not including annexes), 45; total registration, 20,207; average daily attendance, \$15,980; number of principals, 45; number of teachers, 432; number of supervisors, 8; average number of pupils to teacher, 42.3; average cost per pupil, \$28.16.

Kindergartens—Number, 29; total registration, 1,149; average daily attendance, 798; supervisors, 1; teachers, 29; number of pupils to teacher, 39.5; average cost per pupil, \$26.65.

Night Schools—Number, 18; number of pupils enrolled, 1,586; average attendance, 916; number of teachers employed during the five months school was open, 75; cost of night schools, \$14,702.80.

The following extract from the elegant publication recently issued by the Board of Trade is printed with permission of that organization. It is a part of Mr. Albert H. Welles' article on "The Educational Interests of Scranton."

The city of Scranton has been fortunate from the beginning in having a class of citizens who have valued highly the importance of sound education, and in electing to positions of trust on the School Board, the people have wisely entrusted the school affairs to competent controllers.

Until April 30, 1877, there were four separate and independent public school districts. When the consolidation of these districts into one took place, there were 25 buildings used for school purposes, with 147 teachers on the pay roll, and an enrollment of 7,498 pupils. Now there are 46 main buildings and 17 annexes of from one to six rooms each, 565 teachers and an enrollment of 21,089. The teachers are classified as follows: High school, 54; grade teachers, 473; supervisors of music and drawing and sewing, 9; kindergarten, 29.

The Board of Control has prudently erected buildings as the growth of the city warranted, and while the material interests have not been neglected, the educational side has always been safeguarded. There are two high schools, the Central and Technical. The Central, a magnificent building, stands on the site of the original high school, which was erected in 1858. The new high school was opened in 1896, and soon became so popular that it became overcrowded and additional facilities had to be provided. Mrs. W. T. Smith generously offered in this emergency to build a manual training school, in memory of her husband, and so the W. T. Smith Manual Training School, fully equipped, was accepted by the Board of Control. There was then erected a fine high school building, connected by a bridge with the manual training building, which was named the Technical High School. When this building was opened in 1905, the commercial department was removed from the Central to the Technical building.

In 1911 there was opened the new administration building, which besides being architecturally an ornament to Scranton, was a wise investment, as before, the Board had paid rent for its offices. Now, on the third floor of the twelve-room school building are all the offices of the district. The grade schools are commodious and sanitary and the corps of teachers doing faithful work all along the line from the first year primary grade to the last year of the high school cannot be surpassed in any city. Night schools have been maintained for the past few years and are increasingly popular. So far as the executive administration of the schools is concerned, the roll of honor since the start is as follows: Superintendents—1877-1887, Joseph Roney; 1887-1894, George W. Phillips; 1894-1902, George Howell; 1902-1908, George W. Phillips; 1908 to November 19, 1913, when he died, George Howell. Dr. S. E. Weber, of Pennsylvania State College, succeeded Mr. Howell, in May, 1914.

For twenty years a City Training School for teachers was maintained which did valuable work in preparing graduates of the Central High School for positions in the local schools, but in 1910 it was thought best to abandon this school and have the State Normal schools do the work.

From 1893 to date (1914), the present secretary, Eugene D. Fellows, has most efficiently filled the office.

The School of the Lackawanna.—Rev. Thomas M. Cann, D. D., came to Scranton from Maryland in 1873 and established a Young Ladies' Institute in rooms fitted up in their dwelling house on the west side of Jefferson avenue, near Linden street. This school was chiefly in charge of Mrs.

Cann, who was an accomplished scholar and linguist, and a teacher of large experience. In 1875 the school was enlarged to admit boys; a suitable building was erected on the rear of the lot, and the school reopened under the name of Young Ladies' Institute and Boys' Classical Academy. From 1876 to 1879 Mr. William E. Plumley was in charge of the boys' department. The school immediately took front rank as an elementary as well as a college "Prep" school, a reputation which under its various masters it has maintained to the present time.

In 1880 we find the following faculty: Instructors—Principal, Rev. Thomas M. Cann, D. D.; mathematics and classics, Arthur Brooks, A. B.; chemistry and the natural sciences, M. Stuart Cann; piano and organ, Prof. A. Gross; history and literature and modern languages, Mrs. Sarah S. Cann; English, Miss L. H. Cann; vocal music, Miss Alma Price; painting, drawing and china decoration, Mrs. T. H. Dale.

The following have been its principals following Mr. Cann: Mr. Walter H. Buell, 1883-99; Mr. William E. Plumley, from 1899 until his death in 1901; Charles E. Fisk, 1901-03; Mr. Alfred C. Arnold, 1903-08; Prof. William Cranston Lawton, from 1908-11; John Davis Skilton, A. M., 1911 to present time (1914).

Prof. Lawton moved the school to its present convenient home at 429 Quincy avenue. In a quiet unostentatious way this "School of the Lackawanna" has for more than forty years been one of the leading educational institutions of our city. Its founders, Rev. Mr. Cann and his devoted and accomplished wife and daughters and his sons-in-law, Messrs. Buell and Plumley, are held in loving remembrance by the multitude of friends they made and by the work they accomplished in this city and valley. Many of our leading men and women were prepared for college in this institution.

Rev. Thomas M. Cann, D. D., was born in New Castle county, Delaware, August 18, 1820. He died at Frederick, Maryland, in January, 1907. Miss Sarah S. Cann, wife of Rev. Thomas M. Cann, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, January 3, 1821. She died in Scranton, in May, 1903. Mr. and Mrs. Cann were married in Lexington, Mississippi, January 6, 1846.

Faculty, 1914-15.—Upper School: John Davis Skilton, A. M., B. D., principal, classics, history; James Theodore Park, Sc. B., mathematics, science; Eleanor Connolly, A. B., Latin, modern languages; Marguerite Hallowell, A. B., English, history. Lower School: Augusta Merrill, Welthea Maria Smith, Constance Cecilia Tuthill. Kindergarten: Frances Lindsay.

Merrill's Academic and Training School.—This school was instituted in 1870, by Herbert H. Merrill, who had had large experience as an educator. He fitted up ample rooms in connection with his dwelling at 612 Jefferson avenue, where he accommodated a select number of pupils. The school was very popular, and was continued for fifteen years, until the death of Mr. Merrill. His daughters, Elizabeth and Augusta, then continued the school as a kindergarten, primary and intermediate school until April, 1912, when owing to the death of the elder Miss Merrill the school was merged with the School of the Lackawanna. Forty-two years measures the life of this educational institution. Its part in the upbuilding of our city is to be seen in the lives and work of those it has educated and sent out into its busy life.

Mr. Merrill was an accomplished educator, being a graduate of Amherst College. His locating in Scranton was in a measure fortuitous, as the following article from his own pen, written in 1875, will show:

Five years ago to-day I came to Scranton, a stranger, to study the peculiar features

of the coal fields. Contrast between the supposed rude village, as common rumor had pictured it, and the busy city as it appeared to me on the morning following my arrival, is seldom more striking.

Into a remote and forbidding valley, found to be the depository of inexhaustible wealth, had penetrated a class of men possessed of sterling elements of character, and willing to wrestle with the peculiar difficulties with which nature taxes those to whom she blesses her gifts, and founded corporations that were soon recognized among the great interests of the country. A place that took rank as the third city of a great Commonwealth so soon after the establishment of its postoffice, necessarily presents points of defect to the eyes of elegant critics who come from finished towns.

But the practical man sees here a picture of progress seldom equalled. The broad mountain slopes which reflect a variety of landscapes, renewing itself amid the changes of weather and season, resound with the din of an active population. The order in the streets is remarkable—no idle groups around the corners, and offices and places of business are free from vulgar familiarity.

Up and down the valley, the aided vision perceives a locomotive verging from every towering coal-breaker, toward one of the seven railways over which the moving furlongs of condensed caloric are transported either to the centres of trade, or to unite with other great lines. Other great interests, especially the manufacture of locomotives and iron, including steel rails, give employment to thousands. Acres are covered with glowing metal, and machinery of the first order of finish and power repay the visit of the stranger.

Mrs. Merrill, who had charge of the primary and kindergarten departments, was a woman of rare accomplishments, having received her education at the Mount Holyoke College. Mr. Merrill died October 11, 1885. Mrs. Merrill, May 28, 1892.

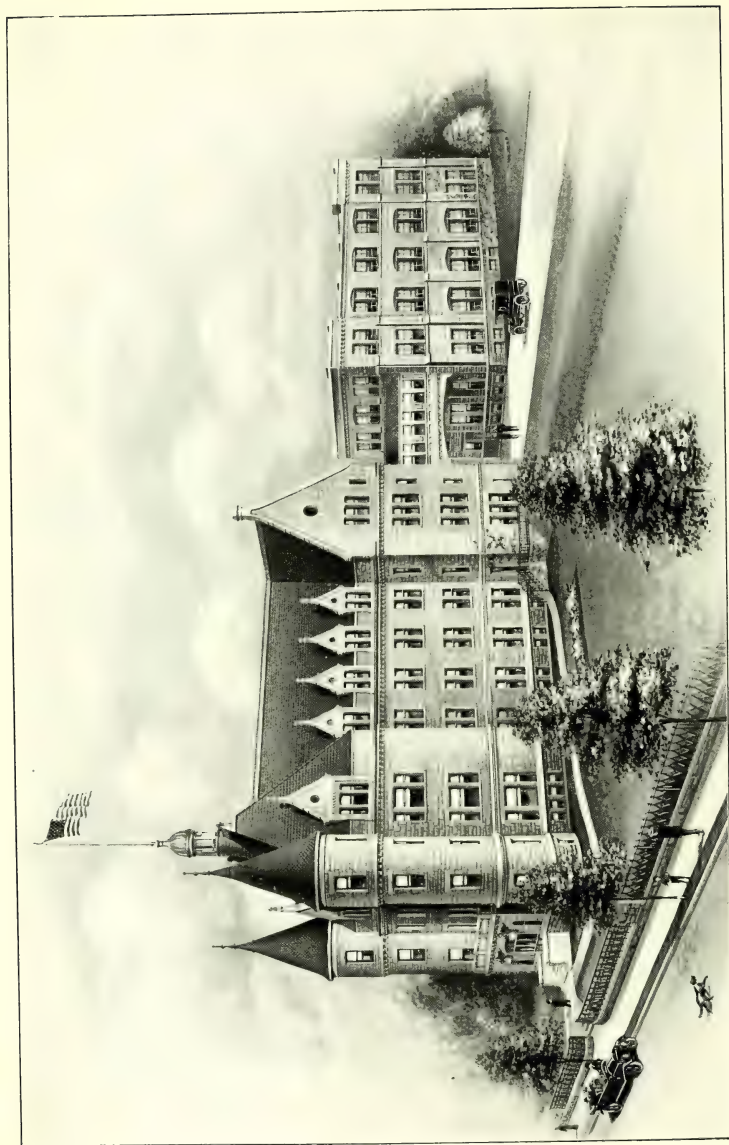
The Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf.—The Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf is the outgrowth of practical sympathy on the part of a few ladies first elicited by a few apparently deaf mutes in the city of Scranton. This led to an investigation in regard to the number of these unfortunate persons in the State of Pennsylvania who were not reached by the then existing institutions. The first instruction of the deaf in Scranton and the northeastern part of the State was in 1882, when Mr. J. M. Koehler (later Rev. J. M. Koehler) began to teach a small class of eight deaf children in a room provided by the Scranton Board of Control. Mr. Koehler was assisted pecuniarily and otherwise by a number of citizens of Scranton. Being desirous of extending the work, he called a meeting of those interested, at the Board of Trade rooms. At this meeting the Rev. Mr. Syle, himself a deaf mute, ably presented in writing the need of a school being established in this section of the State. His address was wholly by writing rapidly and eloquently expressed before his audience. At this meeting it was determined to establish a State School for the Deaf at Scranton. No thought was entertained of any other than a sign school. Mr. Henry Belin Jr., a private citizen of public spirit, was appointed a committee to visit the Institution in Philadelphia, and gather such information as would assist in organizing the school. One of the directors of the Philadelphia institution called Mr. Belin's attention to the Oral method of teaching in a branch of that institution conducted by Miss Emma Garrett. This branch had been in operation but a few months and the success was marvelous. Mr. Belin became a convert to the Oral method, and laden with books, pamphlets and facts he soon infused his associates in the philanthropic work with his own enthusiasm, which has never abated from that day to this. The Oral method of instruction was adopted and has been used since. The progress of the work for a time languished through discouragements of different kinds. A visit of Miss Garrett to Scranton for the purpose during vacation of private teaching, and her success induced half a dozen gentlemen to take the responsibility of engaging a teacher, hiring a room, and starting a day school. The chapel of the German Methodist church was first obtained, a memorable place for the beginning of various noble undertakings. On September 10, 1883, the little school was started with twelve pupils. Miss Mary Allen, of Chester, Pennsylvania, one of Miss Garrett's pupils, was the teacher. On October 20, 1883, the first formal public meeting was called "of those interested in the education of the deaf in Scranton." A committee of fifteen was appointed "to look after the School and provide for its support." This committee was as follows: Hon. Alfred Hand, Samuel C. Logan, D. D., Rev. Thomas R. Beeber, J. P. Pendelton, Hon. L. A. Watres, Messrs. William Connell, Charles H. Welles, William T. Smith, E. B. Sturges, John Jermyn, J. C. Platt, R. J. Matthews, Henry Belin Jr., Hon. F. W. Gunster, Col. H. M. Boies.

With private subscriptions and the help of the Board of Control, the necessary funds were obtained. The end of the year 1884 showed thirteen pupils on the roll, with an average attendance of ten, a large average for a public school. In June, 1884, Miss Emma Garrett was engaged as principal for the year 1884-85, with Miss Allen as assistant. Notwithstanding our increased facilities and advantages in the way of efficient and skillful instructors the year opened with a falling off of pupils. During the year our number increased, and our roll at the end of the year was enlarged by one, making fourteen pupils in all.

In the year 1885, our Board of Control provided \$1,000 towards maintenance of the school, and private liberality supplied the balance, Miss Garrett fulfilling all the duties of principal and instructor unaided, Miss Allen having resigned. During the year 1885-86 the school was supported about equally by the Board of Control and private liberality. In 1886-87 the number of pupils increased to seventeen. It became apparent that a mere day school would not meet the demands of the needy, unfortunate children, and that our usefulness could only be extended by an institution with boarding facilities. The youthful age at which we must begin and carry on most successfully our instruction, required a permanent home for them, in which proper care and more continuous association with the teachers could be afforded. This would bring in the children of adjoining counties who were asking for the benefits we could give them. This had been more or less evident from the first. As early as October, 1883, a committee has been appointed to procure a site for such an institution. Through their efforts the generous gift of five acres of land was secured from the Pennsylvania Coal Company, located at a most healthful point of this most unusually healthful city.

The directors therefore enlarged the grounds by the addition of three acres, making an isolated block of ground of ten acres, free from encroachment and annoyance. It is surrounded by streets and beautified by a natural stream of water running through it. Its elevation and soil are particularly adapted to promote the health and comfort of the pupils and teachers, and the present value of the property is not far from twice the amount which has been spent upon it. The buildings, present and prospective, are so located consistent with due regard to embellishment by the landscape gardner, as to promote efficiency of administration, proper ventilation, and health of the inmates in all respects. The grounds are ample for all future growth, and by the addition of buildings from time to time, all demands of the State can readily be met. They are readily reached from all parts of the city by the electric cars.

In 1884 the association was incorporated. Hon. L. A. Watres from the first manifested a zealous and intelligent interest in the institution, as preëminently worthy of State patronage. He has always succeeded in imparting his philanthropic views to the Legislature and executive departments of the State government. By the efforts of such citizens, and an intelligent presentation of our work and progress, the institution has commended itself to the charity of the State from year to year. In 1887 the legislature appropriated a sum sufficient for a proper building, and for the maintenance of pupils. The former failed to receive the approval of the Governor. The latter enabled the directors to enlarge the scope of the school. Two more teachers were secured, and arrangements were made with the Home for the Friendless to board the children. In the autumn of 1886 the school was obliged to change its quarters, and the liberality of Bishop O'Hara provided free of rent the house at No. 312 Wyoming avenue. In 1887-88, the attendance reached twenty-seven. In 1888-89, the number of pupils was thirty-three. In the spring of 1888, the directors being satisfied that the impulse of the State through their representatives and the Governor, would bring the needed appropriation, determined to commence the erection of a substantial stone edifice, for the permanent abode of the school, upon the ground previously donated by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. A plan had been procured and adopted a year previous, from T. P. Chandler Jr., of Philadelphia. A number of private citizens, twenty in number, loaned the association the sum of \$20,000, secured by a mortgage on the premises. Ground was broken June 3, 1888, Miss Garrett taking out the first shovel full of earth. The building was completed in the summer of 1889. The visits of members of the Legislature and of the Governor of the State, who have carefully noted the beautiful site for the school, as well as the progress and bright intellects of the children, have not only encouraged the managers and teachers of the institution, but have enabled them to carry back to the seat of government and legislative halls, a solemn and intelligent sense of the obligation and privilege of the State to care for these unfortunate dependents upon her charity. With a permanent home for the children the numbers increased so rapidly that the first building was found inadequate to meet the applications, and another was generously provided by the State, and now a third has been erected. All of these buildings are of stone and delightfully situated. The success of the method of teaching, at the very start, foretold the demands which would be



INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.



INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS—INSTRUCTION BUILDING.

made from all parts of the State, for this new open door of intelligence and Oral utterance to the deaf mutes.

Miss Garrett remained principal of the school from 1884 until 1891, during all of which time its efficiency and benefits were patent to all observers. During the latter part of her administration a child too young for admission, an infant, (i. e., not speaking, if he were not a deaf mute), was brought to the institution. He was admitted temporarily, but won all hearts so that he came to "stay." His progress in utterance and reading the lips was marvellous. It suggested the idea that the congenital deaf might be open for instruction at the first dawns of intellect. Miss Garrett felt that a new duty was devolved upon her, and with regret the relation to the institution was severed, for the purpose of establishing a "Home for the training in speech of deaf children before they were of School Age." She had from the first insisted on the importance of parents treating their deaf children from infancy, as regards speech and hearing, as they do their more favored children. She left with the spontaneous and earnest endorsement of the board of directors, and secured by her enthusiasm the generous support of the State to the "Home" she had founded in Philadelphia. The board of directors were very fortunate in securing the services of Miss Mary B. C. Brown, who by her faithful kindness and efficient zeal met every expectation and demand of the board of directors, in her thorough teaching methods as well as in her assistance and suggestions in the plans of the new building. Her previous education and experience at the head of the Articulate Department of Alabama Institute for the Deaf, fully qualified her for her successful work.

Since the year 1893 the school has continued to carry on the work in the very highest manner. Miss Mary B. C. Brown continued as principal of the school from 1891 to 1906, when she was compelled to resign owing to continued ill health. Miss Brown had been given leave of absence in 1905, with the hope that a trip to Europe would so rest her and restore her health that she could return to the school and continue her valuable work. But she finally, on advice of her physicians tendered the board of directors her resignation after fourteen years of conscientious work, and it was reluctantly accepted. The board of directors selected as her successor Miss Kate H. Fish, of Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C., and Miss Fish began her work at the school in January, 1907, and has filled the position of principal with very great success since that time.

During the administration of Miss Fish the course of introduction has been revised, so as to take advantage of the most advanced system of Oral instruction, and the work done with the pupils is of the very highest order.

The number of pupils enrolled in the institution at the present time is 100, the full capacity of the school at present. These pupils come from all parts of the State, and are all free pupils, for the most part coming from families who could not afford to pay for the schooling of their children, and who feel that they are entitled to free education in this institution which is supported almost wholly by State aid.

The third building mentioned above was completed in 1894, making a trio of very handsome stone school buildings.

The increased cost of supplies and of labor during the past few years has made it very hard to keep up, as our appropriations have not been sufficient to pay the wages we should, and the school has had a deficit each year for the past few years. This deficit has been carried by the banks on the personal endorsement of members of the board of directors, and should be taken care of.

The school is managed by a board of directors of eighteen of whom six are appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth. The following is a list of the present officers and directors (1914): Hon. Alfred Hand, president; Hon. J. Benjamin Dimmick, vice-president; Mr. Henry Belin Jr., secretary and treasurer; Mr. H. R. Kinsley, assistant secretary and treasurer; Miss Kate H. Fish, principal. Directors—Hon. Alfred Hand, Mr. Henry Belin Jr., Hon. John R. Farr, Mr. Henry W. Kingsbury, Mr. F. E. Platt, Hon. H. A. Knapp, Mr. Alfred E. Connell, Mr. R. J. Matthews, Rt. Rev. M. J. Hoban, Col. L. A. Watres, Charles H. Welles Esq., Col. F. L. Hitchcock, Mr. George Brooks, Mr. A. F. Law, Mr. T. J. Foster, Hon. J. Benjamin Dimmick, Mr. George B. Smith, Mr. George B. Jermyn.

The International Correspondence School.—The following concerning this institution, under the heading "Scranton Teaches the World by Mail," is by William F. Gibbons:

When a new force appears overturning accepted ideas in the business and educational world and performing easily what was before considered impossible, a knowl-

edge of its origin and development becomes not only interesting but necessary. The International Correspondence Schools occupy such a unique position both in the educational and in the business world. Their history shows a remarkable growth of a new idea in regard to education and the development of this idea furnishes a striking evidence of business success. The work of the schools is one of the first attempts to convey technical instruction by means of correspondence, and their success proves that the method is practical. This great educational institution is the first also of an international scope to be conducted on a commercial basis. It is the only educational institution of any magnitude that pays its way, having no endowment and receiving no State aid. Founded thus on sound business and educational principles, its growth has not been paralleled by any school, college or university in the world.

Scranton is more widely known because it is the home of the International Correspondence Schools than for any other reason. Here we have an institution which undertakes to teach any man, any where, at any time, almost any subject that he needs to know in order to achieve success in his own trade, business or profession. It is, in truth, the only universal university of the world having as its alumni and students men and women of every grade of intelligence from the day laborer to the college graduate, of every race, color, creed and speech. Just as imperial Rome radiated law, culture and government to the remotest provinces of the ancient world, so to-day Scranton diffuses education—an education of the sort that brings prosperity to the individual and secures the progress of the race.

In the remarkable period that followed the Civil War, that gave us the telephone, electric traction and the gasoline engine, a new era was developed in the industrial world. To meet the problems which arose, an army of trained workers was needed, just as truly as an army of disciplined soldiers was called for in the great conflict that preceded the industrial era. The greatest problem of our modern economic world is to find a supply of men able to meet the ever-changing requirements of expanding commerce and the new developments of industry. New machinery demands a new type of man to run it. Either such men must be produced or the wheels of progress will stand still. In order to meet this demand, many of the colleges have from time to time modified their courses, changing the emphasis from purely classical education to scientific and technical training. But the colleges could only supply a small fraction of the number of men needed to meet the demands of the new era. There were then as there are now multitudes of men, already enlisted in the army of labor, far past school age, for whom the only hope of obtaining an education lies in home study. If twenty-five years ago any one had prophesied the development of a new era in education, he would have been laughed at as an impractical dreamer; yet the facts far surpass the visions and dreams of the founder of the International Correspondence School.

Like all great achievements the origin of this institution was simple—almost romantic in its simplicity. In the decade from 1870 to 1880, at the time when the need of trained workers was most acute, the president and founder, Thomas J. Foster, was editor of the *Mining Herald*, a little weekly, afterward a daily paper, published in the heart of the anthracite coal regions at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. In those days mining conditions were very dangerous and frequent accidents, causing the loss of many lives, often to those who were close personal friends of Mr. Foster, aroused his keenest personal sympathy and interest. He saw what he believed to be the primary cause of these disasters—ignorance on the part of mine foreman of the science of mining and the fundamental principles of the machinery they were required to operate. Mr. Foster's first step was to secure the appointment of a State Commission to revise the mine laws. Their report led to the passage of a measure requiring mine foreman to pass an examination in the subjects of mine ventilation, safe methods of mining and the means of controlling the dangerous natural phenomena incident to coal mining.

After these laws were enacted, in order to help the men in some way to pass this examination, he organized a Mining Institute, having for its object the education of its members. He also started in the *Mining Herald* on May 7, 1881, a column of questions and answers in which were discussed problems such as the foreman would have to be familiar with in order to pass the State examination. This department was still a prominent feature of the publication when, in August, 1887, Mr. Foster changed its name to *The Colliery Engineer* and later moved to Scranton, in November, 1888. The interest in these questions and answers became so great at times as to threaten to crowd out important mining news and all other matters. Furthermore, many subscribers wished to obtain answers to their inquiries at once, instead of waiting for the publication of their questions in due course, offering to pay a special fee for such service. In order to answer constantly recurring questions, Mr. Foster, in 1883, gathered up some of the material which first appeared in the column of questions and

answers and issued in permanent form *The Mine Foreman's Pocketbook*. This might well be termed the first correspondence school textbook.

The experiences outlined above awakened in Mr. Foster's mind a larger idea, a plan to help in some more systematic and practical way these men of the mines, eager for a better understanding of the work beneath their hands, in which their very lives were at stake. This idea was to go back to the very beginning and to teach the whole subject of mining from its fundamentals—arithmetic, mensuration, formulas, ventilation, methods of working—in fact the whole science of mining. And this to be done entirely by correspondence methods, through instruction papers which he made so simple that any one who could read and write the English language might undertake the course.

Proceeding at once to assemble the matter and to develop his idea, Mr. Foster announced in his paper a correspondence course in Coal Mining and on the 16th of October, 1891, the first student was enrolled. This student, Mr. Thomas Coates, now of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, then working in the mines, is still engaged in the coal business, being mine superintendent for the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company. Six months after the enrollment of the first student, 1,000 men were studying the Mining Course by mail under the direction of The Colliery Engineer School of Mines. The School of Mines thus began is still an important part of the work of the International Correspondence School.

One result of the study of the Coal Mining Course was the demand for a course in Mine Surveying and Mapping. To obtain this, students came to Scranton for several years to be taught surveying under the direction of Mr. Foster. But these students were busy men and few could spare the time to attend classes. It, therefore, became necessary to prepare a second correspondence course to teach surveying and mapping. After this course was added, the resident classes were discontinued, and from that day to this no students receive personal instruction in Scranton. Even those living in the city are taught by mail. As the number of students increased, other courses were called for and when it was discovered that Surveying could be taught successfully by mail, courses in mechanical drawing and electrical engineering were prepared. From time to time other courses were added, until now some 240 courses are carried on, covering the principal branches of technical education, and including also courses in languages, agriculture, commercial law, civil service, advertising, etc.

Some idea of the wide scope of the schools may be obtained from a glance at the enrollment records up to January 1, 1914: Advertising, 36,882; architecture, 101,940; arts and crafts, 65,879; chemistry, 23,589; civil engineering, 80,662; civil service, 51,878; commerce, 227,441; drawing, 163,800; electrical engineering, 248,678; electrotherapeutics, 1,627; English branches, 51,526; languages, 30,226; commercial law, 7,685; lettering and sign painting, 37,544; locomotive running, 77,773; mathematics (complete), 9,013; mechanical engineering, 144,706; mining, 46,600; navigation, 4,066; pedagogy, 8,686; plumbing, heating and ventilation, 34,602; steam engineering, 132,015; textiles, 12,207; window trimming, 4,313; miscellaneous students, 48,071. Total, 1,651,765.

To conduct this novel scheme of education, the Colliery Engineer Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, on June 18, 1890, "for the purpose of transacting a printing and publishing business." On September 24, 1901, the charter was amended by changing the name of the corporation to The International Textbook Company and the purpose for which this corporation was formed was broadened so as to include education by correspondence methods in connection with the printing, binding, publishing and selling of instruction papers, textbooks, periodicals, drawing plates, etc. The International Textbook Company at that time became the proprietors of the instruction department conducted for ten years under the trade name of the International Correspondence Schools, having the right under its charter "to give instruction by correspondence through the mails and otherwise to such persons as may desire to study mathematics, physics, the arts and sciences, English and foreign languages and all subjects constituting a technical, scientific, classical, or academic education, and to grant diplomas or certificates of proficiency to those who shall successfully complete the prescribed courses of study."

The International Textbook Company owns all the stock of the International Correspondence Schools; manages and directs it as one of the departments of its business and is alone responsible for the work done by the teachers, as it is also responsible for the acts of its employees in other departments of its business.

The first great work of the International Correspondence Schools was the preparation of a series of unique textbooks, entirely different in their plan from those used by students working under the personal supervision of a teacher. These books are easy to learn, easy to remember, and easy to apply. Very early in the history of the schools it was discovered that the ordinary textbooks used in schools and colleges

would not meet the needs of those engaged in home study. Many International Correspondence Schools students are without preliminary training. To instruct such men by correspondence, the lesson paper must explain itself and must also be so simple that the duller student cannot fail to grasp the meaning. To aid the student, copious use is made of illustrations, diagrams, etc. To prepare this series of text books has cost more than \$2,000,000, and an average of \$150,000 is spent year by year in the preparation and revision of textbooks and instruction papers.

During the time that the International Correspondence Schools were owned and operated by the Colliery Engineer Company, the work of correspondence education grew to such magnitude that it became necessary to provide a suitable building for carrying on the work of instruction and the printing of textbooks. Therefore, in 1898, property was purchased on Wyoming avenue, above Mulberry street, and the four-story, brown stone building was erected which is now occupied by the company for administration purposes. At the time it was thought that this would afford sufficient room for future growth. But before the building was completed it was found necessary to erect the annex standing in the rear. These two buildings are now used entirely as the headquarters of the administrative departments of the schools.

In 1910, because the work of the schools had outgrown all bounds, the company was compelled to erect the instruction building on the corner of Wyoming avenue and Ash street. This building is of brick, four stories high, well lighted and modern in every respect, 460 feet long by 167 feet wide. Besides affording convenient quarters for the instruction department this building also contains the printing and manufacturing departments of the schools. The three buildings furnish about seven acres of floor space. At the present time plans are under consideration for enlargement in order to accommodate the increasing work of the schools.

The International Textbook Company is a stock concern, having an authorized capital of \$10,000,000, \$7,000,000 of which have been issued. The officers of the company are as follows: Thomas J. Foster, president; Rufus J. Foster, vice-president; Stanley P. Allen, secretary; Elmer H. Lawall, treasurer; Madison F. Larkin, controller. Directors—W. L. Connell, J. K. Griffith, E. H. Lawall, R. J. Foster, B. B. Megargee, E. A. Seitz, T. J. Foster, T. E. Jones, C. D. Simpson. The executive committee, consisting of Messrs. T. J. Foster, W. L. Connell, J. K. Griffith and Thomas E. Jones, meets regularly to consider matters of importance.

Manifestly such an enterprise demands not only high executive ability but a broad and comprehensive plan of operation, involving the writing and publishing of textbooks of a technical character; the teaching of these textbooks by correspondence to all purchasers who desire instruction; and the supply of requisite material, drawing instruments, etc., used by the students in their studies or in the daily practice of their professions. Hence, the work of the International Textbook Company, the International Correspondence Schools and the Technical Supply Company. The last two are subsidiary companies, their stock being owned by the International Textbook Company.

The work of the Textbook Company in the printing and binding of technical literature, makes it easily the largest publisher in the world of textbooks on the trades and engineering professions. Every day five and one-half tons of paper are fed into the presses and every day 130,000 sheets leave the printery. Each day the bindery turns out 1,000 complete textbooks averaging 500 pages each. The hides of 8,000 cattle and 6,000 goats are needed each year simply to furnish the leather corners and backs of these textbooks.

As an evidence of the character of these volumes 649 libraries have bought the International Library of Technology, which consists of the bound volumes of the technical courses, while 184 colleges, including the United States Military Academy of West Point, Columbia, Cornell and nearly every State university, are using International Correspondence Schools textbooks in their class room work.

The growth of this institution has been little short of marvelous. While Scranton is the home of the International Correspondence School, the students are literally scattered all over the earth. As their numbers increased it was found necessary to establish various instruction departments so that students need not suffer unnecessary delay in receiving their instruction papers. First came the establishment of the International Correspondence Schools, Limited, International Buildings, Kinsway, London, W. C. Here is carried on all instruction work for Great Britain and her colonies as well as for students on the continent of Europe. These schools, opened in October, 1908, now employ 1,560 persons working in various capacities in the British Empire. Another instruction department is located at Wellington, New Zealand; another in Sydney, Australia; still another in Cape Town, South Africa. In this country a depart-

ment is maintained in Denver, Colo., and at this time another instruction department has just been opened in Shanghai, China.

To carry on this increasing work, 1,827 persons are employed at the Home Office in Scranton; 1,464 on the field staff in the United States; 116 in Latin America, China, Egypt, France and Spain, making a grand total of 4,967 employes scattered all over the world. It will thus be seen that the International Correspondence Schools have turned the world into a vast school army, their students belonging to every civilized country and on every island of the ocean.

But it should not be forgotten that the schools have done more for Scranton than merely to advertise its existence. Besides the army of persons given employment in Scranton, more than one per cent. of the total population of the city, the International Correspondence Schools have purchased valuable real estate and erected their splendid buildings at a cost of \$1,000,000, furnishing more than seven acres of floor space. The schools' bill for postage stamps amounts to \$152,000 a year, while \$60,000 more are spent for express and freight charges on books, pamphlets, instruments, and supplies. To prepare the textbooks and to correct the instruction papers brings to Scranton a large number of educated men and women: 27 principals, 16 assistant principals and 235 instructors are employed under the direction of J. J. Clark, dean of the faculty, and M. D. Gravatt, director of instruction. The presence of such a body of educated and public-spirited men and women is of the greatest advantage to the city.

If a student neglects his studies, he is urged to resume them by the Department of Encouragement and Help. He may move from Maine to California, or to Mexico or Japan—this department still follows him with unabated interest and helpfulness. According to a carefully devised system an effort is made to keep the student studying, if possible, until he obtains his diploma. In order to accomplish this end an average of 20,000 inspirational letters are written every week.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the foundation of the schools to prove the value of this method of education to the individual and to the Nation. It is not putting it too strongly to say that the International Correspondence Schools system of correspondence training has increased 100 fold the opportunity for obtaining a technical training, by enabling workers to gain an education while they continue to earn their living, thus bringing the means of advancement to millions whom the ordinary schools could never reach. All over the country, where ever the mails can reach, there are thousands of men and women for whom there is no other possible chance to gain an education, who are climbing the pathway to success through the help of their courses. Every month more than 400 grateful letters are addressed to the schools in which the writers give enthusiastic testimony to the value of their course of study.

But the International Correspondence Schools are doing more than to make skilled workmen and more than to train those who direct and develop the industries of the Nation. Their great work, which cannot be told by any statistics, lies in the development of character. The representatives of the schools are at work in every city, town and valley throughout the country, to arouse a desire for education, to create confidence in men who are doubtful of their own ability, and to assist the students to such positions as their training qualifies them to fill.

Not only have the International Correspondence Schools lessons and literature helped to elevate those in the outside world, but they have even entered prison doors to perform services of untold good in reformatories and penitentiaries. Without any flourish of triumphs, this great university of the people has enabled hundreds of convicts to take up courses of study in preparation for the day when they will again become free men. Yes, even the "lifers" have been lifted from the hopeless round of prison life and made to forget their misery. No wonder that a convict of the Eastern Penitentiary of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, writes: "I feel that your taking steps to place your courses within the reach of prisoners is a God-send, not only to the individual in possession of a course but to the public at large."

What has been told here is but a small part of the great work done by the International Correspondence Schools, but it may serve to show that the scheme of education by correspondence in which the schools have been both pioneer and chief exponent is no longer an experiment, but is a recognized and successful factor in the educational and industrial world. An institution which takes the careless idlers off the street corners, out of the saloons, pool-rooms and bowling alleys, changes parasites into producers, prevents the waste of money on drink and useless pleasures, puts clothing on the backs and food in the mouths of wives and children, is worthy of all honor. The work of this institution in inspiring self-denial in securing accuracy and competency, in developing self-education and self-reliance—in a word in the building of character—makes the International Correspondence Schools Scranton's greatest industry.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Gardner's Business College.—The first business college organized in Scranton was Gardner's in 1867. It was started by Mr. J. N. Gardner, occupying the upper rooms of 213-215 Lackawanna avenue. It was widely known under the above name and was measureably successful. In 1870 it occupied like upper rooms at 502-504 Lackawanna avenue. In 1873 it had removed to Mifflin avenue, near Spruce street. After this we have no record of it. During its six years' existence it was a reputable institution and enjoyed a fair patronage.

Scranton-Lackawanna Business College.—The following is from the pen of J. H. Seeley:

For upward of thirty years, Scranton has been noted for the efficiency of its business training schools. Away back twenty-five years ago, Mr. F. E. Wood conducted a chain of schools in Lackawanna and Wyoming valley, with the principal institution in the building now occupied by the Samter Brothers clothing store, at corner of Penn and Lackawanna avenues, in Scranton. Wood's Business College was known all over the eastern part of the State as a high grade business training school.

Among his faculty were Messrs. H. D. Buck and A. R. Whitmore, who constituted his principal teachers in penmanship and the various commercial branches. In 1894, Messrs. Buck and Whitmore severed their connection with Wood's school, and started the Scranton Business College, in the Garney and Brown building, at the corner of Adams avenue and Linden street, being thoroughly seasoned teachers and efficient business men their venture was a success from the start. This school was conducted as a partnership affair until 1897, when it was incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania. Many of Scranton's most successful business men received their commercial training in this school, it continued to prosper under the joint management of Buck and Whitmore, until 1905, when the partnership was dissolved, and the school taken over by Mr. Buck, he continued as its head until his death in 1911.

There was another school known as the Spencer Business College, conducted in the Gurseey building for some years. Prior to 1901 it was taken over by Messrs. Bloomer, Smoot and Wagner, who changed the name to the Lackawanna Business College. It was conducted under that name as a small struggling institution until 1903, when J. H. Seeley purchased the interest of Messrs. Smoot and Wagner and became half owner of the institution. The school was then conducted for one year as a partnership by Messrs. Bloomer and Seeley. In 1904, Mr. Seeley purchased the interest held by Mr. Bloomer and became sole proprietor. The school made extraordinary rapid growth and soon surpassed its older rival, the Scranton College in size and became the most prominent business training schools in and about Scranton.

Shortly after the death of Professor Buck in 1911, Mr. Seeley purchased from Mrs. Buck, who succeeded her husband as owner of the school, the Scranton Business College, and consolidated the two schools in April, 1912, under the name of the Scranton-Lackawanna Business College. Since that time it has become the largest and most influential business college in this section of the country and, in fact, there are few larger in the United States. Every year from 700 to 800 young people attend its sessions, and its graduation classes running upward of 200 are the largest graduated by a school of any character in Scranton or vicinity. Many of Scranton's most successful and progressive citizens belongs to the alumni of this school and hardly an enterprise in this part of the State but employs some of its graduates. The outlook for the institution is very bright and as it is conservative and run upon sound business principles, it bids fair to remain a leader in commercial education for some time to come.

The Commercial Institute.—The following is by Mr. J. N. Smoot:

In May, 1908, Mr. J. N. Smoot purchased what was then known as the Anthracite Business College, and which had been conducted in the Republican Building by C. E. Williams and T. M. Symonds. After Mr. Smoot purchased the school, he moved it over in the C. D. Jones Building, now known as the Hagen & Wagner Building. He had the rooms nicely remodeled into convenient school rooms; changed the name to agree with the school he was conducting in Carbondale, and arranged a course of study amply able to meet the demands of the business public. The school is now incorporated, some of the leading business men of Scranton owning some of the stock.

One of the innovations was the combined course (shorthand and bookkeeping).

Mr. Smoot's long experience has shown him the advantages of this course and the idea has worked out successfully. He secured a competent faculty and the school has had a steady growth each year. The railroad department, including Morse and wireless telegraphy, has a large attendance, and attracts much attention.

This school was the first business school in Scranton to have commencement exercises and a graduating class, which has proven of much interest to all graduates. The school is still located at the same place, 205-207 Washington avenue, and is recognized as one of the leading business training schools of this section.



CHAPTER XX.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS—THE BOROUGHS OF PROVIDENCE, HYDE PARK AND SCRANTON—THE CITY OF SCRANTON—THE COUNTY OF LACKAWANNA.

The Borough of Providence.—Providence borough was incorporated in 1849. The following were the first officers of the borough: J. R. Wint, chief burgess; W. W. Winton, S. Gardner, Asa Coursen, Ira Tripp, councilmen; Francis Fuller, constable; David S. Koon, justice of the peace; Theodore Von Storch, assessor; Jacob R. Bloom, William H. H. Crandall, inspectors of elections; Nathaniel Cottrill, judge of election; C. T. Atwater, S. Easterbrooks, D. R. Randall, school directors.

The succeeding burgesses were: N. D. Green, 1850; A. B. Dunning, 1851-52; Sanford Grant, 1853; Ebenezer Leach, 1854; Theodore Von Storch, 1855-57; E. S. M. Hill, 1858; Ebenezer Leach, 1859; Daniel Silkman, 1860; Theodore Von Storch, 1861-66.

The following were commissioned justices of the peace in Providence borough: David S. Koon, 1850; Ebenezer Leach, 1850-55, 1860-65—the directory of 1875 shows him still in office as justice of the peace in Providence, which would give him a quarter century in that office. "Squire Leach" was known countywide for his probity and efficiency as an administrator of justice; Theodore Von Storch, 1854-59; G. W. Miller, 1865.

Hyde Park Borough.—The village of Hyde Park was incorporated into a borough May 4, 1852. William Merrifield was its first burgess, serving two years. Joseph Fellows was elected in 1854 and reelected in 1855 and 1856. His successors have been: William Smith, 1857; Joseph Fellows, 1858-59-60; Joseph T. Fellows, 1861-63; E. Heerman, 1864-74; A. B. Stevens, 1865-79. The old borough of Hyde Park was absorbed in the city of Scranton in 1866, and its political functions then ceased, but a quasi existence was maintained for the purpose of closing out some existing municipal obligations.

The following were commissioned justices of the peace in the borough of Hyde Park during its existence as a borough: William H. Pier, M. D., 1853; William P. Stephens, 1854; Sheffield Reynolds, 1857; Coryden H. Wells, 1858; Hiram Stark, 1862; Sheffield Reynolds, 1863. The directory of 1875 shows Mr. Reynolds still holding the office of justice of the peace in Hyde Park.

Scranton was incorporated into a borough on St. Valentine's Day, February 14, 1856. At the first borough election, there were cast for chief burgess 371 votes (the highest vote cast); of that number Joseph Slocum received 367. No finer compliment could have been paid to this veteran of Slocum Hollow. The councilmen elected were as follows: Joseph Curtis Platt, 366 votes; John Nincehalser, 366; James Harrington, 245; David K. Kressler, 216; William Ward, 213. Assessor, William P. Carling, 367 votes. Auditors, Joseph Chase, 243 votes; Richard Drinker, 220; Henry L. Marvin, 363. Constable, James McKinney, 359 votes. School Directors: George W. Brock, 245 votes; Adam L. Horn, 219; William N. Jenks, 218; John Grier, 219; C. E. Lathrope, 218. Poor Directors: Charles Fuller, 348 votes; David Clemmons, 233.

The first council of the borough organized March 27, 1856, at the Scranton House, the popular hostelry kept by D. K. Kressler, which stood about 200 yards west of the Blast Furnaces.

The succeeding burgesses were as follows: George Sanderson, 1857 and 1864; George W. Scranton, 1858; William H. Pier, M. D., 1859; Laton S. Fuller, 1861; Frederick Simon, 1862; Adam L. Horn, 1863; James Ruthven, 1865; John W. Gregory, 1866. The latter was reelected in 1867 and served until the city charter came into full operation. The last council of the old borough consisted of the following: William Stein, Joseph Godfrey, Philip Weichell, James Mullin and John Zeidler.

The following were commissioned justices of the peace in Scranton borough: Benjamin Jay, 1856-61-66; Martin L. Newman, 1856; Richard A. Oakford, 1860 (killed whilst colonel 132d Regiment P. V., at battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862); Henry Wilbur, 1863; P. J. Coyne, 1864; Thomas J. Walsh, 1859 and 1864; Matthias Gehen, 1859, 1864; James Mullin, 1861; Thomas D. Kelley, 1864; Samuel Dolph, 1865.

On May 12, 1857, the first schedule of assessed valuation of real estate of the borough of Scranton was presented to the council, and showed a valuation of property for taxable purposes of \$453,280. When comparing this with like schedules of present valuation it must be borne in mind that the assessors were then held to a valuation not exceeding one-half the fair market value, as against the present law which requires a valuation based on a full fair market value. On the present valuation basis, that schedule would have been a little over \$900,000.

At the presidential election held November 4 of that year (1856), there was a total of 951 votes cast in the borough of Scranton.

The first borough building was erected in 1859 at the corner of Mechanics* street and Adams avenue. It was a small two-story frame structure, the first floor being used as a lock-up, and the second for council-room and burgess's office. The council first met here February 2, 1857. The first prisoner confined was a common drunk named Hurd. The building burned down on February 10 following, this unfortunate prisoner perishing in the fire.

The incorporation of the borough of Providence, Hyde Park and Scranton left a remnant of the population which were not included within the boundaries of either borough. They were still in old Providence township. The election of Providence township held March 16, 1855, at the hotel of D. K. Kressler, shows that 165 votes were polled. This discrepancy in boundary lines was not adjusted until the city was incorporated in 1866.

Organization of the City, 1866.—Following the incoming of the railroads, as previously narrated, no one act contributed more to the growth of Scranton than its organization into a city under the special charter of April 23, 1866. First, in the absorption of the boroughs of Hyde Park and Providence, which considerably more than doubled its population at once; but in the prestige it gave the municipality as an enterprising growing community. Under its charter, which was a liberal one, it was given a Mayor's Court, which was a court of record, with substantially the same powers and jurisdiction as the regular county courts, the constitution of which is given in the chapter on the Bench and Bar. This kept the law business as well as the criminal business at home. The census of 1860 shows that the old borough of Scranton had then a population of 9,223. The same statistics for 1870 show a population of 35,092, a gain of 25,869 in the decade 1860-1870. This three-fold gain cannot be attributed wholly to the acquisition of the two boroughs of Hyde Park and Providence. Scranton and Hyde Park, sepa-

*This street intersected Adams avenue, which extended then across what is now the Lackawanna Railroad about 100 yards south of it, and was parallel with the railroad. It was closed very soon and is now covered by the Lackawanna shops.

rated only by the Lackawanna river, through the whole length of which the Lackawanna railroad ran, were now rapidly forging to the front. Providence was separated from both of the other boroughs by a mile and a half of practically vacant land, and was not growing as rapidly as the others. She had no railroad facilities until the '70's decade. It is therefore a safe estimate, that only half of that increment in population was due to the absorption of the two boroughs. There was very decided opposition in the borough of Providence to its absorption in the new city, chiefly on account of its isolation. It was argued that they were two miles away from Scranton, and an equal distance from Hyde Park—which was true, measuring the distance from centres to centres. That the large vacant space between the boroughs would ever be filled up and occupied was treated as nothing less than a bit of insanity, a ridiculous figment of a disordered brain. Further, it was argued that the organization of a city, with its multitude of offices, would saddle a burden of taxation upon the people that would be unbearable. Mr. Ambrose Mulley was the leader of the opposition, whilst Messrs. W. W. Winton and Henry B. Rockwell (all of Providence) led the battle for the city. Notwithstanding the opposition, the bill passed late in the session, and "the three Boroughs of Scranton, Hyde Park and Providence were created a corporation and body politic under the name, style and title of the City of Scranton." The act divided the territory embraced within the three boroughs into twelve wards, and defined their several boundaries. The city now had an area of 19.6 square miles*. Its greatest length, nearly north and south, was seven miles; its greatest width five miles. Its lowest elevation above the sea is 720 feet. Its highest elevation is 1770 feet.

Under the city charter a commission was created consisting of Coe F. Young, of Honesdale; William H. Jessup, of Montrose; and John C. Phelps, of Wilkes-Barre, who were authorized to select and purchase a site for a courthouse and municipal buildings for the city. This commission met in the city and held several public hearings, and finally purchased a piece of some twelve acres of land at the forks of the Providence, Scranton and Hyde Park roads, popularly known as "Church's Corners"—the Edmund Griffin tract. This was a half-mile from Providence Corners, and at least a mile and a half from either Scranton or Hyde Park. It was advocated by the Providence people, and generally opposed by Scranton and Hyde Park. What advantage this location could have had for a courthouse and municipal buildings, in the minds of the commissioners, from a half-mile to a mile and a half away from everybody interested with no transportation facilities and dirt roads more than half the year well-nigh impassable, it is difficult at this distance to imagine. Those eminently respectable gentlemen were evidently looking into the future. They, however, failed to see that it takes more than a paper plot to make a town. The courthouse and municipal buildings must be where the people were, and the people were where the business was, and the business was in Scranton proper. Hence more than a decade later, these buildings were by common consent erected in the centre of the old borough of Scranton, and no one has ever questioned the propriety of their location. The City Building on the southeast corner of Washington and Mulberry street was built in 1886-88. Soon after the erection of the city an amendment to the act was secured by which the city elected its own recorder, and Hon. W. G. Ward became the recorder of the city, and held the

*In 1904, 175.63 acres known as Linden Heights, was annexed to the city, as the 22nd ward. This increased the city's area to 19.54 square miles.

office until the court was abolished on the reorganizing of the city under the act of 1874 as a city of the third class. In 1900 its population having passed the 100,000 mark, the city automatically entered the ranks of second class cities, with Pittsburgh as its lone companion city. Her position is now rather anomalous. She is too small to keep company with the great smoky city, and too large to train with the third class kids. The legislative apparel that fits her larger sister is altogether too large for her, whilst on the other hands she has quite outgrown the garments of the younger children. The situation has grown out of a remarkable bit of judicial legislation. The constitution of 1874 wisely provided that all legislation affecting municipalities should be by general laws only, thus doing away with the unending multitude of special enactments affecting every town and city. But now the people were confronted with the fact that legislation which the great maritime cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh needed would not fit the inland cities; hence the legislature passed a law to meet the situation and dodge the new Constitution. This was the Act of 1874, dividing the cities into three classes, according to population. Philadelphia became the first class, Pittsburgh the second class, and all other cities third class. This ingenious law made it possible to have special legislation for Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, but general laws for the others. It had "beat the devil around the stump" in great shape. It was as clearly a violation of the Constitution of 1874 as a law could be, but (and here comes in the judicial legislation) when the question came before the Supreme Court in the celebrated case of Wheeler vs. Philadelphia, the latter held the act constitutional because such legislation was a necessity. But judicial legislation did not stop there. In 1887 the people having learned the convenience of classification, the legislature passed a new law dividing cities into five classes, which did not disturb the cities of the first and second classes but did permit the larger cities next to them, such as Allegheny, Scranton, Reading, etc., to have special legislation suitable to their needs. This act seemed to fit the situation perfectly, but a year later when it got to the Supreme Court,—that same venerable body of jurists which had solemnly declared the three class act sacred, *mirabile dictu* did some more judicial legislation, by promptly declaring the new act unconstitutional. Here the world beheld the consistency of judicial decisions—and that of the highest court of the State. Here we had, and still have the judicial declaration that under the Constitution cities may be divided into three classes, but no more. Three—the magic number of three—is constitutional! Five! the unlucky number of five, is unconstitutional! And yet there are those who hold to the immaculacy of judicial decisions!

The erection of the new county of Lackawanna, with our city as its capital, has undoubtedly contributed largely to its growth. Originally the whole of the northeastern portion of Pennsylvania was embraced within the boundaries of Northumberland county. In 1786, Luzerne county was erected out of that part of Northumberland county "extending from Nescopeck Falls" to the northern boundary of the State. It then included all the territory embraced within the boundaries of Susquehanna, Wyoming, Lackawanna, Columbia, Lycoming, nearly all of Bradford, and a portion each of Montour and Sullivan, as well as its present area. The slicing-off of Lackawanna was the fifth or sixth carving from its colossal dimensions.

Lackawanna county was created by act of Assembly, approved April 17, 1878. Under this act, the question of a division or no division was submitted to the electors within the territory affected, at a special election held in August, 1878, with the result that out of 11,601 votes cast, 9,615 were in

favor of division. The new county thereupon became a fixed political unit of the Commonwealth. The history of its genesis is so clearly and withal so authoritatively given by Mr. Edward Merrifield (who was one of the most active and influential men in bringing the great fight for a new county to a successful conclusion) in an article specially prepared at the request of the county commissioners and placed in the cornerstone of the new courthouse, that we reproduce it here:

The county of Lackawanna is the outgrowth of an agitation that continued for nearly forty years. It is the fourth* county that has been taken from territory originally embraced in Luzerne. In 1830 Joseph Griffin, of Providence township, was elected to the House of Representatives, being the first to occupy that position from the Lackawanna district. At that time the question of dividing Luzerne and creating a county out of the northeastern portion began to assume a serious aspect and became a disturbing element in politics. The opponents of the measure dealt a serious blow when in 1842 they consented to the creation of Wyoming county. But this did not serve to quell the agitation, as in 1843 it was made an issue, and William Merrifield (father of the author of this article), of Hyde Park, was elected to the Legislature and continued for three successive terms. At the session of 1844 he succeeded in passing through the House of Representatives the first bill for the creation of Lackawanna county. William S. Ross, of Wilkes-Barre, then Senator from the district, made a fierce and desperate opposition, which resulted in its defeat by a tie vote. In 1852 A. B. Dunning was sent to the Legislature upon the same issue and continued the two following years. Several times, by a very flattering vote, he passed the bill through the House, but Charles R. Buckalew, then Senator from the district, occupied a very prominent and influential position and defeated it by a bare majority. In 1857, through the influence of Buckalew and directly as the result of the agitation of the Lackawanna county project came the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the erection of new counties without being first submitted to the vote of the entire county. This was intended as a fatal blow to the project—in fact, proved such for the time being,—yet it did not stop the clamor of the new county advocates. In 1863 Jacob Robinson and Peter Walsh, then members of the House of Representatives, passed a bill submitting to the voters of Luzerne the question of the erection of a new county to be called Lackawanna. The election was duly held and resulted in its defeat by about 3,000 majority. This proved a quietus to new county talk for more than five years. In 1870, however, our people were again actively interesting themselves in behalf of the project and a bill was before the Legislature for most of the sessions down to the final passage of the enabling act of 1878. The beginning of the dawn in the great fight was in 1873, when in the Constitutional Convention Lewis Pughe and A. B. Dunning, members thereof, labored so zealously in its interest. Under the provisions of the new Constitution, all special legislation being prohibited, it became necessary to pass a bill that would not only be operative for one but for all sections of the State, and during the sessions of 1875, 1876 and 1877 our people were coöperating with other interests to secure the enactment of such a law. Especially during 1876, F. W. Gunster then being a member of the House from Scranton and occupying a prominent and influential position, there was a spirited and determined effort made. The fact, however, that it antagonized so many of the different counties provoked a fight that was not only formidable but irresistible. Our thoughts and energies were then directed to the question as to whether or not a bill could be framed that would meet the exigencies of the case and escape such general opposition. At a meeting of the Scranton bar during the winter of 1878 the matter was duly considered and the writer deputed to draft an act in accordance therewith. This was forwarded and read in place by James O. Kierstead, member of the House of Representatives from Scranton. On the 17th of April, 1878, it became a law, and under which the new county of Lackawanna came into being.

The fight for the passage of the bill was interesting and exciting. With Mr. Kierstead was D. M. Jones, his colleague, who were ably assisted by A. I. Ackerly and John B. Smith, representing other sections of Luzerne. Among those who devoted a large portion of their time at Harrisburg in behalf of the project were E. N. Willard, R. H. McKune, F. W. Gunster, F. L. Hitchcock, J. E. Barrett and E. Merrifield, aided from time to time by B. H. Throop, George Sanderson, A. H. Winton, Lewis Pughe, H. S. Pierce, J. A. Scranton, U. G. Schoonmaker, Coryden H. Wells and John H. Powell. The Scranton Republican, ever able in the advocacy, was for weeks placed

*The fifth or sixth. See above the names of the counties.

upon the desks of the members and had much to do in creating a favorable sentiment. After the contest had progressed for quite a length of time, with varying prospects but without substantial progress, a meeting was held in the city of Scranton, which was the pivoted point, and the result of which finally led to triumph. The soldiers on the battle ground had been continually hampered for want of necessary means. Aside from the liberal action taken by the Scranton Board of Trade the subscriptions had been comparatively small and now had come a time when princely contributions were a necessity. It must either be a plethoric treasury or a graceful retirement from the field. The major part of the opulent citizens of Scranton were singularly apathetic and indifferent to the necessities of the case. Edward N. Willard, Aretus H. Winton and myself were so fortunate as to call in council Benjamin H. Throop, George Sander-son, William W. Winton and Horatio S. Pierce, who succeeded in talking each other into such a commendable spirit of liberality as led to an adequate supply of the sinews of war and without which there would not have been a new county. On the 17th of April, 1878, in accordance with the requirements of the act, there was filed in the office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg a petition, it being the initiatory step under the terms of the law for the erection of the county of Lackawanna, whereupon William Griffis, of Bradford county; David Sommers, of Susquehanna, and R. H. Saunders, of Philadelphia, were appointed commissioners, who, after the requisite investigation, on the 25th of June, 1878, made report recommending the erection of said county. On the 8th of July, following, Governor John F. Hartranft issued a proclamation ordering that an election be held in the proposed district August 13, 1878. There were cast 9,615 votes in favor and 1,986 against the new county, being a majority of 7,629 votes in favor thereof. A proclamation by the Governor, dated August 21, 1878, declared the said county established. The result, so one-sided in its final showing, was brought about after a most thorough and exciting canvass. The friends of the measure vied with each other in working heartily and faithfully for success, hence it would be impossible in a brief historical sketch to give all the names. Besides the gentlemen heretofore named as friends of the cause William N. Monies, I. H. Burns, Mayor T. V. Powderly, Cornelius Smith, R. W. Archbald, J. R. Thomas, John Connolly, J. B. Collings, F. Johnson and George Allen were particularly active and influential in contributing to the result. In the evening the victory was celebrated in a brilliant and never-to-be-forgotten manner. Lackawanna avenue was illuminated from one end to the other. Bells were ringing, bonfires roared, the cannon thundered and thousands of people going from house to house singing and shouting their glad notes of triumph formed a pageant that would have done honor to any cause that ever claimed the prowess of knight or hero.

By virtue of the powers conferred under the law the Governor commissioned the following named gentlemen as officers of the county: F. L. Hitchcock, prothonotary; A. B. Stevens, sheriff; J. R. Thomas, clerk of the courts; A. Miner Renshaw, recorder; J. L. Lee, register of wills; F. W. Gunster, district attorney; E. J. Lynett, auditor; James Lynch and Eugene Snyder, jury commissioners; William N. Monies, treasurer; Horace F. Barrett, Henry L. Gaige and Dennis Tierney, county commissioners. At the same time Benjamin S. Bentley was commissioned president judge, but by a writ of mandamus issued by the Supreme Court at the instance of A. A. Chase the said appointment was declared illegal and on the 24th day of October, 1878, the several courts of the county were organized by Hon. Garrick M. Harding, president judge, and Hon. John Handley and Hon. W. H. Stanton, additional law judges. At the fall election of 1878 W. J. Lewis and P. M. Moffitt were elected associate judges of the county. There was elected at the same time a full set of county officers, but by a decision of the Supreme Court it was held that the same was premature; hence the first election of county officials by the people took place on the 4th day of November, 1879.

A word about the intolerable conditions which made the "upper end"—as we were euphoneously called—willing to make the desperate fight we did to secure the new county. Carbondale was thirty-six miles away from the county seat, Scranton twenty miles away. This meant that for every one of the many steps leading up to the trial of a law suit, a trip to Wilkes-Barre was necessary. Every deed recorded, every judgment or mortgage entered or satisfied, every act in the orphans' courts, meant a trip to the county seat; every trial, either of a criminal or civil case, required the expense of getting witnesses and spending days and possibly weeks in attendance at court.

which with the incidental delays of the court, made litigation enormously expensive, and practically amounted to a denial of judicial rights and privileges to the "upper end," and this notwithstanding the fact that for twenty years fully sixty per cent. of the litigations of the county had arisen in that territory. This condition of affairs will be further emphasized when it is remembered that transportation facilities were then very limited. The only railroad was the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg to Kingston, thence by "bus" to Wilkes-Barre; that from the opening of that road in 1861 until along in the '70's, there was but one train a day each way, leaving Scranton at 6 o'clock a. m. and returning leaving Kingston at 6 o'clock p. m.; and when in the '70's a second train was added, it did not leave until 10 a. m., which made the early train still necessary for all who were required to be in court at its opening hour of 9 o'clock a. m. How many times have I been one of a carload of Scranton lawyers on that early train bound for Wilkes-Barre, all in a frame of mind over the nuisance and hardship of the journey that no words in the language could adequately describe; and how often, arriving at Kingston, to find the tramping over the Kingston flats—two good long miles in mud or slush—to our haven, the county seat, necessary because the "bus" was crowded, and it made but one trip to meet the train. Then the long day's wait for the train home. The writer a few days since, overheard two young Wilkes-Barre chaps discussing Scranton at the Laurel Line station. They were waiting for one of the 20-minute trains to their Heaven; they hadn't seen much in Scranton that pleased them. Finally one spoke up, "Jack, my boy, there's one good thing you can get in Scranton that you can't get in Wilkes-Barre." "For God's sake what is it?" said the other. "A ticket to Wilkes-Barre my boy! A ticket to Wilkes-Barre!" Well, we then could buy a ticket to Scranton, but couldn't use it but once in twenty-four hours! A single instance of how exasperating these conditions of litigation were will illustrate the situation as it affected our people. A prominent merchant of our city caught a party "shop lifting." It was a flagrant case and for protection and example he was constrained to prosecute. The party was arrested and bound over to court. Several times, nearly a year after the offence, he with his witnesses got out at 5 o'clock in the morning, took that early train to Wilkes-Barre, remained there three to four days each time, paying his own and his witnesses' board, before the case was tried. The discomfort and cost of that experience was so harrassing, that he vowed that they might loot his store and he would never prosecute another. The criminal courts were months and the civil courts from two to three years behind. The new county was an absolute necessity.

The following tells of the organization of the county:

State of Pennsylvania }
County of Lackawanna } ss.:

Now, September 2, 1878, Henry L. Gaige, Horace F. Barrett and Dennis Tierney, commissioners of the county of Lackawanna, a county this day organized by virtue and in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled an act to provide for the division of counties of this Commonwealth and the erection of new counties therefrom (Pennsylvania Pamphlet Laws, 1878, p. 17, etc.), and also in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the said Commonwealth.

Met at the office of Edward N. Willard, city of Scranton, in said county, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of said day, when the following proceedings were had:

On motion it was unanimously resolved that the city of Scranton shall be the place at which shall be located for the time being the county seat of the county of Lackawanna, and that the building in which to hold the courts and keep the several offices

of said county agreed upon and provided for that purpose is situate at the corner of Wyoming avenue and Linden street, in said city, and is known as "Tripp's Block."

Attest:

G. H. BIRDSALL,
Clerk.

H. L. GAIGE,
HORACE F. BARRETT,
DENNIS TIERNEY.
Commissioners.

On September 2, 1878, the county commissioners met at the office of E. N. Willard, all being present, and proceeded to organize for business. Henry L. Gaige was elected president of the board and George H. Birdsall clerk. The salary of the latter was fixed at \$800 per annum "for as long a time as his services may be required." E. N. Willard was elected attorney for the commissioners.

On September 3, 1878, commissioners met at office of E. N. Willard, all being present, and formally accepted the offer of Addison Sweetzer for the use of the second and third stories of the building situate on the northwest corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues, known as Washington Hall, for court purposes, free of rent. At the same time leases were ordered executed for the floors above the banking room of the Second National Bank Building for offices for said county (this building is the present quarters of the Scranton Traction Company, at corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenue, south side); also for the premises of Hunt Brothers & Company, in rear of No. 517 Lackawanna avenue, for jail purposes.

On September 5 the county commissioners met at the office of E. N. Willard, all being present, where the following minute was adopted:

Resolved, That the county seat for the county of Lackawanna from and after this date, and for the time being, be located at the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues, in the city of Scranton, in the building known as Washington Hall and the Second National Bank building. The Washington Hall building is designated as the place wherein the several courts of said county shall be held, and the commissioners of said county shall have their office and keep the seat of the said county for the time being in the Second National Bank building. And the said Second National Bank building is also provided as the place where the sheriff, the district attorney and county treasurer may keep their offices. The prothonotary, the register of wills, the recorder of deeds and the clerk of the several courts of said county shall have their offices and keep their seals and the seals of the said courts for the time being in the said Second National Bank building.

On September 6, 1878, it was ordered that the county treasurer, Col. W. N. Monies, be allowed to keep his office in the building of Monies & Pughe, at the corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenue, he furnishing office and vault room without charge to the county, "for one year from this date, unless for proper reasons it should hereafter be ordered otherwise."

On September 6, 1878, for the purpose of providing funds for the necessary expenses of the county, it was resolved to borrow the sum of \$10,000, and to issue bonds therefor, payable in five years, with coupons attached bearing six per cent. interest.

On November 7, 1878, the county commissioners ordered the issue of bonds to the amount of \$10,000—sixteen of the denomination of \$500 each, and twenty of the denomination of \$100 each, in lieu of the issue ordered September 6, 1878, the latter issue being ordered cancelled. This action was made necessary through the decision of the Supreme Court, declaring illegal the opening of the courts on October 24, 1878 (popularly known as the Bently Court, the account of which appears in the chapter entitled "Bench and Bar"), and the suggestion of said Lackawanna court that such action be taken.

On May 15, 1880, the county commissioners having adopted the plan of Architect I. G. Perry, of Binghamton, New York, advertised for proposals to build the new courthouse, the building to be constructed of native West mountain stone, trimmed with Onondaga limestone, the cost not to exceed \$100,000. Its dimensions were to be 100 feet by 140 feet. In March, 1881, a contract was awarded to John Snaith, of Ithaca, New York, on a bid of \$139,927, for the superstructure and foundation to a depth of twenty-four feet below the water-table and \$5 per perch for stone masonry, and 60 cents per cubic yard for excavation below that depth. It will be remembered that the great building was to be erected on a swamp—what had been for how many years or centuries, no man knew—a jungle swamp. Its bottom was a problem. Could a foundation be obtained at all? This feature no doubt deterred many from bidding and this accounts for the delay of nearly a year in awarding the contract, and for the agreement for the extra work done below twenty-four feet. They were obliged to go down an average of thirty feet for the foundation. In making the excavation they went through near the bottom a thin stratum of a gelatinous, semi translucent substance, which dried jet black and hard. It was said to be formative or embryonic coal. The writer had a sample of this substance. If it was embryonic coal, here was illustrated the forming of the beds of anthracite which lay hundreds of feet below; the difference being in the age and superincumbent weight pressure.

Ground was broken for the new courthouse on April 14, 1881. On April 23, 1881, the county commissioners decided to issue bonds of the county of Lackawanna to the amount of \$150,000, to meet the cost of the courthouse.

The conerstone was laid with the impressive ceremonies of the Masonic fraternity. An elaborate program had been prepared, but the weather proved to be most unpropitious—a drizzling cold rain prevailed. Nevertheless, the members of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, together with the Sons of Veterans, led the column of parade, followed with Coeur de Lion Commandery, Knights Templar, and the Masonic lodge, Colonel F. L. Hitchcock acting as chief marshal, escorted the officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons to the courthouse site, where the cornerstone was duly laid in accordance with the "ancient usages, customs and landmarks of Free Masons."

The following officers officiated: Asa B. Stevens, acting R. W. grand master; Edward P. Kingsbury, acting deputy grand master; C. L. Van Buskirk, acting senior grand warden; J. W. Lewis, acting junior grand warden; Joseph Alexander, acting grand treasurer; Rev. R. W. Van Schock, acting grand chaplain; Edward L. Buck, acting grand marshal; C. W. Roesler, William Williamson, Dr. Davis, acting grand stewards.

Hon. Alfred Hand delivered the address. The following is a list of the articles deposited in the cornerstone: Copy of the Holy Bible; copy of Revised New Testament; list of all churches in Scranton, with names of pastors for the current year, 1882; silver coin of the United States, A. D. 1882; copy of all newspapers published in the county; copy of the specifications, etc., of the courthouse; album containing autographs of judges of the court, county officers and members of the bar, architect and builder, and proceedings of county commissioners as to laying stone, etc.; copy of address delivered by Hon. Alfred Hand; copy of program of ceremonies on this occasion; Masonic State Register for 1882; photographs and engravings of modern locomotives, breaker engines, machinery, etc., manufactured by

The Dickson Manufacturing Company, Scranton; copy of invitations by Bar Association to banquet; engraving of first locomotive, "The Stourbridge Lion," Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.; history of the erection of Lackawanna county, prepared by Edward Merrifield, Esq.; photograph of courthouse; history of Scranton, past, present and future; history of Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company; New York Graphic, May 22, 1879; Scranton City Directory, 1881; Scranton Board of Trade, history, etc.; names of persons invited by county commissioners; autographs of committee on ceremonies; Pennsylvania School Journal, May, 1882; American Almanac; names of officers and roster of the 13th Regiment, N. G. P., 1882.

The cornerstone weighed over two tons. The side facing Washington avenue contains the following legend: "Commenced A. D. 1881. County Commissioners: H. L. Gaige, Horace F. Barrett, Denis Tierney." The side facing Spruce street carries the following inscription: "Completed A. D. 1884. County Commissioners: H. P. Jacobs, W. W. Williams and Patrick Coar. I. G. Perry, architect. John Snaith, contractor."

On May 25, 1882, a grand banquet was held at the Wyoming House under the following invitation:

You are respectfully invited to a

GRAND BANQUET

given under the auspices of the

SCRANTON BAR ASSOCIATION AND CITIZENS

in honor of the erection of the county of Lackawanna and the laying of the cornerstone of the new court house, to be held on the evening of May 25, at the Wyoming House.

Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1882.

A brilliant representative gathering of the citizens of the county assembled, with a large addition of invited guests. It was by far the most important function ever held in the city. Dr. B. H. Throop presided and A. H. Winton, Esq., was toastmaster. The following gentlemen made addresses: Edward Merrifield, Stanley Woodward, of Wilkes-Barre, William H. Jessup, of Montrose, Col. H. M. Boies, John F. Connolly, A. B. Dunning, W. W. Scranton, J. E. Barrett, Edward P. Kingsbury, Thomas H. Dale, Robert H. McKune, F. J. Fitzsimmons, S. T. Scranton, Charles Scranton—the latter, both of Oxford, New Jersey—Joseph J. Albright, John Jermyn, F. W. Gunster and Isaac C. Price, of Philadelphia.

A feature of this banquet ought not to be passed unnoticed. It occurred in connection with the impromptu speech of Mr. John Jermyn. Mr. Selden T. Scranton had referred to Mr. Jermyn's coming to Scranton, and that his first work here was as a laborer at 75 cents a day around the house of Colonel George W. Scranton. Mr. Jermyn, confirming this statement, said, "I have desired for some years to give a public recognition of the esteem in which I hold his memory. This to me seems my opportunity, and as no monument marks the spot where he now lies, I would suggest that a subscription for the erection of a monument to Colonel George W. Scranton be now started, and you may put me down for one, two or three hundred dollars." Dr. B. H. Throop seconded the suggestion, and H. M. Edwards, Esq., moved the appointment of a committee of five to act with the chairman in carrying it into effect. This motion was unanimously adopted, and the following committee appointed: Dr. B. H. Throop, John Jermyn, R. W. Archbald, H. M. Edwards, J. J. Albright and Henry A. Kingsbury.

The location of the new courthouse was finally determined upon early in 1879 when the block of land now occupied, bounded by Washington and Adams avenues and Spruce and Linden streets, was proposed to be donated by its owners, the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company and Edward F. Hodges, John B. Newman and Isaac C. Price, trustees of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, to the county for her public buildings. It was a munificent gift. Measured by values at the time of the donation it was worth at least \$100,000; by present values, in 1914, it was a gift of \$2,000,000. Both of these great corporations had made fortunes out of the growth of the city of Scranton and its underlying wealth of coal. The largest of these givers, the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, was the father of the city, and of the county—for the city made the county, and it is greatly to the credit of the latter, as well as to the former, that they so handsomely remembered their indebtedness, and left this splendid monument to their generosity. In due acknowledgment of the gift, there should have been placed in the walls of the courthouse an entablature commemorating the fact. It is due to the county and the city, as well as to the successors of these corporations, that this be yet done.

The gift of this magnificent plot is so little known that we deem it desirable to give the material part of the deed entire, as follows:

Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company,
et al., trustees, etc.,
to
County of Lackawanna.

This indenture made the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, between the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, Edward F. Hodges, trustee, under and by virtue of a certain indenture from the Susquehanna and Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company, dated July 15, 1875, and recorded in the recorder's office in Luzerne county in deed book No. 191, page 389, etc., and a declaration of trust bearing the same date which is recorded in said office in deed book No. 197, page 360, etc., John B. Newman, sole acting trustee, under a certain indenture of mortgage executed by the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, bearing date the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1860, recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in and for the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania in mortgage book No. 14, page 93, etc., and Isaac C. Price, trustee and receiver of the said, the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, duly constituted and appointed in and by a certain agreement made by and between the said John B. Newman, trustee, etc., and the said railroad and coal company, bearing date the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1871, reciting *inter alia* a certain amicable action and confession of judgment by the said railroad and coal company upon the above recited mortgage and providing that the said Isaac C. Price should receive all money due and belonging or in any wise accruing to the said company from the said mortgaged premises to be applied as mentioned in said agreement, parties of the first part, and the county of Lackawanna in the State of Pennsylvania, party of the second part.

Whereas, The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, one of the said parties of the first part, is the owner of twenty-two of the surface lots in block number (47) forty-seven upon the town plot of Scranton and of the coal under the said block, and the said Edward F. Hodges, trustee, holds the title to the remaining six surface lots in said block.

And whereas, The said mortgage above referred to is a lien on the said remaining six lots so held by the said Edward F. Hodges, trustee. And whereas, the said Isaac C. Price is the trustee and receiver of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company as above set forth.

And whereas, By a proposition made on the first day of March, A. D. 1879, by the parties of the first part, they proposed to donate to the county of Lackawanna the said block, number forty-seven (47), subject to the exceptions, restrictions, trusts and conditions hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, The said proposition has been accepted and the particular location for the county buildings has been fixed on the said block, the said particular location

first having had the approval of the grand jury of the county as provided by law. Now this agreement witnesseth that the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the premises and of the sum of one dollar, lawful money of the United States, unto them in hand well and truly paid by the said party of the second part at and before the execution and delivery hereof the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed, released and confirmed and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, release and confirm unto the said, the county of Lackawanna, its successors and assigns, all that, the following described tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Scranton, county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, being block or square number (47) forty-seven upon the town plot of Scranton, bounded northeasterly by Linden street, northwesterly by Washington avenue, southeasterly by Adams avenue and southwesterly by Spruce street.

Excepting and reserving therefrom to the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, its successors and assigns, all coal and minerals beneath the surface of said lot and also reserving to the said company, its successors and assigns, the sole right and privilege to make, construct and use subterranean passage or gangway under said lot that may be required by said company, its successors or assigns, to reach and mine any coal or other minerals belonging or appertaining to other lands and premises, but without the right to said company to mine or remove any coal or other minerals under said lot except for the purpose of making and using such subterranean passages or gangways, but not thereby opening any mine or air shaft or establishing any fixture upon the surface of said lot. Together with all and singular, etc.

* * * * *

To have and to hold, etc.

* * * * *

subject to the following restrictions, conditions and trusts to wit:

First—The said land shall be used solely for the purpose of county, city or United States public buildings and a park.

Second—That portion of the said square or block in the centre thereof being two hundred and forty (240) feet in width on Washington avenue, and two hundred and forty (240) feet in width on Adams avenue, and running through the block, shall be held by the said party of the second part for public buildings and public park.

Third—That portion of said square or block between said last mentioned portion and Linden street shall be held by the said party of the second part in trust for the city of Scranton to be conveyed to said city subject to be used by said city for city buildings and a public park, and said county may require said city before making conveyance to convey a sufficient quantity of their land known as the Tripp property for the erection of a county jail thereon should said county so desire, and may also require said city to reimburse the said county for moneys expended or improvements to the said block so to be conveyed.

Fourth—The remaining portion of said block being that portion lying between the first above mentioned portion and Spruce street shall be held in trust to be conveyed to the United States of America, whenever the said United States shall demand it, to be used for postoffice, court house or public buildings of any kind for the National Government, and when so demanded a deed for the same shall be made in fee simple before the conveyance of the same is made. The said county may require the United States to reimburse the said county for moneys expended or improvements to such portion of said block so to be conveyed.

Fifth—Should said land and premises, except that portion to be conveyed to the United States, cease to be used for public buildings or public parks then the title to the same shall revert to the said parties of the first part, their respective heirs, successors or assigns, as they now hold the same.

And the said John B. Newman, trustee aforesaid, as well in consideration of the premises as of the sum of one dollar, lawful money, unto him in hand paid by the said, the county of Lackawanna, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged for himself, his successors and assigns, doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the said, the county of Lackawanna, its successors and assigns, that he, the said John B. Newman, trustee aforesaid, his successors or assigns, shall not and will not at any time hereafter look to the above mentioned and described premises or any part thereof for the payment of the above mentioned mortgage debt or of the judgment obtained thereon or of any renewal of the said judgment or writs of *scire facias* to revive the same or judgment thereon, nor shall any execution issued thereupon be levied upon or sell or in any wise affect the said above mentioned and described premises or in any way disturb, molest or put to charges or damage the present or any future owner or owners of said premises. Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the said mortgage or

judgment thereon so far as respects any other lands and tenements not herein expressly exonerated and released therefrom.

In witness whereof the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company has caused this indenture to be duly executed under its corporated seal

(Corporation Seal) And the said Edward B. Hodges, trustee, and John B. Newman, trustee, and the said Isaac C. Price, trustee and receiver, have hereunto set their hands and seal this day and year aforesaid. THE LACKAWANNA COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
By E. F. HATFIELD, President.

Attest:

EDWARD C. LYNDE, Secretary.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us as to signatures of J. B. Newman and I. C. Price. T. RING,
O. THOMPSON.

Edward H. Williams as to E. F. H.

(Seal) E. F. HODGES,
Trustee.
(Seal) J. B. NEWMAN,
Trustee.
(Seal) ISAAC C. PRICE,
Trustee and Receiver.

It will be noted that this deed creates two trusts, viz.: The portion lying along Linden street, the county holds in trust for the city of Scranton for its public buildings; the portion lying along Spruce street it holds in trust for the United States for public building uses. These trusts still continue so far as we can learn, the *cestuy que trustem* never having exercised their rights. It is to be hoped they never will. To do so would destroy the symmetry and beauty of the grounds for park purposes. This has probably been the reason. But lest there should arise some less public-spirited persons representing the *cestuy que trustem*, who might take it upon themselves to exercise their rights, proper steps should be taken to wipe out the trusts at once.

It will also be noted that the coal reservation clause reserves "to the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, its successors and assigns, all coal and minerals beneath the surface of said lot (the usual clause "with the right to mine and remove the same" being omitted), and also reserving to said company, its successors and assigns, the sole right and privilege to make, construct and use subterranean passage or gangway under said lot that may be required by said company, its successors or assigns, to reach and mine any coal or other minerals belonging to or appertaining to other lands and premises, *but without the right to said company to mine or remove any coal or other minerals under said lot* except for the purpose of making and using such subterranean passages or gangways, but not thereby opening any mine or air shaft or establishing any fixture upon the surface of said lot. (The italic type is ours). Query: Has that coal been mined in whole or in part? The intention of the donors was to make it forever safe for public buildings.

In 1885, the county purchased a large plot of land on the southwest corner of Washington avenue and New York street for a jail site. This plot extended through to Wyoming avenue. Mr. E. L. Walter, of this city, was employed to prepare plans and specifications for a modern jail. These were adopted and approved by the grand jury and the State Board of Public Charities, and a contract awarded in the autumn of 1885 to Mr. Conrad Schroeder, at the net cost of \$116,441.63. The building was built of brick, faced with West Mountain stone, and was completed and occupied in the fall of 1886. Its dimensions are as follows: The space enclosed by the outer wall is 350 feet by 227 feet; the wall is 25 feet high; the cell building is

46 feet by 200 feet, with a wing 50 feet by 46 feet. It has two tiers of cells, 92 in all. There is space for forty more in the basement. Each cell is made of solid concrete floor sides and ceilings and is 9 by 12 feet, by 9 feet high, with outside light. The administration building is 45 by 90 feet, two stories and basement.

The following have held the respective county offices from its organization to the present time (1914):

Appointed by the Governor at organization, August 21, 1878, holding office until January 1, 1880: Sheriff, Asa B. Stevens; prothonotary, Frederick L. Hitchcock; treasurer, Colonel William N. Monies; clerk of courts, John R. Thomas; recorder of deeds, A. Miner Renshaw; register of wills, J. L. Lee; district attorney, Frederick W. Gunster; county commissioners, Horace F. Barrett, Henry L. Gaige, Dennis Tierney.

In November, 1879, the following were elected, holding office January, 1880, to January, 1883: Sheriff, Asa B. Stevens; prothonotary, Henry Sommers; treasurer, Ezra H. Ripple; district attorney, Eugene Sinnell; recorder of deeds, Thomas R. Lathrope; clerk of courts, W. G. Daniels; register of wills, George Farber; county commissioners, Horace F. Barrett, R. C. Drum, Dennis Tierney; the latter holding office until January 1, 1882. Elected November 4, 1881: County commissioners, W. W. Williams, H. P. Jacobs, Patrick Coar, holding office January 1, 1882-1885.

Elected November 7, 1882, holding office 1883-1885: Sheriff, Randolph Crippen; prothonotary, Thomas H. Dale; treasurer, George Kinback; clerk of courts, W. G. Daniels; recorder of deeds, E. D. Jenkins; register of wills, Dennis P. Tracy; district attorney, John F. Connolly. Elected November 4, 1884: County commissioners, W. L. Halstead, William Franz, William J. Burke, 1885-1888.

Elected November, 1885, holding office 1886-1889: Sheriff, William J. Lewis; prothonotary, Thomas H. Dale; treasurer, J. B. Van Bergen; clerk of courts, W. G. Daniels; recorder of deeds, E. D. Jenkins; register of wills, E. A. Atherton; district attorney, H. M. Edwards. Elected November, 1887: County commissioners, H. L. Halstead, William Franz, A. F. O'Bayle, 1888-1891.

Elected November 6, 1888, holding office 1889-1892: Sheriff, Charles Robinson; prothonotary, Thomas H. Dale; treasurer, D. J. Campbell; clerk of courts, J. H. Thomas; recorder of deeds, E. D. Jenkins; register of wills, William F. Hopkins; district attorney, H. M. Edwards. Frederick W. Gunster elected additional law judge; term, ten years. Elected November 4, 1890: County commissioners, H. L. Halstead, William Franz, John J. Flannery, 1891-1894.

Elected November 3, 1891, holding office 1892-1895: Sheriff, John J. Fahey; prothonotary, C. E. Pryor; treasurer, David W. Powell; clerk of courts, John H. Thomas; recorder of deeds, James J. Healey; register of wills, William F. Hopkins; district attorney, John P. Kelley. Elected November 7, 1893: County commissioners, Samuel W. Roberts, Giles Roberts, John Demuth, 1894-1897.

Elected November 6, 1894, holding office 1895-1898: Sheriff, Frank H. Clemons; prothonotary, C. E. Pryor; treasurer, Charles H. Schadt; clerk of courts, John H. Thomas; recorder of deeds, Charles Huester; register of wills, William F. Hopkins; district attorney, John R. Jones. Robert W. Archbald elected judge; term, ten years. Elected November 3, 1896: County commissioners, Samuel W. Roberts, Giles Roberts, John Demuth, 1897-1900.

Elected November 2, 1897, holding office 1898-1901: Sheriff, C. E. Pryor; prothonotary, John Copeland; treasurer, Michael J. Kelley; clerk of courts, Thomas P. Daniels; recorder of deeds, Frederick W. Warnke; register of wills, William Koch Jr.; district attorney, John R. Jones. Elected November, 1899: County commissioners, John Penman, J. Caunier Morris, John J. Durkin, 1900-1903.

Elected November 6, 1900, holding office 1901-1904: Sheriff, Charles H. Schadt; prothonotary, John Copeland; treasurer, Joseph A. Scranton; clerk of courts, Thomas P. Daniels; recorder of deeds, Emil Bonn; register of wills, William Koch Jr.; district attorney, William R. Lewis; controller, Edward S. Jones. By act of Assembly of May 8, 1901, the office of county auditor was abolished and the office of county controller created, taking effect July 1, 1901. Edward S. Jones was appointed controller, holding office until January 1, 1902. At the November election following he was elected for the full term of three years. Elected November 4, 1902: County Commissioners, J. Courier Morris, John Penman, John J. Durkin, 1903-1906.

Elected November 3, 1903, holding office 1904-1907. Sheriff, Frank Becker; prothonotary, John F. Cummins; treasurer, James Young; clerk of courts, John Van Bergen Jr.; recorder of deeds, Emil Bonn; register of wills, Robert W. Allen; district

attorney, William R. Lewis. Elected November, 1905: County commissioners, John J. Durkin, Victor Burshell, Morgan Thomas, 1906-1909; controller, Edward S. Jones.

Elected November, 1906, holding office 1907-1910: Sheriff, P. F. Calkin; prothonotary, W. M. Bunnell; treasurer, P. F. Connor; clerk of courts, Charles Graff; recorder of deeds, Louis A. Zimmer; register of wills, Henry V. Lawler; district attorney, Joseph O'Brien. Elected November, 1908: County commissioners, Victor Burshell, John J. Durkin, Robert W. Allen, 1909-1912; controller, Edward S. Jones, 1908-1911.

Elected November, 1909, holding office 1910-1913: Sheriff, P. F. Connor; prothonotary, W. M. Bunnell; treasurer, P. F. Duffy; clerk of courts, Charles Graff; recorder of deeds, Martin P. Judge; register of wills, Henry V. Lawler; district attorney, Joseph O'Brien. Under an amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1909 the terms of county officers were made four years and made to expire together. To accomplish this the terms of those expiring in odd numbered years were extended one year. This continued controller Jones in office until January 1, 1912. Elected November, 1911, now in office (1914): County commissioners, Robert W. Allen, Morgan Thomas, Henry J. Butler.

Elected November, 1913, taking office January 1, 1914 (four-year term): Sheriff, Benjamin S. Phillips; prothonotary, John B. Griffiths; treasurer, Jacob R. Schlager; clerk of courts, Gomer C. Davis; controller, Charles P. Savage; recorder of deeds, Peter W. Haas; register of wills, Thomas Beynon; district attorney, George W. Maxey.

The Soldiers' Monument.—This monument was erected by the county commissioners under the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved May 25, 1895. The contract was awarded to the Harrison Granite Company, of Barre, Vermont, November 22, 1899. It was completed November 13, 1900. It was originally designed to stand midway of the Courthouse Square, facing Washington avenue, where it would have been artistically symmetrical with its surroundings. Foundation considerations are said to be responsible for its present awkward position. As pillar supports had to be built under it anyway, it is difficult to understand why they could not have been as well built in the proper position, as where they are. What should have been harmonious and artistic in perspective has been rendered crude and offensive to the eye by a gawky location which harmonizes with nothing and has no relation to any of its surroundings. And yet it was supposed to be a work of art.

The monument was dedicated November 15, 1900, with extensive and appropriate ceremonies, including a grand parade, of which Colonel Ezra H. Ripple was marshal. There were present and participating the following organizations: Grand Army of the Republic—Conyngham Post, Wilkes-Barre; Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, Colonel W. N. Monies Post, Sons of Veterans, Spanish War Veterans, all of Scranton; Children Soldiers' Orphan School, of Harford, Pennsylvania, with their own splendid band; 13th Regiment N. G. P., and band; 9th Regiment N. G. P., with band.

The exercises consisted of an address by John Courier Morris, county commissioner, on behalf of his board, transferring the monument to the Grand Army of the Republic. Commander Asa B. Stevens, of Griffin Post, No. 139, G. A. R., received the same. Following this, Rev. P. J. McManus read an original poem written for this occasion by Mr. Patrick Durkin, of Scranton. We quote the two last stanzas:

What are the trophies of this Civil War?
What broughtest thou, O soldier, from afar?
A parchment tendered by a Martyr's hand,
'Proclaiming liberty throughout the land.'
A written law, a signature that gave
Emancipation to the hapless slave.
This is thy glory, this the Nation's pride,
Won by thy valor—justice on thy side.
Nor less is he the hero of that time,

Who from the deck within a torrid clime,
Faced shot and shell from fort and battery
And held his place till death had set him free:
Lived not to hear his country's loud acclaim
For him, whose brow would wear her wreath of fame.
Nor are we slow to praise, nor yet too late,
This work of art we fondly dedicate
To gallant deeds, to those of land and sea,
Who bore our flag aloft to victory.
Thank God those dark and bloody days are o'er
And North and South are one forever more;
That Blue and Grey fraternally unite
As foes to wrong, invincible in right;
That peace has won more victories than war,
And love is still the Nation's guiding star.

Following this poem, Judge Hon. Alfred Darte, of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, himself a veteran of the Civil War, delivered the dedicatory oration.

The following is the description of the monument: It is built of Vermont granite, and stands 100 feet and four inches in height. It is surmounted by a hammered bronze figure of victory 14 feet tall. On the round column at equal distances below the cap are the words in raised letters Antietam and Gettysburg. Below is a pair of crossed flags. At the base of the granite column and resting on small granite pillars or pedestals are four bronze figures each 14 feet high, representing a sailor, an infantryman, an artilleryman and a cavalryman. Around the cap over the sixteen small granite pillars which surround the first section of the central shaft is inscribed: "1860—Soldiers and Sailors, Lackawanna County—1865." Bronze gun racks with three bronze muskets in each, rest between the small pillars. The entire monument weighs about 115 tons.

Extract from Scranton Republican, November 16, 1900: "The contract price for the monument was \$50,000 and included both the foundation and the superstructure. In addition a further expense of \$2,322 was incurred by the erection of pillars of solid masonry in the worked-out Diamond coal vein beneath the monument."



CHAPTER XXI.

SCRANTON'S MILITARY SERVICE IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES. WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861-65.

Two companies for the Eighth Regiment and two for the Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, three months' service, were recruited in Scranton.

Companies E and H, Eighth Regiment, were mustered into the United States service April 23, 1861. The officers of Company E were Capt. John McCasey, First Lieut. John O'Grady, Second Lieut. Michael O'Hora; 71 men. The officers of Company H were Capt. H. W. Derby, First Lieut. Beaton Smith Jr., Second Lieut. William D. Snyder; 75 men.

The first of these two companies to organize was Capt. McCasey's. He was a character in a class by himself. He claimed to have seen service in the British Army, and had many of the savage characteristics of the British drill sergeant, together with the devil-may-care humor of Charles O'Malley's Mickey Free. It was an education to see McCasey drill his company. For example, some of his laggerts were dull in acquiring the art of keeping step, and so he adopted the novel idea of binding a wisp of straw on one foot and hay on the other and then would command "strawfoot-hayfoot, strawfoot-hayfoot," adding by way of encouragement, "now yie's got it, d—n you keep it," etc.

A little later Companies A and C, Fifteenth Regiment, three-months men, were recruited here. The officers of Company A were Capt. John Bradley, First Lieut. Sylvester Shiveley, Second Lieut. John E. Force; 78 men. The officers of Company C were Capt. Christopher Robinson, First Lieuts. Frederick Weichell and Charles Robinson, Second Lieut. William Stein; 75 men.

On the organization of the Fifteenth Regiment, Richard A. Oakford, of Scranton, was elected colonel; Thomas Biddle, of Philadelphia, lieutenant-colonel; Stephen N. Bradford, of Scranton, major.

These companies of the Eighth and Fifteenth regiments were a part of the Pennsylvania Division operating about Chambersburg, Hagerstown and Williamsport, under Gen. Patterson. Owing to the inefficiency of the latter, they saw no fighting, though they were well drilled and capable of rendering good service. The loss of the first battle of Bull Run was due to the failure of Gen. Patterson to hold "Stonewall Jackson's division, and prevent their going to the aid of Beauregard. It was another case of Grouchy and Blucher at Waterloo. Patterson had the superior force, and could easily have given Jackson enough to do, to keep him busy, and at least prevent his joining the forces in front of McDowell, which he did at the critical time when Beauregard was beaten, thus turning a glorious victory into an awful disaster. This occurred late in the day, when the enemy had been beaten and pushed back at every point. Had Patterson done his duty—as his subordinate officers all urged, Col. Oakford among the others—the battle of Bull Run would have been a Union victory, and a great disaster to the rebels, the prestige of which might have ended the war right there.

Later this same year, 1861, three companies—H, I and K, of the Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, three-years men—were recruited in Luzerne county. This was under the President's first call for 300,000 men to serve for three years or the war. Just how many of these men



ARMORY



Essex Street Museum



enlisted from Scranton it is difficult to tell; but, from the make-up of their officers, it is believed that a large majority were from Scranton and up the valley.

Company H was mustered into the United States service August 22, 1861. Its officers were: Capts. Edwin R. Peckens, John B. Fish and C. C. Battenberg, First Lieut. John G. Stevens, Second Lieut. David Wigton; 101 men. Losses in service: One of wounds in battle; 16 died of disease.

Company I was formed immediately following Company H. Its officers were: Capts. Benton Smith and Henry H. Jenks, First Lieut. Frederick Fuller, Second Lieuts. Thomas Evans and Edward W. Smith; 101 men. Losses in service: Four killed in battle; eight died of disease.

Company K was mustered into the service October 2, 1861. Its officers were: Capt. John Jones Jr., First Lieuts. John A. Hennessy, George A. Burr, Henry A. Mott, George H. Sterling and Thomas Jordan, Second Lieut. David Moser; 101 men. Losses in service: One killed in battle; two died of disease.

The Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, known as the "Keystone Zouaves," was recruited in late summer of 1861, under President Lincoln's first call for 300,000 men. Company H was raised in Luzerne county. Its officers were: Capt. Arthur Hamilton, killed at Pocotalego, S. C.; Capt. Charles Knerr, (afterward major); Capt. Samuel W. Heller, (first sergt., second lieut., first lieut.); First Lieuts. William Miller, killed at Fort Wagner; William F. Blass, died of wounds; David Davis and Peter Houser. Its losses were: Killed: Officers 3, enlisted men 10, died in service 17, lost from disability 27; total loss, 57.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was organized in the fall of 1861. Company G was raised in Scranton and vicinity, and was recruited mostly from Welshmen, or men of Welsh descent. Its officers were: Capts. Alexander Phillips, promoted to major of regiment; Henry Stern; Samuel T. Davis, discharged on account of wounds received at Resaca, Ga., May 14, 1864; Edwin Morgan, promoted from first sergt. First Lieuts. William H. Thomas, killed at Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863; William Watkins. Second Lieuts. David Garbet and John Grison. Losses in service: Killed 10, died 31, disability 56; total, 97.

In the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry (108th P. V.), Company K was recruited in the northern portion of what is now Lackawanna county—Waverly and surrounding country—some of the men probably from our own neighborhood. Its officers were: Capt. and Major Albert I. Ackerly; Capt. John C. Baker (first lieut.); Capt. Stephen Tripp (first sergt.); Capt. George B. Knight (first lieut.); First Lieut. Andrew J. Smith (sergt., second lieut.); First Lieut. Furman Gulic (private, Q. M. sergt., second lieut.); Capt. Hiram H. White (first sergt., second lieut., first lieut.) Losses: Killed 5, died in service 11; total 16.

In August, 1862, Companies I and K, 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, were organized under the call of President Lincoln for nine months' volunteers. Company I was recruited from the employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, and was appropriately called the "Railroad Guards." Its officers were: Capt. James Archbald Jr.; First Lieut. Robert R. Meiller; Second Lieut. Phillip S. Hall. At muster out: Capt. Phillip S. Hall; First Lieut. Benjamin Gardner; Second Lieut. Michael Hauser. It was actively engaged in the battles of Antietam, September 17, 1862; Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862; and Chancellorsville, May 1-3, 1863. Its

losses were: Six killed in battle, 1 died of sickness, 12 from disability, 7 wounded in action; total losses 26.

Company K was formed from the independent militia company, which had been organized some years, and known as the Scranton Guards. Its officers at muster-in were: Capt. Richard Stillwell; First Lieut. Jacob B. Floyd; Second Lieut. Noah H. Jay. At muster-out: Capt. Jacob B. Floyd; First Lieut. Noah H. Jay; Second Lieut. Silvester Ward. It participated in the same battles as Company I. Its losses were: Eight killed in battle, 9 wounded in battle, 4 died of disease, 7 discharged for disability; total loss 28.

The officers of 132nd Regiment from Scranton were: Col. Richard A. Oakford; Lieut.-Col. Vincent M. Wilcox; Major Frederick L. Hitchcock; Adjts. Frederick L. Hitchcock and Austin F. Clapp. Col. Oakford was killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. Major Hitchcock was twice wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

In September, 1862, a company was recruited here and up the valley, including Carbondale, which became Company B of the 136th Regiment. Its officers were: Capt. William N. Monies; First Lieut. Nelson Doty; Second Lieut. Fred. J. Amsden; 101 men. Its losses in service were: Two died of wounds received in action, 3 died of disease, 7 discharged for disability; total 12.

In July and August, 1862, Company E, 143rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was raised in Luzerne county (Scranton and Lackawanna county being then a part of Luzerne). Most of these men were from Scranton and vicinity. Its officers were: Capt. M. L. Blair; First Lieuts. Zebulon L. Ward, Ezra S. Griffin and H. G. Gremstet; Second Lieuts. William L. France and Levi B. Tompkins; 101 officers and men. Losses in service: Killed in action or died of wounds received in battle 13, died in service 6, captured and died in Andersonville rebel prison 2. Total 21.

Raised at the same time was Company K, 142nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose officers were: Capts. John Bradley (elected major), Charles H. Flag and Joshua W. Howell; First Lieut. Jeremiah Hoffman; Second Lieuts. John W. Dissinger and Cyrus K. Campbell. Losses in service: Capt. Flagg, killed at Gettysburg; enlisted men killed 10, died in field 4, discharged disability 22; total 37.

In the autumn of 1862, Company K, 17th Pennsylvania Cavalry (162nd P. V.), was recruited in Scranton and the Lackawanna Valley. Its officers were: Capt. Richard Fitzgerald; First Lieut. John Auglun; Second Lieuts. Phillips Brong and James Auglun.

No cavalry regiment in the service had a finer record than the Seventeenth, and "Old Fitz," as he was fondly called, as well as the two Auglun brothers, were always "on deck." It took part in over sixty skirmishes and engagements. These officers will be well remembered as connected—Fitz as proprietor and James Auglun as his helpers—with the old City Hotel on Penn avenue, for many years after the war. Fitz was with his company from start to finish, and every inch a soldier. He was as fond of his men as they were of him, and shared their fortunes always, whether of rough service or short rations. One of his boys tells this anecdote, which illustrates his care of his men and his quick wit. On one of the marches, the staff inspecting officer, riding along the column, discovered Capt. Fitz's color guidon missing, and took the captain promptly to task for it. The captain's quick response was that the poor boy had just been taken suddenly ill, and he hadn't had time yet to detail another. When the staff officer

had passed on, he looked up the guidon and found the scamp had been off foraging. When he got back he had a chicken for "Old Fitz," who greeted him with: "You little d—l, you give me no end of trouble lying for you; sure it's that chicken saved your life."

The losses of this company were: Killed in action 2, wounded 5, disability 21, captured and died in rebel prison, Salisbury, 4; died in the field 5; total 39.

June 20, 1863, during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, two companies (D and K) of the Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Emergency Men, were raised in Scranton and vicinity. On the organization of the regiment William N. Monies was elected colonel; David N. Matthewson, lieutenant-colonel; Samuel H. Newman, major. Company D.—Capt. Nicholas E. Rice; First Lieut. Joseph Dixon; Second Lieut. Eber Dimmick. Company K.—Capt. John T. Langstaff; First Lieut. William H. Miller; Second Lieut. George W. Conklin; First Sergts. Samuel N. Stetler and Ezra H. Ripple. On August 1, 1862, the regiment was discharged.

It thus appears that Scranton and immediate vicinity furnished no less than eighteen companies aggregating upwards of 2,000 men for the war for the suppression of the rebellion. In this force were included more than one hundred commissioned officers of various grades, from second lieutenant up to colonel. Of the full rank of colonel there were five, as follows: Richard A. Oakfield, 132nd P. V., killed at Antietam; Vincent M. Wilcox, 132nd P. V.; William Henry, 1st Regt., New Jersey Vols.; William N. Monies, 30th Regt. Emergency P. V.; Frederick L. Hitchcock, 25th U. S. Colored Troops. One staff colonel, Addison G. Mason, staff Maj.-Gen. Meade; one staff lieutenant-colonel, William L. Wilson, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., First Corps; one captain artillery, Frank P. Amsden, First Regt. Penna. Artillery; two signal service officers, Frederick Fuller, 52nd P. V., Frederick J. Amsden, 136th P. V.

The following is the Honor Roll of the City of Scranton and vicinity, killed and died in the service:

Eighth and Fifteenth regiments, three months' service; no casualties reported.

Fifty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company H.—Stevens, James G., 1st. lieut., captured July 3, 1864, died Blakeley, Pa., April 7, 1865. Corporals—Atherton, George C., died Washington, D. C., Dec. 14, 1861; Bidwell, Stephen D., died Washington, D. C., Dec. 11, 1861; Steele, Harvey, drowned Newbern, N. C., April 15, 1865. Privates—Aschelman, David C., died Morris Island, S. C., July 12, 1864; Barth, Adam, died Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 18, 1864, wounds received Fort Wagner, Oct. 13, 1864; Cole, David, died Yorktown, Dec. 16, 1862; Cramer, William H., died Morris Island, S. C., July 16, 1864; Clift, Richard R., died Washington, D. C., Feb. 28, 1862; Finney, Edward D., died Yorktown, Va., Oct. 25, 1862; Hancock, George, died Hilton Head, S. C., Sept. 22, 1864; Hanling, Wayne, died Hilton Head, S. C., May 2, 1863; Heath, Charles, died Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1862; McDowell, Patrick, died Morris Island, Feb. 12, 1865; Russell, Charles W., died Washington, D. C., Nov. 18, 1862; Taylor, Dilton L., died March 14, 1864, buried Cypress Hill Cem., L. I.; Woodruff, Elias, died March 7, 1865, buried Prospect Hill Cem., York, Pa.

Company I.—Jones, Benjamin F., 1st. sergt., killed Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Cosgrove, Thomas, corp., died June 3, 1864. Privates—Bartouch, Herman, killed Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Davis, Jonathan, killed Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Blakeley, John, died Dec. 19, 1864; Davis, David D., died prisoner Florence, S. C., Oct. 11, 1864, grave 7422; Green, Francis, died Aug. 9, 1864; Havert, Benjamin, died prisoner Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 21, 1864; Humphrey, William, died Washington, D. C., June 26, 1862, buried Military Asylum cem.; Jones, David, died Washington, D. C., April 6, 1862, buried Military Asylum cem.; Kite, Elijah, died Hilton Head, S. C., Dec. 23, 1864; Kyers, William, died prisoner Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1864, buried Lutheran cem.; Linig, George, died prisoner Richmond, Va.; Lyon, Michael, killed Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Vancampen, George, died prisoner Sept. 4, 1864, Andersonville, Ga.

Company K.—Sterling, George H., 1st. lieu., died Wyoming, Pa., Jan. 25, 1865; Vail, Frank, corp., killed Fort Johnson, S. C., July 3, 1864. Privates—Bratton, John, died Hilton Head, S. C., June 13, 1864; Evans, Levi, died Morris Island, S. C., Oct. 30, 1864; Henninger, Michael, killed Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Thomas, Nelson, died Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1862; Peters, Charles, died Hilton Head, S. C., March 6, 1865; Peterson, Alexander, died Morris Island, S. C., Jan. 24, 1865; Vanauken, John P., died Morris Island, S. C., Feb. 24, 1865.

Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company H, recruited in Scranton and vicinity.—Arthur Hamilton, capt., killed Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1863. First Lieutenants—William Miller, killed Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863; William F. Bloss, died Hampton, Va., Aug. 4, 1864, wounds received Petersburg, Va., July 26, 1864. Thomas Dougherty, sergt., killed Drury's Bluff, Va., May 16, 1864. Corporals—James Armstrong, killed Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1863; Theodore Cherry, killed Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; John A. Specht, captured, died Salsbury, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864. Privates—Adams, James W., died City Point, Va., Aug. 2, 1864; Baker, Henry, killed Deep Bottom, Va.; Aug. 16, 1864; Carden, Joseph, captured, died Richmond, Va., Nov. 19, 1863; Decker, James H., captured, died Richmond, Va., Sept. 30, 1863; Diehl, Charles, captured, died Richmond, Va., Sept. 5, 1863; Fritts, John D., died Point of Rocks, Va., Aug. 5, 1864; Griffin, Dennis, killed Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Hamlin, Julius D., killed Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863; Hunt, Patrick, captured, died Richmond, Va., October 27, 1863; Holcomb, S. B., died Bermuda Hundred, May 14, 1864; Johnson, James, killed Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863; Kelley, Joseph, killed Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Lloyd, Thomas T., died Nov. 26, 1861; Litz, Lewis, died Sept. 15, 1864, Beverly, N. J., wounds received Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; Nelson, William, captured, died Andersonville, Ga., May 23, 1864; Posey, George W., killed Fort Wagner, S. C., July 11, 1863; Rheimer, Thomas, died Beaufort, S. C., July 30, 1862; Russell, Truman, died Alexandria, Va., June 28, 1864; Rodda, Nicholas T., died Hampton, Va., June 19, 1864; Swick, James, died Petersburg, Va., June 7, 1864; Waltemeyer, Henry, captured, died Andersonville, Ga., June 2, 1864; Williams, Thomas, died Raleigh, N. C., May 18, 1865; Young, Peter, died Hilton Head, S. C., Dec. 25, 1862.

Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company H (Welshmen).—William H. Thomas, 1st. lieu., killed Liberty Gap, Tenn., June 25, 1863. Sergeants—William Morris, captured Chickamauga, died Andersonville, 1864; George Stevens, captured Chickamauga, died Andersonville, Oct., 1864; Oscar C. Smith, captured Chickamauga, died Andersonville, July 24, 1864. Corporals—Gilbert P. Vail, captured Chickamauga, died Andersonville, Sept., 1864; Edward Hall, captured Chickamauga, died Andersonville, Oct. 11, 1864; Aaron K. Pruden, died Stevenson, Ala., July 14, 1862; Joseph Thomas, died August 9, 1865; William Welsh, died Louisville, Ky., 1862. Privates—Armstrong, James, died St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 24, 1866; Atkins, James, died New Orleans, La., July 20, 1865; Barrey, William F., died at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5, 1864, wounds Marietta, Ga., July 4, 1864; Daily, John C., killed Dallas, Ga., June 30, 1864; Davis, William, killed Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; Davis, George, died New Orleans, La., Aug. 23, 1865; Francis, Thomas, died at Kingston, Ga., Aug. 30, 1864, wounds received Atlanta, Ga.; Griffith, Llewellyn, died Hyde Park, Pa., April 4, 1864; Grissinger, Thomas, died Blue Springs, Ky., June 2, 1864; Griffith, David, died Marietta, Ga., July 5, 1864, wounds received July 4, 1864; Houser, Jacob, died Nashville, Tenn., June 14, 1862; Ireland, Reuben, died Chattanooga, Tenn., May 25, 1865; Jones, William, died Nashville, Tenn., June 9, 1865, wounds received Atlanta, Ga.; Jones, Morgan, died Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 19, 1864, wounds received Nashville, Dec. 16, 1864; Jones, Edward, killed Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864; Jones, William P., died Marietta, Ga., July 10, 1864, wounds received Resaca, June 21, 1864; Kerlan, Hiram P., died Nashville, Tenn., July 30, wounds received Kennesaw Mountains, June 19, 1864; Loftice, John, killed Kennesaw Mountains, Ga., June 19, 1864; Lindsay, David, captured, died Andersonville, Ga., Jan. 19, 1865; Lane, Samuel, captured Chickamauga, died Andersonville, Ga., Sept. 1, 1864; Morris, Griffith, captured Chickamauga, died Andersonville, Ga., June 30, 1864; Monk, John J., died Shiloh, Tenn., May 10, 1862; McKeen, James, captured Chickamauga, died Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 24, 1864; McDonald, John, captured Chickamauga, died Andersonville, Ga., 1864; Nailon, John, died Ball's Gap, Tenn., April 20, 1865; Pace, Thomas, died Marietta, Ga., July 6, wounds received Kingston, July 4, 1864; Powell, James, captured Chickamauga, died Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 5, 1863; Reynolds, William, died Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 1, 1864; Reese, Griffith, died Louisville, Ky., May 27, 1862; Spence, James, died Kingston, Ga., Oct. 16, 1864; Welsh, Morgan, died Chattanooga, Tenn., May 20, 1864; Wilks, Samuel, captured Chickamauga, died Anderson, Ga., Aug. 11, 1865; Weatherly, W. G., died New Orleans, July 3, 1865.

Regarding the extraordinary losses of the companies of the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, it should be said that these were veteran regiments and were filled up by the draft and by volunteers several times, so that their final muster-rolls, instead of containing the regular number of 101 officers and men, contain more than double that number, and their service instead of being three years, ran considerably over four years.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company K, Honor Roll.—Corporals—Lewis, Levi, killed March 12, 1863; La Bar, William G., killed Franklin, Va., March 17, 1863; Goungkins, Aaron, killed Reave's Station, June 29, 1864. Privates—Bumbaugh, William, died Aug. 11, 1864; Kaller, Jacob, died Hampton, Va., wounds May 8, 1864; Marcy, Henry B., died wounds May 8, 1864; McConnell, Sanford, killed South Mills, N. C., Sept. 12, 1863; Rozell, James, died Washington, D. C., July 15, 1862; Scott, Berton J., died Petersburg, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; Shaddock, Andrew, captured, died Annapolis, Md., Dec. 10, 1864; Totten, David W., died Fortress Monroe, Va., Dec. 30, 1861; Wademan, Nathaniel D., died Fortress Monroe, Va., Feb. 20, 1862; Wilcox, David G., died Point of Rocks, Va., Sept. 25, 1864; Wall, Joseph B., died Jones' Neck, Va., March 1, 1865; Wilson, William W., captured, died Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 15, 1864; Youngs, John, captured May 16, 1864, died Petersburg, Va.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (field and staff).—Oakford, Richard A., col., killed Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

Company I.—Gardner, Daniel S., corp., killed Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Privates—Ames, Moses H., killed Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Cator, George H., died Oct. 30, 1862, wounds received Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862, buried Antietam National cem., sec. 26, lot c, grave No. 228; Reed, Daniel, killed Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Smith, Richard A., died Oct. 15, 1862, wounds received Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Sharp, Orville, died Nov. 16, 1862; West, John B., killed Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Company K.—Hower, Martin L., sergt., died Oct. 17, 1862, wounds received Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. Privates.—Davis, Richard, died Jan. 2, 1863, wounds received Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Davis, Thomas D., died near Washington, D. C., Nov. 25, 1862, buried Military Asylum cem., Washington, D. C.; Eschenbach, Jacob, killed Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862; Kortz, Jesse P., died near Falmouth, Va., Dec. 25, 1862; Milligan, Jephtha, killed Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862, buried Antietam National cem., sec. 26, lot a, grave 13; Sparks, Allen, killed Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862 (died next day); Sherwood, Obadiah, died Nov. 20, 1862, wounds received Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; Snyder, Samuel S., died Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1863; Scull, James, died near Falmouth, Va., Feb. 11, 1863; Searle, Solon, died Acquia Creek, Va., Jan. 26, 1863; Wright, John W., died Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 23, 1862; Young, Daniel C., died Dec. 26, 1862, wounds received Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company K.—Flagg, Charles H., capt., killed Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Grant, William G., 1st sergt., died Aug. 26, 1864, wounds received Petersburg, Va., Jan. 18, 1864; Fastnought, William, corp., died Frederick, Md., Nov. 16, 1862. Privates—Duplee, Samuel, died July 24, 1864, wounds Spottsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864; Evans, Jenkin, killed Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Laird, William, died Richmond (prisoner), Jan. 3, 1863; Lutringer, Benjamin, died Richmond (prisoner), Jan. 14, 1863; McCawley, Jueray, killed Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Scott, George G., wounded and captured Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, later exchanged and died Annapolis, Md., Feb. 22, 1863; Seiders, John, died prisoner Andersonville, Ga., July 10, 1864, buried grave No. 3632; Smith, Henry, killed Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Smith, Peter, killed Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863; Smith, Nicholas, killed Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; Tompkins, Caleb, died Washington, D. C., Feb. 7, 1863; Vanbuskirk, William, killed Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.

One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company E.—Griffin, Ezra S., 1st. lieu., died July 11, 1864, wounds received battle of Wilderness, Va. Privates—Crippen, Benjamin H., killed Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Colwell, James, died March 18, 1863, Belle Plain, Va.; Davis, Thomas, died of wounds May 6, 1864; Davis, John, died of wounds Sept. 13, 1864; Dickinson, Thurston, killed Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Hender-shot, David, killed Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; Hatherill, George M., died of wounds May 5, 1864; Knierim, Earn K., died Oct. 3, 1863, wounds received Gettysburg; La France, Henry, died Jan. 9, 1863, Washington, D. C.; McGraw, Abram, died of wounds May 5, 1864; Rodemire, William, died Hyde Park, Pa., Nov. 15, 1862; Richards, David, died prisoner Andersonville, Ga., Aug., 1864, grave 5894; Riley, Cornelius, died of wounds May 6, 1864; Stevens, Nelson, died June 15, 1864; Smith, Charles G., died June 22,

1863; Short, Cornelius, died of wounds received Gettysburg; Sterling, Ephraim, died July 12, 1864, wounds received in battle; Wart, Christian, died prisoner Andersonville, Ga., Aug. 22, 1864, grave No. 6427; Walker, George W., died of wounds received Wilderness, May 6, 1864; Young, William S., died Feb. 8, 1863, at Belle Plain, Va.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company K, Seventeenth Cavalry.—Brownell, Joseph, died prisoner Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 12, 1864; Corcoran, Dominick, died prisoner Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 31, 1864; DuBois, Albert, died Stafford Court House, Va., Jan. 8, 1863; Evans, Shedrick, died Harper's Ferry, Va., March 18, 1865; Goodrich, George P., killed Berryville, Va., Sept. 24, 1864; Gress, John, died prisoner Nov. 22, 1864, Salisbury, N. C.; Hudson, Lewis, died Washington, D. C., April 19, 1864; Lewroy, Frank, died June 18, 1864; Miller, Richard, died prisoner Jan. 13, 1865, Salisbury, N. C.; Powell, Howell, died Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1863; Powell, Isaac, died Frederick, Md., July 26, 1863; Snyder, Samuel, killed in battle, date and place not given in records.

Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Spanish-American War of 1898.—The service of this regiment is given under the history of the same regiment as part of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Of the eight companies from Scranton two died in the service: Company A—Keith, Frank E., private, died October 22, 1898, in First Division Hospital Second Army Corps. Company B—Dwyer, James J., private, died October 27, 1898, at Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The following is a resumé of the sacrifice our city made upon the altar of our country: Killed in battle, officers, 9; died in the service, officers, 3; killed in battle, enlisted men, 40; died in the service, enlisted men, 142; total, 194.

INCEPTION OF THE SCRANTON CITY GUARD.

To the Citizens of Scranton:

Attention, gentlemen! At a meeting of the law and order loving citizens of Scranton, on the 3rd of August, resolutions were unanimously adopted recognizing the obligation of the city to the Mayor's Special Police, constituted of our brave young men, who met and dispersed the mob on the 1st inst. The undersigned were then appointed a committee to circulate a paper endorsing and encouraging an effort to organize a permanent military force for the protection of the city. * * * We have prosecuted with energy this work and are now ready to report. Four militia companies have been organized from among the very best men of our city and are required by the Governor to be mustered for inspection on the 11th of September next. * * * We therefore call a meeting of all law and order loving citizens of Scranton at the Academy of Music on Friday evening, 24th inst., at half past 7 o'clock, to hear the report of the committee and to take such action as the exigency requires.

B. H. THROOP,
S. C. LOGAN,
H. M. BOIES,
H. A. KINGSBURY,
Committee.

Scranton, August 22, 1877.

In accordance with above call a meeting of citizens was held at the time and place appointed. Rev. S. C. Logan, D. D., was elected chairman, and the following vice-presidents: Edward Merrifield, James Blair, A. G. Gilmore, George Fritz, Dr. R. A. Squire, Dr. B. H. Throop, and Rev. A. A. Marple. Dr. Arthur was chosen secretary.

The committee reported the organization of four companies of militia under the laws of Pennsylvania, and that \$950 had been subscribed towards uniforms. This amount was increased by the meeting to \$1,500, and the action of the committee approved.

Battalion Scranton City Guard, and Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania.—At the time of the labor disturbance which culminated in the riot of August 1, 1877, Scranton, and indeed Luzerne county, was without any efficient military force. The old Ninth Regiment of the Seventh Division Pennsylvania Militia, of which Gen. Osborne was in command, was

practically effete. Col. T. D. Lewis, of this city, was its commanding officer. It had one company—mostly in name—in Scranton. What there was of this force was mobilized at Wilkes-Barre and placed in camp more for protection against it than for any use it might be. There was seen to be immediate need of an up-to-date efficient military force, capable of preserving law and order, and the veterans of the Civil War, who had been active in the citizens' corps, strongly advised the organizing of such a force under the laws of the State. Many who were without military experience, while favoring such a force, thought an independent organization would answer the purpose, being averse to placing it under the military control of the State. It was soon seen, however, that it could have no strength except under the ægis of the Commonwealth, and wise counsels prevailed. The problem then was to get authority to organize such a force. Such as it was, the ranks of the organized militia forces of the State were then full. His excellency, Governor Hartranft, and his staff, were still in the city. The writer, having had the honor of personal acquaintance with the Governor and staff, was made the negotiator or go-between in the effort to secure permission to organize. First, permission to organize a single company of fifty men was secured. On reporting this, it was found that over 100 had been enrolled, and the end was not yet. Further negotiations ensued until that which was utterly impossible in the mind of the Adjutant-General at first was accomplished. On showing the Governor the class of men who were enrolling their names he promptly—to use his own phrase—"took the bull by the horns" and directed the Adjutant-General (Latta) to make room for the four companies by disbanding others elsewhere. The character of this enrollment deserves more than a passing notice. So imperative was the need regarded that all considerations of business were thrown aside and almost every eligible young man in the city enlisted. The first name down was Henry M. Boies, president of the Moosic Powder Company, and his name was down first because he got the paper first. Two hundred names, the making of the four companies, were all enrolled about as fast as they could write their names. A large number of veterans of the Civil War—some who had attained high rank as officers—dropped their war rank and enrolled as privates. The companies obtained their letters, A, B, C and D, by lot.

The following is the personal of this remarkable enrollment as mustered into the National Guard of Pennsylvania, September 17, 1877:

Battalion Officers.—Henry M. Boies, major. Staff—Frederick L. Hitchcock, first lieutenant and adjutant; Henry A. Kingsbury, captain and commissary; Nathan G. Leet, M. D., first lieutenant and assistant surgeon; James Ruthven, first lieutenant and quartermaster; Samuel C. Logan, D. D., captain and chaplain. Non-commissioned Staff—Henry N. Dunnell, M. D., sergeant-major; Samuel G. Kerr, quartermaster-sergeant; George H. Maddocks, commissary-sergeant; William W. Ives, hospital steward; M. D. Smith, Charles R. Smith, principal musicians.

Company A.—Officers—Andrew Brysen Jr., captain; Henry A. Knapp, first lieutenant; Edward J. Smith, second lieutenant. Non-commissioned Officers—Robert Machmillan, first sergeant; Henry A. Mace, second sergeant; James P. Hosie, third sergeant; John C. Highriter, fourth sergeant; Henry E. Hess, fifth sergeant; George F. Barnard, first corporal; John P. Albro, second corporal. M. J. Andrews, third corporal; S. V. D. Huntington, fourth corporal; William A. Duer, fifth corporal; Friend B. Watrous, sixth corporal; Edward S. Dolph, seventh corporal; Isaac Post, eighth corporal. Privates—Charles Arthur, M. D., Fred C. Hand, Robert Reeves, Charles Bartlett, S. T. Hayes, A. K. Roberts, W. S. Blanchard, Frank Henn, T. W. Riley, William S. Boyd, George F. Jones, J. A. Robertson, E. F. Baldwin, Charles A. Kramer, W. G. Robertson, Edward Brady, William L. Krigbaum, C. M. Sheffel, O. W. Biesecker, J. G. Leyshon, A. H. Schlager, Fred. Barnard, Arthur C. Logan, M. D. Smith, M. I. Corbett, Harry V. Logan, F. D. Smith, E. G. Coursen, James H. Torrey, A. C. Smith,

A. J. Connell, M. D., George S. Throop, C. W. Thompson, Josiah Chamberlin, W. M. Marple, Robert Widowfield, Wharton Dickinson, J. A. Marvin, C. F. Walters, C. W. Doud, A. J. Norrman, C. G. Widner, George B. Foster, William O'Connell, E. M. Vernoy, D. L. Foote, William W. Patterson, John H. Hosie, O. B. Partridge. Total enrollment of Company A—65.

Company B.—Officers—R. B. Meriam, captain; Daniel Bartholomew, first lieutenant; William Kellow, second lieutenant. Non-commissioned Officers—Charles R. Fuller, first sergeant; J. D. Evans, second sergeant; H. R. Madison, third sergeant; J. N. Godshall, fourth sergeant; William J. Watts, fifth sergeant; L. C. Bortree, first corporal; John Bailey, second corporal; C. K. Swift, third corporal; L. D. Kemmerer, fourth corporal; John T. Howe, fifth corporal; H. G. Bacon, sixth corporal; Frank McFarland, seventh corporal; W. S. Millar, eighth corporal; Thomas H. Watts, company clerk; A. K. Roberts, W. D. Roberts, Frank G. Wolf, musicians. Privates—W. Clayton Bushnell, D. L. Foote, W. H. Pierce, W. A. W. Brightman, George W. Gager, James P. Riach, Edward F. Chamberlin, H. M. Hannah, B. S. Robinson, Frank Courtwright, L. M. Horton, Stephen H. Rice, A. L. Carr, M. D. Hine, E. P. Reynolds, George W. Crane, Jacob Harris, Joseph R. Silkman, George A. Campbell, John S. Luce, John Taylor, John J. Coleman, William K. Logan, Perry G. Tiffany, Frank E. Doud, Andrew D. Lord, James W. Humphred, George W. Dunn, Alex McWilliams, James W. Vail, Joseph C. Dean, C. D. Mackey, John Whitbeck, J. W. Evans, Lloyd Marteeny, William H. Young, James A. Fuller, George A. Morris, J. D. Stone, H. G. Fuller, William McDonald, Edward M. Soellner, William M. Fowler, Joseph H. Mulley. Total enrollment—64.

Company C.—Officers—Henry A. Coursen, captain; Louis A. Watres, first lieutenant; Charles E. Judson, second lieutenant. Non-commissioned Officers—W. D. Mannes, first sergeant; Edward C. Mattes, second sergeant; Edward J. Dimmick, third sergeant; J. H. Culver, fourth sergeant; C. Seward, fifth sergeant; Frank H. Clemons, first corporal; James Moir, second corporal; Charles W. Gunster, third corporal; W. B. Henwood, fourth corporal; T. F. Penman, fifth corporal; J. Vosburg, sixth corporal; J. S. Walden, seventh corporal, W. D. Schoonover, eighth corporal; Uriah Armstrong, Wesley Baptist, W. L. Culver, W. C. Cowles, J. White, *musicians. Privates—Stephen Ayola Jr., A. R. Gould, M. V. Rozelle, W. H. Bradbury, G. R. Harper, Amel Roth, Rudolph Bensley, E. P. Hoffman, J. Riesig, H. Bergerhoff, T. Holcombe, A. Snow, Henry Battin, F. J. Hedrick, V. A. Simrel, Andrew P. Bedford, A. V. Kiersted, H. B. Sweet, Daniel Biesecker, William Kendall, S. S. Schoonover, F. H. Connell, E. H. Lynde, J. W. Schlager, J. B. Cust, H. Merrill, William Vanness, H. E. Ferber, Richard O. Manness, Leopold Vanness, C. Farnham, Arthur Miller, John Vosburg, H. J. Gunster, James Nolan, G. E. Wolf, C. H. Gaul, F. W. Rice, Edward Wagstaff, W. A. Gaul, W. B. Rockwell, A. B. Walter, L. K. Gleason, James E. Brown. Total enrollment—65.

Company D.—Officers—Ezra H. Ripple, captain; James A. Linen, first lieutenant; Samuel Hines, second lieutenant. Non-commissioned Officers—J. L. Harding, first sergeant; Edward S. Jackson, second sergeant; George F. Willet, third sergeant; Daniel T. Lawson, fourth sergeant; Samuel H. Stevens, fifth sergeant; E. C. Fowler, first corporal; H. T. Porter, second corporal; George F. Bentley, third corporal; Charles H. Lindsay, fourth corporal; Alexander W. Dickson, fifth corporal; H. L. Krickbaum, sixth corporal; Jacob Bryant, seventh corporal; Henry Belin Jr., eighth corporal. Privates—Robert W. Archbald, A. C. Drinker, W. E. Plumley, William H. Atkinson, H. K. Grant, G. Frank Reynolds, William L. Acker, George B. Hand, E. P. Reynolds, Austin B. Blair, Henry Hagan, E. B. Sturges, J. Selden Blair, George H. Ives, B. F. Stanton, George L. Breck, William W. Ives, M. D., Charles R. Smith, Charles F. Bryant, E. W. Ives, George Sanderson Jr., Montrose Barnard, Jacob Kirkpatrick, Hiram Sayers, James L. Connell, N. J. W. Kingsbury, George B. Thompson, M. D. Cornwall, Samuel A. Lackey, Henry Van Bergen, George W. Carlton, James McWilliams, Charles H. Welles, A. C. Dennis, George A. Morris, Louis T. Mattes, J. B. Dennis, Samuel B. Price, H. W. Kingsbury. Total enrollment—65.

Three of the battalion non-commissioned staff have been included in their respective company's enrollment, so that the sum of the battalion enrollment is three less than the sum of the four companies as given, or 246.

These officers and men, says Dr. Logan in his book entitled "A City's Danger and Defense," "constituted the original organization of the Scranton City Guard. By their family and social ties they connected the guard directly

*Here are three more musicians than was allowed. Probably enrolled in Company C for convenience and later distributed to Companies A and D, which had none.

with all the best families and business enterprises of the city." He might have added that here was the cream of the social and business life of the city. Here were our most prominent professional men. Lawyers, doctors, engineers, teachers and men of affairs, as well as our most skilled mechanics.

A body of 200 raw recruits is, as every one should know, very far from being a military battalion. Here undoubtedly was the making of a splendidly efficient military force, as the sequel proved. But an immense amount of hard work stood between it and that condition. To that work it shall be said, with great credit to officers and men, all earnestly addressed themselves. Uniforms were provided by subscription of the citizens—plain fatigue or service blouses, trousers and caps, such as were in use in the regular army. The writer went to Harrisburg and received a full outfit of Springfield breech-loading rifles and accoutrements, and on the 5th of October, less than two months from the date of muster, the battalion made its first appearance in uniform under arms. There was pressure for this work. It will be remembered that the coal miners' strike still continued; that the regulars were still on duty with the provisional volunteer regiment of Col. Howard guarding property up and down the valley. The fourth floor of the Second National Bank building (now the headquarters of the Scranton Traction Company) was secured and fitted up for armory purposes and drill room. The following synopsis of one of the first orders issued to the battalion by Major Boies will give an idea of the state of affairs at that time:

General Order No. 5.

Headquarters Battalion Scranton City Guard.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 29, 1877.

First.—From 9 o'clock p. m. of this date the armory of the battalion will be guarded according to the following regulations to wit: Beginning with the first company, each company commander will be responsible for the care of the armory for one week, and will be battalion officer of the day during his tour of duty.

Second.—A corporal and six men to remain on guard at the armory each night.

Third.—Commanders of companies will detail ten men and a sergeant, selecting the same with reference to the vicinage of their lodging, * * * who shall constitute the reserve guard, and be required to take their arms and equipment to their lodgings, together with twenty rounds of ammunition for each man.

The remainder of the order provides an emergency signal for hurriedly assembling the battalion, with directions concerning the same. The necessity for this order was shown a week later, when the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company attempted to start their Pine Brook breaker. A large number of men had signified their desire to return to work and Mr. W. W. Scranton, the general manager, had guaranteed them protection. Two companies of Col. Howard's regiment was stationed there. On the day the breaker was started, Col. Morrow, of the regulars, received information that a mob of 500 strikers were on their way to attack the "black legs" at this shaft and burn the breaker. He communicated the information to the mayor and advised the assembling of the battalion to assist the police if necessary in protecting the breaker and maintaining order. In an hour's time 116 men had assembled, armed and equipped, ready for duty. The information of Col. Morrow was afterward confirmed and except for the prompt action of the battalion the attack would have been made. The following order of the mayor further shows the disturbed condition of affairs:

Mayor's Office, City of Scranton,

Oct. 13, 1877.

Major H. M. Boies,
Commanding S. C. Guard.

Dear Sir:—From information received at my office I apprehend that my police force is not sufficient to prevent contemplated disturbances in the city. You will please

order on duty at your armory between the hours of 10 p. m. and 4 a. m. forty men until further orders, and instruct their officer in command to hold himself and his command in readiness to respond to any call I, or my chief of police, may make upon him for assistance in preserving the peace of the city.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT H. McKUNE,
Mayor.

In the work of drilling the battalion it is but just to record the fact that it was largely indebted to the regular troops then on duty here. The men had the advantage of sergeant drill masters, and the officers of careful instruction from officers of the regulars. Thus the battalion had a good two months' schooling from those masters of tactics and discipline. It is also to be said that the men took hold of the service with rare enthusiasm, giving practically every spare hour to it for the first three months. The system adopted had the vigor and thoroughness of our school masters, the regulars. It made new men of these recruits. Beginning with the physical end—the "setting up"—a marked change in the men was soon noticeable. The blouses were measured very loose across the chest, so much so as to make them appear baggy when first worn, creating much dissatisfaction, but within three months scarcely a man could button his blouse over his breast, showing a remarkable chest expansion under the influence of the drill. The effect of the drill was also seen in the marked erectness of head and body and the graceful easy carriage of the men, a benefit which has lasted these splendid men through life.

Parenthetically, let me here say, that such should be the experience of every young American citizen. The American citizen soldiers—the volunteer—has had to fight the battles of his country in every war in which we have been engaged, from that for independence to the Cuban fiasco. And he always will have to fight them. The Constitution of the United States and of every State places that burden upon its male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. Why should they not be taught the duties of a soldier, so that when called out for this supreme service they will be soldiers, and not raw recruits, mere food for powder? Our want of such a system in the North during the war of the rebellion cost us nearly two years of continual whipping by our Southern brethren, who had such a system. Why should not our young men have the benefit of that physical training which so greatly improved the men of the City Guard? Why should they not be taught the proper use of firearms, so that as defenders of their country—citizen soldiers—they will be good for something? This could all be accomplished by making military drill a part of our school system. It would not only greatly benefit the boys physically, it would give zest and enthusiasm to school work and relieve much of its tedium and drag. It would make men, teaching discipline and obedience to law, and furnish an enjoyable outlet for that youthful exuberance which now finds vent too often in devilment. With such a system in vogue your school graduate would walk erect, with well expanded lungs, defying the white plague and every other plague, with head set squarely upon his broad shoulders, capable of doing and taking a man's part in his country's defence, as well as in the battle of life. He would be a true American citizen. With such a system in vogue we could put into the field an army of 5,000,000 men on twenty-four hours' notice—a force so adequate for defense that perpetual peace would be an absolute certainty.

The building of the armory as a permanent house for the City Guard was the next matter to occupy public attention. Plans were prepared by Capt. Frederick J. Amsden, architect and veteran of the Civil War. The

contract for building the armory was let to J. E. Chandler on the 5th day of October, 1877. The deeds for the lots were obtained on the 13th of November, 1877, and were made to Henry M. Boies, trustee. He subsequently conveyed them to the City Guard Association, which had become incorporated for the purpose of holding the property. The final cost of the armory and its equipment was about \$8,500, which was raised by the issue of bonds to that amount bearing five per cent. interest secured by a first mortgage upon the property. These bonds were promptly taken by citizens and corporations. The annual appropriations of the State to the four companies was also pledged to the payment of the interest. On the creation of the City Guard Association a scheme was adopted of issuing stock in the association to the amount of the cost of its property, divided among the members of the Guard, thus giving each a tangible moneyed interest in the property as held for them by the association. Possibly this scheme was as good as could have been devised at that time, but there was more or less friction in the management of the property and its use between the managers of the holding corporation—the City Guard Association—and the officers responsible for the military end for which the other existed. All of which shows the unwisdom of any military or armory property being in other than State hands and under State control and management. The incongruity of the Scranton City Guard property interests is seen at once, when we notice how quickly a tangle arose. It was the property of the members of the several companies constituting the battalion of the City Guard and the stock issued to them showed their property interest, a small sum at first, but later when it became worth \$50,000 that interest reached \$250 per man. Now what would happen when the member's term of service expired or for any other reason he ceased to be a member? And how should the new member acquire his interest when all the stock had been issued to others? All this tangle had ultimately to be straightened out by a legal sale of the property to pay existing indebtedness of the association. This wiped out the stock and the property was placed in the hands of a board of trustees, with authority to manage and turn over its net proceeds twice a year to the several companies entitled to participate in the fund. On the organization of the Thirteenth Regiment, with four additional companies in the city, the association voted to admit the new companies to equal participation in this armory fund. It should be noted that the several corporations and individuals who held the bonds donated them to the association for the maintenance of the regiment. The property was sold to the Masonic fraternity for upwards of \$50,000. After discharging all debts and obligations there remained the handsome sum of \$30,000, which has been safely invested in securities bearing five per cent. interest, making a net income of \$1,500 yearly, which is distributed *pro rata* among the eight companies of the Thirteenth Regiment belonging in this city. The present (1914) trustees of this fund are Col. L. A. Watres, president; Col. Ezra H. Ripple Jr., secretary-treasurer; Major W. S. Millar, Col. F. W. Stillwell and Capt. James Moir.

This armory of the Scranton City Guard, though of modest dimensions as compared with the present sumptuous armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, was nevertheless at the time of its completion not only a pretentious affair but the only armory outside the great cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh worth speaking of. It was completed on the 31st of January, 1878, and dedicated by brilliant social opening, in which the military display and parade was a prominent feature, addresses were made by Hon. Stanley Woodward, of Wilkes-Barre, and Mr. A. H. Winton, of the Scranton bar.

Armory Fair.—The next great military and social event was the armory fair. This military festival was far and away the greatest social affair of the city, and it is doubtful if any similar function in its history since has quite reached the proportions and eclat of this. The whole city was enthusiastically enlisted in its success. In its inception the armory was thought to be more than ample for all its purposes, but the demand for room for exhibits, as well as for display of the goods donated for sale, was so great that large annexes were required to be built—one on the north side of the armory for a refreshment room, seventy feet by sixteen feet. This annex was managed by a committee of fifty-six ladies. In its rear was erected a large kitchen and pantry. The second annex was on the front and was ninety-eight feet by twenty feet. Other annexes, smaller in size, were erected on the south side of the armory. One, twenty-eight by forty feet, contained a miniature coal breaker in full operation. The decorations were superb, the military feature was much in evidence and there was music and other “doings” patterned after the great Seventh Regiment fair of New York, which had recently been concluded. Hon. Robert H. McKune was made general manager of the fair. It was opened on the 8th and closed on the 17th of April, 1880. It was hoped to raise enough to pay off the indebtedness of the association, about \$10,000. How well it succeeded will be seen in the following statement: Total receipts of the armory fair, \$31,134.29; total expenses, \$5,083.46. Balance net proceeds paid into the treasury of the association, \$26,050.83.

Commencement of Rifle Practice.—Major Boies, the commandant of the battalion, was a director in the National Rifle Association, whose range and headquarters were at Creedmoore, Long Island. He determined to introduce a system of rifle practice in the battalion, and in May, 1878, secured from the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company the right to use the field east of Clay avenue, between Vine and Mulberry streets, up to what is now the entrance of Nay-Aug Park. Nay-Aug Rifle Association was formed, with Hugh M. Hannah, a private of Company B, as president. “Wingate’s Manual of Rifle Practice,” then in use in the State of New York, was adopted for instruction in the battalion. Four fine metal targets were presented to the battalion by Messrs. W. W. Scranton and W. F. Halstead. A badge was provided, consisting of silver cross rifles on a gold cloth ribbon, to be presented to (and worn when on duty) to every soldier who qualified as a marksman under the Wingate Manual.

Private George Sanderson, of Company D, was promoted to be first lieutenant and inspector of rifle practice. This was the commencement of this important and now universal branch of military instruction in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Rifle practice was entered upon with much zeal and enjoyment, though the companies had to provide most of their ammunition. This was a serious item of expense, which however was lightened by the members reloading their shells. The rifles in use, which had been supplied by the United States Government to the State and by the latter issued to us, were the Springfield .45 caliber breech-loaders. An excellent gun. The State supplied a small quantity of ammunition. It was no unusual sight in the company room of an evening to find half the men busy reloading the empty metal shells. And all summer long, every fair day, from twenty-five to fifty men might be seen on the rifle range practicing. We were only fairly launched in this interesting drill when we were invited to send a team to Binghamton, New York, to compete in a rifle match with the veteran team of the Twentieth Separate Company of the National Guard of New York. All military rifle teams consisted of twelve men, who must be active members

of a company of the National Guard mustered into regular State service. We promptly accepted the challenge, with no hope of success however, for the Twentieth were not only veterans in the National Guard service but were crack shots, having won many prizes at Creedmore. The outcome was not disappointing—we were decisively beaten. But we did much better than we expected. At the 100 and 200 yard ranges we held them even, but at the 500 yard range they ran away from us. However, we had our revenge. Four years later at Creedmore we beat them “foot horse and dragoon,” and not only that company but the whole United States. We took the two big military prizes that were shot for, besides many individual prizes. The big prizes, for which all the States competed, were known as the Army and Navy Journal cup and the Hilton trophy—a bronze “Soldier of Marathon.”

One of the early “red letter” days of the battalion was its attendance by special invitation at the centennial celebration of the “Wyoming Massacre,” July 4, 1878, at Wyoming, Pennsylvania. Arriving there it was given the honor of escorting his excellency, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, and his Cabinet, and several Senators and Congressmen—among the latter were Senators John Sherman and J. Don Cameron. At the conclusion of the President’s address the battalion—officers and men—had the honor of a personal presentation to the President. For this service the battalion was presented with a beautiful stand of National Colors by the citizens of Wyoming.

The Legislature of 1878 passed an act reorganizing and consolidating the National Guard. Under the old regime, with few exceptions, the militia—styled National Guard—had been so in name only. It was utterly inefficient and reconstruction was badly needed. Governor Hartranft had won great distinction in the Civil War, attaining the rank of major-general of volunteers. He was therefore a thoroughly competent military man and disciplinarian. The reorganizing act was his recommendation. Its purpose was to consolidate individual companies and battalions into regiments, and the latter into brigades, etc. Under the terms of the act it was foreseen that the maintenance of the battalion as a separate organization was impossible; we were sure to be consolidated with some other troops to make up a regiment. We deplored the possibility of being attached in whole or in part to some organization of which we knew nothing, hence we started a movement to organize enough more companies to make a regiment of our own, with the battalion as its center and its headquarters at Scranton. Companies were accordingly organized at Honesdale, Carbondale and in Providence of our own city, which with a company already existing at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, made up the required eight companies, and on the 10th of October, 1878, the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, was duly formed. The eight companies were assembled at Scranton and inspected by Majors M. L. Moorehead and E. J. Phillips, of Gen. Seigfried’s staff. To the battalion had been attached a Gatling Gun Squad. This squad was attached to the Thirteenth Regiment. The following is the roster of the Thirteenth Regiment at its organization:

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Henry M. Boies; lieutenant-colonel, Frederick L. Hitchcock; major, Ezra H. Ripple; first lieutenant and adjutant, Robert Macmillan; first lieutenant and quartermaster, James Ruthven; first lieutenant and commissary, Henry A. Kingsbury; surgeon, Dr. Nathan Y. Leet; assistant surgeons, Henry N. Dunnell and W. H. Cummings; chaplain, Rev. S. C. Logan; captain and inspector rifle practice, George L. Breck.

Non-commissioned Staff.—Sergeant-major, E. F. Chamberlin; quartermaster-ser-

geant, M. I. Corbett; commissary-sergeant, L. M. Horton; principal musicians, Charles R. Smith, W. J. McDonald; color sergeant, James Moir.

Gatling Gun Squad.—Captain, George Sanderson; sergeant, Austin B. Blair.

Company A.—Captain Henry A. Knapp; first lieutenant, Edward J. Smith; second lieutenant, John C. Highriter.

Company B.—Captain, Daniel Bartholomew; first lieutenant, William Kellow; second lieutenant, Charles R. Fuller.

Company C.—Captain, Henry A. Coursen; first lieutenant, Louis A. Watres; second lieutenant, T. Frank Penman.

Company D.—Captain, James A. Linen; first lieutenant, Samuel Hines; second lieutenant, Edward S. Jackson.

Company E, Honesdale ("Honesdale Guards").—Captain, George F. Bentley; first lieutenant, D. R. Atkinson; second lieutenant, Horace G. Young.

Company F, Carbondale ("Van Bergen Guards").—Captain, John O. Miles; first lieutenant, Thomas M. Lindsay; second lieutenant, William M. Thompson.

Company G, Susquehanna ("Tilford Zouaves").—Captain, James Smith; first lieutenant, S. L. French; second lieutenant, George A. Post.

Company H ("Providence Rifles").—Captain, E. W. Pearce; first lieutenant, Frank Courtright; second lieutenant, R. E. Westlake.

The period of service of officers and men was five years. It is impracticable here to enumerate all the changes of the companies of the regiment to the present time. It must be noted that several early changes became necessary. The first of these was the muster out of the Telford Zouaves at Susquehanna at the end of the first year. It was a good company and well officered, but was too far away to be really identified with the regiment and capable of receiving the attention required. On its muster out a company was recruited at Factoryville, which was given the letter G in the regiment. The officers of this company were: Captain, A. G. Carpenter; first lieutenant, James E. Frear; second lieutenant, Hiram S. Worden.

In 1884 the Carbondale company was mustered out and a new company organized at Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1885, which was given the same letter.

The first great event in the history of the Thirteenth Regiment was its encampment at Long Branch, New Jersey, August 21 to 28, 1879. Seventy-five per cent. of its members were present. For this purpose permission was obtained first from Governor Hartranft, of our own State, and secured from the Governor of New Jersey. It was the first regular military encampment of instruction of any body of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. The State supplied the canvas and the battalion went into regular camp, under strict military discipline, as in active service in the field. The battalion, by individual contributions, supplemented largely by Major Boies, paid its own expenses, except its transportation, which was the gift of the Lackawanna and Central Railroad of New Jersey. The tour was not only enjoyable but of the highest benefit to the regiment from a military point of view. The battalion had the honor of an official visit from the Governor and his staff, with a review and inspection, and the next year, on the reorganization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, annual encampments of instruction became a permanent feature of military duty. It is needless to say, that the soldier boys of the battalion were the social lions of that week at Long Branch. Our evening dress parades attracted throngs of visitors. It was a red letter trip for the battalion. The following excerpt is from the State Army and Navy Journal: "The report of Col. Boies (on this encampment) so impressed the State authorities of the value of encampments of instruction that annual encampments of the entire National Guard were provided for the next year, and are now a regular feature of the service. Thus the Thirteenth led the way in encampments of instruction as well as in rifle practice."

In 1880 the regiment encamped with the whole division of the National Guard in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, its first annual encampment. It is but fair to the regiment and to its colonel (Boies) to say that it has the honor of having instituted rifle practice as an essential part of the military education of the soldier in Pennsylvania. In the annual rifle shooting matches at Creedmoor and other rifle ranges, State and National, for more than a decade the Thirteenth Regiment supplied frequently the whole and generally a majority of the teams that represented our State. It also had the honor to supply the State, division and brigade inspectors of rifle practice for a like period. Among these officers taken from the Thirteenth were Lt. Col. George Sanderson, division inspector of rifle practice; Maj. George L. Breck, brigade inspector; Col. L. A. Watres, State inspector, and Col. Herman Osthans, State inspector.

Three times the regiment has been called into active service. The first was in 1892, when under command of Col. Ezra H. Ripple it was sent to Homestead, near Pittsburgh, to assist in quelling a labor riot. It was on active duty in this service eighteen days. In 1897, under Lt. Col. Charles C. Mattes, it was called to Latimer, Pennsylvania, and served fifteen days. Its third call was in 1902, under Col. L. A. Watres. It encamped at Olyphant, Pennsylvania, September 23 to November 1. April 27, 1898, it was mustered into the United States service for two years for the war with Spain. This muster into the service of the National Government eliminated it from the National Guard. It became the Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Spanish War, and was attached to the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. It encamped for some months in Virginia, and on August 31, was sent to Camp Meade, at Middletown, Pennsylvania, and in October to Camp MacKenzie, at Augusta, Florida. Here it remained on duty until March 11, 1899, when it was sent home to be mustered out. During the absence of the Thirteenth Regiment the Eleventh Regiment, provisional National Guard, was organized with twelve companies—four being organized in Scranton—of which Col. Louis A. Watres was made colonel. This regiment existed about one year. On the return of the Thirteenth Regiment from its Spanish War service in 1879 it was promptly reorganized as a National Guard Regiment and put back into its former place, the Eleventh Provisional Regiment being disbanded. Col. Louis A. Watres was elected colonel of the restored Thirteenth. The latter had long outgrown the old armory. It has already been narrated how that had been disposed of. Col. Watres in the meantime had been very active in the endeavor to secure a new and larger armory. The land covering the block from Jefferson to Adams avenues, north of Gibson street, was donated by the old Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and sufficient funds raised in August, 1900, to start the work. The cornerstone was laid with appropriate ceremonies in the fall of that year, and in June, 1901, the magnificent structure was completed and dedicated. Col. Boies was chairman of the building committee and rendered great service in the herculean enterprise, but the burden of financing it fell upon the shoulders of Col. Watres. The cost of the building and its furnishings was upwards of \$210,000. Of this amount Col. Watres raised by subscription the sum of upwards of \$175,000. The balance of the cost was carried as a debt until 1908, when the State appropriated the sum of \$90,000, paid off the old and all new debts and took the property over.

The architect of the new armory was Mr. Lansing C. Holden, of New York City. The following description is from the State Army and Navy

Journal of June, 1901, which devoted a large beautifully illustrated "extra" to the events connected with its completion and opening:

The great armory is laid out in an almost perfect manner for the purpose for which it is to be used. It has a frontage of 160 feet on Adams, and on Myrtle street takes up the entire block to Jefferson avenue. The style of architecture is massive yet graceful, embracing the outlines of fortress and castle, and is one well suited to the character of the building. The front is heavy and dignified in appearance, and is broken by towers at either end and on each side of the main entrance to the building. The towers are circular and have a battlement effect that adds greatly to the martial appearance of the building. The base of the building is rough hewn stone, as is also the trimmings of the facade and the cappings of the turrets. The body of the building is selected red brick, and the blending of grey stone with it makes a very pretty combination. What is known as the administration portion of the building has, as stated above, a frontage of 160 feet on Adams avenue, running north from the corner of Myrtle street. It is four stories high and sixty feet deep. Back of this is the gigantic drill room with its unbroken expanse of asphalted floor, 146x240 feet, and high arched ceiling, the pinnacle of which is on a level with the top of the administration building. The building is as nearly fire proof as possible. In its entirety the building is 316 feet in length, running back along Myrtle street to Jefferson avenue. * * * The feature of the Adams avenue front is the main entrance, entering the lobby you can proceed up broad flights of stairs to the drill room floor. On the Adams avenue ground floor is the gymnasium, 56x24 feet, swimming tank, shower baths, toilet rooms and locker rooms. These are on the Myrtle street side of the building. On the other side is the rifle range of 100 yards, with waiting room for marksmen. On this floor also are the field equipment rooms for the several companies and regimental headquarters, and staff and non-commissioned staff and janitor. Two wide stairways of iron and slate lead to the second or drill room floor. They open on a corridor eight feet eight inches wide, and across the corridor is an entrance seventeen feet wide leading into the drill room, which has an area of about 35,000 square feet in the clear. On this floor are eight company rooms and eight equipment rooms, which open directly into the drill room. These equipment rooms are 17x18 feet. * * * The roof of the drill room is made of great steel arches five feet thick, which have their base below the level of the drill room floor. This arched roof contains two rows of windows, besides ample ventilators. There are large galleries at both ends of the drill room for the accommodation of sight-seers and visitors. * * * On the third floor of the Adams avenue end of the building, which are reached by double stairways, are the Veterans' Association rooms, the private offices of the colonel, adjutant and staff, which have been fitted up in the most sumptuous manner. On the fourth floor are ample kitchens and dining rooms, which are provided with a dumb waiter reaching to the first floor.

This correspondent well adds: "It is a building which should delight the citizen soldier." It has no equal outside of a few of the largest cities, and few, if any, of these possesses its superior in size and appointments. Mr. Conrad Schroeder was the builder.

The following was the program of exercises on the opening of the new armory:

8-9 p. m.—Reception by Dignitaries.

9 p. m.—Public Exercises in Drill Room.

1—Transfer of Armory from the Scranton City Guard to the 13th Regiment by Col. H. M. Boies, President Board of Trustees.

2—Reception (of Armory) by Col. L. A. Waters, Commanding the 13th Regiment.

3—Address by Adj.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart.

4—Address by Brig-Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, Commanding 30th Brigade.

5—Address by Maj.-Gen. Charles Miller, Commanding Division N. G. P.

6—Address by Governor William A. Stone.

7—Grand March, led by Dignitaries and their Staffs.

8—Grand Ball, under management of Floor Committee.

In 1894 the regiment was organized into two battalions, with an additional major. The following was the roster, field and staff:

Colonel, Ezra H. Ripple; lieutenant-colonel, Harry A. Coursen; major, Charles C.

Mattes, First Battalion; major, George H. Whitney, Second Battalion; surgeon, W. G. Fulton, M. D.; assistant surgeons, D. A. Capwell, M. D., Charles R. Parke, M. D.; chaplain, S. C. Logan, D. D.; adjutant, W. S. Millar; quartermaster, James W. Oakford; inspector rifle practice, Claude B. Pratt; adjutant, First Battalion, Louis T. Mattes; adjutant, Second Battalion, Claude C. Conklin. Non-commissioned Staff—Sergeant-major adjutant, Fred Barnard; quartermaster-sergeant, Rees Watkins; commissary-sergeant, W. J. Tracy.

In 1895.—Colonel H. A. Coursen; lieutenant-colonel, Charles C. Mattes; major, Montrose Barnard, First Battalion; major, George H. Whitney, Second Battalion; surgeon, W. G. Fulton, M. D.; assistant surgeon, D. A. Capwell, M. D., Charles R. Parke, M. D.; inspector rifle practice, William H. Jessup; chaplain, S. C. Logan, D. D. Non-commissioned Staff—John M. Hughes, sergeant-major; quartermaster-sergeant, Reese Watkins; commissary-sergeant, E. B. Joachim; Joseph Beaumeister, hospital steward.

The following was the roster of the regiment when it reorganized and went into the service of the United States in the Cuban-Spanish War in 1898:

Colonel, Harry A. Coursen; lieutenant-colonel, Charles C. Mattes; major, George A. Whitney, First Battalion; major, F. W. Stillwell, Second Battalion; chaplain, Rev. N. F. Stahl; adjutant, Louis T. Mattes; adjutant, First Battalion, F. W. Mason; adjutant, Second Battalion, R. M. Stratton; quartermaster, Herbert B. Cox; surgeon, Charles R. Parke, M. D.; assistant surgeons, W. E. Keller, M. D., George A. Blanchard, M. D.

The following was the roster of the reorganized Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania in 1899, after its return from the Cuban-Spanish War, now with three battalions of four companies each:

Colonel, L. A. Watres; lieutenant-colonel, F. W. Stillwell; major, Frank Roebling; major, B. Rush Field; surgeon, W. G. Fulton, M. D.; assistant surgeons, W. E. Keller, M. D., G. A. Blanchard, M. D.; chaplain, W. H. Swift, D. D.; adjutant, D. B. Ather-ton; quartermaster, F. M. Vandling; commissary, George H. Whitney; battalion adjutants, First Battalion, D. J. Davis; Second Battalion, R. J. McCausland; Third Battalion, W. E. Gunster.

Eight companies, to wit, A, B, C, D, F, H, K and L, were all in Scranton; E from Honesdale; G from Montrose; I, Easton, and M from Tunkhannock. The following were captains of the respective companies at that time:

Company A, Thomas E. Gilman; Company B, John W. Kambeck; Company C, E. H. Burkhouse; Company D, A. R. Foote; Company E, Grant W. Lane; Company F, Fremont Stokes; Company G, John C. Harrington; Company H, John L. Huff; Company I, Fred R. Drake; Company K, Burson W. Bevans; Company L, William A. Raub; Company M, N. W. Reynolds.

In 1905.—Colonel, F. W. Stillwell; lieutenant-colonel, B. Rush Field; major, Frank Roebling; major, George H. Whitney; major, W. A. Raub; surgeon, W. E. Keller; assistants, P. F. Gunster, F. F. Arndt; chaplain, Joseph H. O'Dell; captain and adjutant, Robert M. Vail; captain and quartermaster, F. M. Vandling; captain and inspector rifle practice, John McCourt; adjutant, First Battalion, D. J. Davis; adjutant, Second Battalion, Worthington Scranton; adjutant, Third Battalion, R. J. Bourke.

Roster and companies (1914), Thirteenth Regiment Infantry (headquarters, Scranton, Pennsylvania):

Field and Staff.—Colonel, Frederick W. Stillwell; lieutenant-colonel, Ezra H. Ripple Jr.; major, W. A. Raub; major, E. H. F. Conrad; major, R. J. Bourke; captain and adjutant, Robert M. Vail; captain and quartermaster, James K. Gearhart; captain and commissary, Chas. A. Kiesel; captain and I. S. A. P., Chas. D. Sanderson Jr.; captain and chaplain, Rev. Karl Louis Von Krug; first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Harry A. Sisk; first lieutenant and battalion adjutant, Charles E. Correll; first lieu-

tenant and battalion adjutant, Arthur Matthews; second lieutenant and quartermaster and commissary, Albert J. Crane; second lieutenant and quartermaster and commissary, vacant; major and surgeon, W. E. Keller; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Joseph A. Wagner; first lieutenant and assistant surgeon, Harry F. Smith.

Non-commissioned Staff.—Regimental sergeant-major, Donald H. Keck; regimental quartermaster-sergeant, vacant; regimental commissary-sergeant, vacant; regimental color sergeant, Sam K. Newton; regimental color sergeant, James McGoldrick; battalion sergeant-major, C. A. O'Boyle; battalion sergeant-major, Evan Hopkins; battalion sergeant-major, Axel Ollegarde.

Company A (Scranton)—Captain, Edward J. Wellner; first lieutenant, L. G. Van Nostrand; second lieutenant, Douglas J. Torrey.

Company B (Scranton)—Captain, Chester D. Smith; first lieutenant, E. A. Swingle; second lieutenant, Ray F. Clover.

Company C (Scranton)—Captain, M. W. Murphy; first lieutenant, George W. Gschwindt; second lieutenant, William P. Hayes.

Company D (Scranton)—Captain, Ralph A. Gregory; first lieutenant, Henry E. Doster; second lieutenant, Robert N. Fielding.

Company E (Honesdale)—Captain, Carroll J. Kelley; first lieutenant, Edward F. Doney; second lieutenant, Thomas F. Gallagher.

Company F (Scranton)—Captain, Robert A. Hull; first lieutenant, Archer Morgan; second lieutenant, L. F. Marsh.

Company G (East Stroudsburg)—Captain, George A. Dunning; first lieutenant, Clarence B. Altemose; second lieutenant, G. H. Burlingame.

Company H (Scranton)—Captain, Thomas Russell Jr.; first lieutenant, Laurence H. Watres; second lieutenant, James B. Murrin.

Company I (Easton)—Captain, Frank M. Godley; first lieutenant, Charles Sumner; second lieutenant, C. A. P. Bartlett.

Company K (Scranton)—Captain, Jay E. Ross; first lieutenant, William B. Buenhuels; second lieutenant, W. P. Stahlheber.

Company L (Scranton)—Captain, James F. Cooper; first lieutenant, Edgar G. Coursen; second lieutenant, (vacancy).

Company M (Moscow, Pa.)—Captain, Edward F. Kingsbury; first lieutenant, Frank X. Kearns; second lieutenant, William B. Brown.



CHAPTER XXII.

FRATERNAL AND SECRET SOCIETIES.

With these several divisions there are existing in this city upwards of 240 secret fraternal societies, and an equal number approximately of societies classed as benevolent, patriotic, religious, etc.

Manifestly, it is beyond the scope of a work like this to give a historical sketch of each, if such could be obtained. Application has been made to the more prominent societies for sketches. To such as have cared to furnish them we gladly give space, in most instances exactly as supplied. It is understood, of course, that the histories and purposes of secret organizations are for their own members and are not public property.

HISTORY OF THE SEVERAL MASONIC BODIES OF THE CITY OF SCRANTON.

By J. F. Wardle, Thirty-second Degree, Past Master, Past High Priest, Past Thrice Illustrious Master, Past Eminent Commander and
D. D. G. M. of the Grand Council.

To attempt to write a complete and comprehensive history of Free Masonry in what is now the city of Scranton would take up more space in this book than would be allowed, therefore the writer feels that a short history of the constitution of each of the several Masonic bodies with those who have served as presiding officers is about all that will be necessary. Those who were prominent in the organization of Free Masonry in Lackawanna county were also men who have figured largely in the early history of our city.

Hiram Lodge, No. 261, F. and A. M.—This was the first lodge constituted in this part of the county. A warrant was issued to Hiram Lodge, No. 261, to hold lodge in the borough of Providence, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1851. The petition requested that the lodge be named Aetna, but by request of Elisha Hitchcock it was changed to Hiram, and under this name was constituted May 8, 1852, by Past Master Richard A. Oakford, acting for the R. W. Grand Master. The first officers and charter members were as follows: Elisha Hitchcock, W. M.; Silas B. Robinson, Sr. W.; William Pier, Jr. W.; O. P. Clark, treasurer; A. B. Dunning, secretary; Jacob R. Bloom, Jr. deacon; Sanford Grant, Sr. deacon; Joseph T. Fellows, pursuivant; M. P. Baldwin, tyler; Silvester Bristol.

The following men who were prominent in the early history of Scranton were members of Hiram Lodge: Dr. B. H. Throop, Dr. Horace Hollister, William Von Storch, John Jermyn, W. W. Winton, and many others.

Hiram Lodge contributed to the charter membership of Union, Hyde Park, Peter Williamson and Green Ridge lodges of this city, and also several of the suburban lodges. The following served as worshipful masters: Elisha Hitchcock, Silas B. Robinson, John W. Colwell, Dr. Augustus Davis, Joseph Godfrey, E. S. M. Hill, Ambrose Mulley, John H. Smith, Thomas E. Geddis, Jacob R. Bloom, Joseph M. White, John B. Gillespie, Jacob C. Bowman, William J. Lewis, William McDougal, D. C. Lake, James W. Gillespie, Thomas S. Morgan, Alex. L. Francois, William A. Bunting, J. B. Nicholas, James W. Pike, William E. Geddis, George W. Wilder, William E. McGinnis, Howard J. Fear, William S. Cowles, Joseph R. Silkman, Samuel McEachen, Frank L. Taylor, Dolph B. Atherton, Charles J. Gillespie, Emlyn Morris, Evan R. Morris, Walter W. Simpson, Daniel M. Jones, Samuel H. Swingle, Joseph Fidiau, Daniel H. Jenkins, David U. Reese, George W. Benedict Jr., Caswallon Reese, William D. Lewis, Walter B. Christmas, Thomas H. Oliver, Frank A. Sherer, Charles G. Bowman, Virgil H. Crisman, Thomas Green, Charles W. Bertine. E. S. M. Hill was the first secretary, elected December 23, 1852.

Union Lodge, No. 291, F. and A. M.—Union Lodge was the next Masonic body to be constituted in what is now the city of Scranton. It was, in fact, the first lodge to be constituted in the borough of Scranton. It was constituted November 29, A. D. 1854, A. L. 5854, by the following grand officers: James Hutchinson, R. W. G. M.; Peter Williamson, R. W. D. G. M.; Charles Bard Reess, acting R. W. S. G. W.; Jacob Laudenslager, acting R. W. J. G. W.; Thomas Baxter R. W. G. Treasurer; William H. Adams, R. W. G. Secretary.

The following were installed as the first officers: Richard A. Oakford, W. M.; John D. Mead, S. W.; William H. Pier Jr., J. W.; O. P. Clark, treasurer; George B. Boyd, secretary. The charter members, in addition to the above were: Elisha Hitchcock, L. N. Clark, John R. Kelly, Robert W. Luce, Joseph T. Fellows, Alexander Kenner, Henry Griffin, Stewart Dilly, Douglas H. Jay, James Merrill, P. C. Morgan, John M. Washington.

The lodge was constituted and met for several years in Odd Fellows' Hall, which was used for church, Sunday school, public meetings and school house. This building was torn down to make place for the company store of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which was situated near the present site of the Lackawanna station.

The lodge has had seven places of meeting since its constitution. In 1858 it removed from Odd Fellows' Hall to a building located on the south corner of Lackawanna and Wyoming avenues. The charter, furniture and other property of the lodge were destroyed by fire July 30, 1863. A copy of the charter was obtained from the Grand Lodge. The next meeting of the lodge was held in September, 1863, in Odd Fellows' Hall. In April, 1864, this lodge, with Peter Williamson Lodge and Lackawanna Royal Arch Chapter and Coeur de Lion Commandery, moved into a hall prepared for them over the First National Bank. This building was torn down several years ago and replaced by the present bank building. In September, 1886, the lodge held meetings in the building located at the corner of Penn avenue and Linden street, in the G. A. R. building, and in May, 1899, the lodge moved to Masonic Hall, 420 Spruce street, where it remained until April, 1909, when the meeting place was changed to Masonic Temple, 326 and 328 Adams avenue.

The following have served as worshipful masters since the constitution of the lodge: R. A. Oakford, R. C. Simpson, Thomas Dickson, E. P. Kingsbury, I. F. Fuller, George Parton, George Freeman, F. L. Hitchcock, F. J. Amsden, James Cowan, Arthur Hitchcock, C. Q. Carman, James Kiersted, J. T. Fitzpatrick, John Harvey, Stephen Jones, Edward L. Buck, William A. May, William C. Beaumont, Enos T. Hall, William S. Millar, Charles F. Walter, John F. Scragg, David McDonald, Frank S. Hall, William Maylin, Joseph Danner, James H. Deacon, Charles S. Seamans, John Madigan, John H. Fellows, Morris A. Clark, Charles J. Church, Egbert A. Newing, Frank J. Stanton, Ellery C. Thornley, Louis G. Schautz, William H. Huble, James F. Wardle, Frederick E. Sykes, Edward N. Truesdell, Harvey L. Burdick, John M. Beaumont, Harry W. Sexton, Frederick S. Roberts, H. Kemmerling, N. W. Howard, William L. Rogers, George B. Morrow, James D. Cook, Edgar W. Davis, Abraham Rarich.

Union Lodge has an unusual distinction of having a treasurer who has served continuously for nearly fifty-one years—Brother Past Master Edward P. Kingsbury, who also served the Grand Lodge for thirteen years as district deputy grand master. The first master of Union Lodge was Richard A. Oakford, who served his country in the Civil War as colonel of the 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, and fell while leading his regiment at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. He was a man of fine attainments, a good Mason, a good soldier and a patriotic citizen.

Lackawanna Royal Arch Chapter, No. 185.—This chapter was the next Masonic body to be constituted. On June 3, 1856, Harmon Baugh, M. E. Grand High Priest, constituted Lackawanna Royal Arch Chapter. The charter members of the chapter were: Robert C. Simpson, A. P. Meylert, William H. Perkins, Elisha Hitchcock, George S. Kingsbury, Michael Meylert, Sanford Grant, George B. Boyd. The first officers of the chapter were: Robert C. Simpson, High Priest; Elisha Hitchcock, King; George S. Kingsbury, Scribe.

Under date of September 9, 1862, occurs the following: "In consequence of the excitement throughout the State, caused by the proclamation of the Governor calling out 50,000 militia to repel the invasion of the State, no meeting was held." Many of the companions were called to the front, among whom was P. H. P. Richard A. Oakford, of the 132nd Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was killed while gallantly leading his regiment into action at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. The following companions also served in the Civil War: Frederick J. Amsden, Zebulon Butler (Confederate), James E. Brown (Confederate), H. R. Crawford, Henry E. Geddes (militia), Arthur Hitchcock, E. D. Hughes, John Long, Christian Robinson, John B. Silkman (militia), A. Woodworth, O. B. Wright (132nd Pennsylvania), T. L. Benson (Confederate), E. L. Buck (Fifty-first Pennsylvania), John P. Cooper, Augustus Davis, F. L. Hitchcock (132nd Pennsylvania), S. P. Hull, J. M. Kelley, Ezra H. Ripple (Fifty-second Pennsylvania), A. B. Stevens, C. L. Van Buskirk, W. W. Winton Jr., W. H. Heath (Mexican War).

Past High Priests—Robert C. Simpson, George S. Kingsbury, Richard A. Oakford, Edward P. Kingsbury, William A. Chittenden, Edward C. Lynde, John D. Fuller,

Charles A. Stevens, George Parton, G. L. Dickson (Adm.), Asa B. Stevens, James Ruthven, Augustus Davis, Frederick L. Hitchcock, Frederick J. Amsden, James Cowan, James E. Brown, C. L. Van Buskirk, Charles B. Derman, Edward L. Buck, William McMillan, Ezra H. Ripple, Frederick Becker Jr., John S. Ferguson, Edgar T. Wheaton, Joseph E. Payfair, William L. Connell, Frank S. Barker, Frederick L. Brown, Frank J. Powell, J. W. Dusenbury (Adm.), Thomas F. Penman, Thomas E. Lyddon, Charles S. Seamans, R. A. Zimmerman, Charles W. Gunster, Edward Evans, William H. Brutzman, Alfred H. Shopland, Frank M. Moyer, Walter L. Schlager, James F. Wardle, Thomas Palmer, David J. Davis, Edward R. W. Searle (Adm.), Ernest I. Paine, Charles H. Tilton, John F. Scragg, Frank G. Wolfe, Charles R. Acker, John Oswald, P. Francis Struppler.

Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, K. T.—The next Masonic body to be constituted was *Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, Knights Templar*, by the following officers of the Grand Commandery, on April 28, 1858: Right Eminent Grand Commander Sir Benjamin M. Park, assisted by Eminent Sirs A. Jordan Swartz, Deputy Grand Commander; John L. Gore, Grand Generalissimo, and Christian F. Knapp, Grand Captain General.

The following sir knights were installed as the first officers of the commandery: Sir Robert C. Simpson, Eminent Commander; Sir Thomas Dickson, Generalissimo; Sir Joseph Godfrey, Captain General; Sir E. Hiram Kirlin, Treasurer; Sir William P. Carling, Recorder; Sir William H. Perkins, Prelate; Sir George S. Kingsbury, Senior Warden; Sir Edward P. Kingsbury, Junior Warden; Sir R. S. Searle, Standard Bearer; Sir Alex E. Hunt, Sword Bearer; Sir N. F. Marsh, Warder; Sir Hezekiah Fisher, Sentinel. The above named officers remained in office until May, 1860.

The following members of the commandery have held appointive offices in the Grand Commandery: E. Sir E. P. Kingsbury, Grand Warder, 1875; E. Sir E. L. Buck, Grand Captain of the Guard, 1880; E. Sir Ezra H. Ripple, Grand Standard Bearer, 1886; E. Sir Frederick L. Brown, Grand Warder, 1902.

The following have served as eminent commanders from the organization to the present time: Robert C. Simpson, William H. Perkins, Joseph Godfrey, Charles A. Stevens, M. D., Edward P. Kingsbury, Asa B. Stevens, Frederick J. Amsden, James Ruthven, James E. Brown, Edward L. Buck, Thomas Barrowman, Charles B. Derman, Ezra H. Ripple, John S. Ferguson, Charles M. DeLong, Joseph E. Payfair, Clarence L. Van Buskirk, Charles D. Sanderson, Edgar T. Wheaton, Frank S. Barker, Franklin J. Powell, William L. Connell, Frederick L. Brown, Andrew B. Holmes, Charles W. Gunster, Arja Williams, William S. Mears, J. James Taylor, Walter L. Henwood, Edward Evans, David J. Davis, 1st, John W. B. Coleman, Frank M. Moyer, William R. McClave, George L. Peck, James F. Wardle, Albert Davis, Alfred E. Connell, Alfred E. Lister, Charles H. Tilton, John Oswald. Edward P. Kingsbury has served as treasurer of *Coeur de Lion Commandery* since 1873.

Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, F. and A. M.—On July 15, 1858, Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323, F. and A. M., was constituted by Past Grand Master William Burger. The following officers were then elected and installed: N. F. Marsh, W. M.; William H. Perkins, S. W.; W. A. Chittenden, J. W.; E. C. Lynde, Secretary; R. W. Luce, Treasurer. The following are charter members, in addition to the above: H. L. Marvine, R. F. Hunt, A. E. Hunt, G. S. Kingsbury, E. Hitchcock, James Merrill, E. T. Henry, O. P. Clark, A. N. Meylert.

The following have served as Worshipful Masters: N. F. Marsh, W. A. Chittenden, E. C. Lynde, James Ruthven, Charles A. Stevens, E. N. Willard, P. C. Carling, M. H. Dale, S. P. Hull, B. A. Hill, S. S. Bainbridge, James E. Brown, L. A. Watres, Robert McMillan, L. S. Oakford, G. W. Bushnell, C. L. Van Buskirk, Thomas F. Wells, Byron R. Wade, Charles Arthur, J. E. O'Brien, Joseph E. Payfair, Charles B. Derman, Charles D. Sanderson, W. L. Connell, George Mitchell, Frank S. Barker, Thomas F. Penman, Frederick L. Brown, Edward Evans, William S. Diehl, Edward H. Lynde, Frank M. Moyer, C. W. Dawson, Alfred E. Connell, Walter L. Henwood, Robert Peck, Ernest I. Paine, Alfred E. Lister, Samuel T. Marsh, Frank J. Wolfe, Alfred L. Derry, Charles H. Tilton, Jerome W. Leverich, William G. Robertson, P. Francis Struppler, Charles A. S. Edgett, Charles E. Clarke.

Peter Williamson Lodge has been honored on several occasions by the Grand Lodge. At the present time Brother Thomas F. Wells, Past Master of this lodge, is District Deputy Grand Master, having served in that capacity for many years. Colonel L. A. Watres, who at one time was Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, has been honored by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania by election to one of the offices of the Grand Lodge, and is at the present time Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which office he is filling acceptably and in due time will undoubtedly be advanced to the highest position possible to the State of Pennsylvania, that of Right Worshipful Grand Master.

Peter Williamson Lodge has at the present time the largest membership of any Blue Lodge in the city, and it embraces among its membership both past and present, many of the men who have figured prominently in the affairs of the city of Scranton.

Schiller Lodge, No. 345, F. and A. M.—This lodge was constituted June 16, 1864, with the following charter members: Bernhard Ofner, Christian Robinson, Louis Koch, John Koch, Judas M. Josephson, Ferdinand Burger, Julius Josephson, George Graeber, Charles Schlager.

Edward P. Kingsbury was at this time District Deputy Grand Master for this district, and it was through his efforts that Schiller Lodge was constituted, at that time being the second lodge working in the German language in the State of Pennsylvania, and his earnest efforts secured for our German brethren this unusual distinction, and it has well repaid him for his efforts for the flourishing condition in which it is to-day.

The following have served as Worshipful Masters: Bernhard Ofner, Christian Robinson, Ferdinand Burger, Julius Josephson, Louis Koch, Joseph H. Guenster, Edward Sutto, Theodore Burger, Peter Guenster, Nathan G. Goodman, Charles W. Roesler, Julius Sutto, Leopold Schimpff, Frederick L. Wormser, Frank Leuthner, Jacob F. Hetzel, Robert D. Schimpff, Moses Brown, Frederick Durr, Joseph Ober, Victor Koch, Henry Vockroth, John T. Fahrenholt, George Pfeiffer, Morris Schwartzkopf, Jacob C. Lange, Charles Nier, Mathias Stipp, Philip Robinson, Henry C. Dimler, George D. Brandt, George A. Briegel, Isadore Goodman, Peter Stipp, Adam Stoeckel, Jacob W. Warnke, John U. Wagner, Ludwig T. Stipp, Ludwig A. Lange, George C. Scheuer, George C. Griswold, Frederick Schillenger, Joseph A. Wagner, William E. Scheuer, Harry Stipp, Henry Geiss.

Hyde Park Lodge, No. 330.—Hyde Park Lodge was duly constituted June 20, 1860, by Sharp D. Lewis, D. D. G. M., acting Right Worshipful Grand Master, assisted by the following: Richard A. Oakford, Joseph Godfrey, E. S. M. Hill, I. F. Miller, Jacob R. Bloom, Jacob Miller, William Brookins.

The first elective officers of the lodge, who were installed at its constitution, were: Renslear W. Luce, Worshipful Master; Burr S. Kellogg, Senior Warden; John R. Kelley, Junior Warden; Oliver P. Clark, Treasurer; David T. Richards, Secretary. And who with the following comprised the charter members: Joseph T. Fellows, William H. Freeman, Daniel B. Oakes, Henry Griffin.

There were present at the ceremonies, members from all the lodges in Scranton, Wilkes-Barre and vicinity. At the conclusion of the ceremony a banquet was served at "Old White Tavern," which at that time was conducted by Silas Ripple, father of Ezra H. Ripple, who has served the city of Scranton as mayor, postmaster, and several other important stations. The first initiate of Hyde Park Lodge is still living, Frederick W. Mason.

In 1870 the lodge purchased ground for their own home. The cornerstone was laid June 24, 1872, with appropriate ceremonies by S. D. Kingsley, acting Right Worshipful Grand Master. The dedication was held October 15, 1873.

The lodge has passed through many financial difficulties, all of which they have weathered and at the present time they are in full possession of a fine building, which they own and nearly free of debt, on North Main avenue, from which they derive quite a revenue from rentals.

The following have served as Masters of the lodge since its constitution: R. W. Luce, Burr S. Kellogg, John R. Keely, D. T. Richards, Irving A. Finch, F. W. Mason, A. B. Stevens, E. H. Ripple, E. A. Herrmans, J. H. Millspaugh, S. D. Kingsley, T. J. Luce, William McMillan, Peter C. Poewell, John Ferguson, John A. Mears, John T. Richards, W. Gaylord Thomas, Thomas R. Hughes, William L. Acker, Charles Corless, A. B. Holmes, Thomas B. Carey, Watkin J. Jones, Frank J. Powell, Edmund A. Bartl, W. B. Thornton, James M. Eaton, J. H. Reynolds, D. H. James, William Parsons, M. G. Dimmick, Charles W. Lull, David J. Davis, W. H. Evans, George Oberdorfer, H. A. Wrigley, William E. Lewis, Harry H. Sproats, James M. Powell, Albert Davis, Joseph Oliver, Arthur E. Sweet, Edgar A. Jones, J. Mathias Davis, John T. Rendle, Thomas H. Mead, John B. Davies.

Scottish Rite.—The bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry sitting in the Valley of Scranton, Pennsylvania, acknowledge and yield allegiance to the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, whose Grand East is Boston, Massachusetts. The Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of this Valley comprises the following bodies:

Keystone Lodge of Perfection, fourth to the fourteenth degrees, was constituted September 19, 1888, and has been presided over by the following thrice potent masters: Henry N. Dunnell, Richard B. Brockway, William Maylin, Andrew Strang, Joseph F. Baumeister, Joseph Steidle, Myer Davidow, Jacob Helmer, Lester Wittenberg, Henry T. Koehler, Arthur Widdowfield, Karl M. Ebert, Cyrus S. Weiss, Charles H. Tilton, John Partridge Hitchcock, Jerome W. Leverich.

Keystone Council, Princes of Jerusalem, fifteenth and sixteenth degrees, was constituted September 18, 1890, and has been presided over by the following sovereign princes: John B. Law, Richard B. Brockway, Henry N. Dunnell, Theodore Von Storch, Fred S. Godfrey, Thomas F. Penman, Simon Lauer, Alvin E. Deal, Harry George Merrill, William H. Reichard, Myer Davidow, Jacob Helmer, Edward N. Truesdell, Arthur Widdowfield, Franklin J. Collins, Samuel H. Voorhes, Vincent B. Sheeder, Haydn T. Evans.

Keystone Chapter of Rose Croix, seventeenth to the eighteenth degrees, was constituted September 18, 1890, and has been presided over by the following most wise masters: Richard B. Brockway, Henry N. Dunnell, Fred S. Godfrey, William Maylin, James Moir, Gideon W. Shadle, Jacob Helmer, William B. Hixson, Edward N. Truesdell, Henry T. Koehler, David R. James, Norman W. Howard, Harrison W. Reichard.

Keystone Consistory, S. P. R. S., nineteenth to the thirty-second degrees, was constituted September 18, 1890, and has been presided over by the following commanders-in-chief: Henry N. Dunnell, William Maylin, Richard B. Brockway, Andrew Strang, Joseph F. Baumeister, David J. Davis.

The present officers of the consistory are: David J. Davis, 33°, Commander-in-Chief; Arthur Widdowfield, 33°, First Lieutenant Commander; Henry T. Koehler, 33°, Second Lieutenant Commander; William J. Jeffrey, 33°, Treasurer; Abraham Rarich, 32°, Secretary; Harrison W. Reichard, 32°, Most Wise Master; Haydn T. Evans, 32°, Sovereign Prince; Jerome W. Leverich, 32°, Thryd Potent Master.

Scottish Rite Masonry has met with many vicissitudes since its organization, and at the present time is in a very flourishing condition. They own a very valuable property in Wyoming avenue, which is clear of debt, and plans are forming for the building of a Scottish Rite Cathedral which will be a credit to the city of Scranton. Its finances are in such shape that this project will soon be under way. The membership at the present time is about 1,100 members, and a great deal of interest is manifested in this branch of Masonry. Successful reunions have been held for the past several years at which large classes have been initiated.

The consistory to-day is the wealthiest Masonic body in Scranton, and also has the largest membership of any other Masonic body in this part of the State. It has been honored by the Supreme Council of the Sovereign-Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third Degree by the election of the following honorary thirty-third degrees: Henry N. Dunnell, William Maylin, Joseph F. Baumeister, David J. Davis, Edward N. Truesdell, Arthur Widdowfield, Henry F. Koehler, Edwin C. Newcomb, L. A. Watres, William J. Jeffery.

The present flourishing condition of Keystone Consistory is due largely to the untiring efforts of David J. Davis, thirty-third degree, who is serving as commander-in-chief for the third consecutive term. It would be impossible to give him sufficient credit for the great amount of labor which he has put forth in bringing the Scottish Rite to its present condition. No other one man has given so much time and attention to the rite as has David J. Davis and he is deserving of the full credit for the great interest which is now manifested in Scottish Rite Masonry in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Melita Commandery, No. 68, K. T.—Melita Commandery, No. 68, Knights Templar, was formed and opened March 6, 1890, by virtue of a dispensation granted by Right Eminent Sir Torrence C. Hipple, Grand Commander of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania, and dated January 31, 1890. The petitioners for the dispensation were the following: R. E. Sir Joseph Alexander Jr., No. 14; E. Sir Charles McMullen, No. 14; E. Sir John W. Dusenbury, No. 27; E. Sir William W. Simerell, No. 27; Sir William L. Carr, No. 14; Sir Jacob B. Bronson, No. 14; Sir Herman D. Guernsey, No. 14; Sir George B. Swift, No. 14; Sir William H. Taylor, No. 20; Sir Frederick T. Cash, No. 27; Sir James F. Zerfass, No. 27; Sir Myron Kasson, No. 27; Sir John G. McAskie, No. 32; Sir Henry C. Sanderson, No. 38; Sir Reuben A. Zimmerman, No. 39; Sir Clancey J. Carter, No. 60; all of Pennsylvania; and Sir George Broome, No. 8, of Rhode Island.

The officers of the commandery under dispensation were: Eminent Commander, R. E. Sir Joseph Alexander Jr.; Generalissimo, E. Sir Charles McMullen; Captain-General, Sir John G. McAskie; Treasurer, Sir William H. Taylor; Recorder, Sir William L. Carr. The following initiates were knighted in the commandery under the dispensation: Sirs Thomas F. Penman, Roswell H. Patterson, Josiah T. Fear, Ezra C. Browning and Samuel I. Smith.

A charter was granted to the commandery by the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, May 28, 1890; and on September 10, 1890, the commandery was constituted by Right Eminent Sir John J. Wadsworth, Grand Commander, who installed the following officers: Eminent Commander, E. Sir John G. McAskie; Generalissimo, Sir Reuben A.

Zimmerman; Captain-General, Sir. Thomas F. Penman; Treasurer, R. E. Sir Joseph Alexander Jr.; Recorder, Sir William L. Carr.

The Asylum of the Commandery was located at Masonic Hall, corner of Penn avenue and Linden street, Scranton, from March 6, 1890, until May 1, 1899, when it moved with the Masonic bodies to No. 420 Spruce street (now known as the Miller building), and on April 1, 1909, moved to its present Asylum at Masonic Temple, No. 326 Adams avenue. The following have served as eminent commanders: Joseph Alexander Jr., John G. McAskie, R. A. Zimmerman, Thomas F. Penman, R. H. Patterson, Josiah T. Fear, Andrew J. Colborn, Ezra C. Browning, Charles S. Seamans, Judson B. Woolsey, James S. Porteus, W. H. Brutzman, Fred Warner, Charles R. Acker, A. H. Shopland, Thomas Palmer, W. L. Schlager, George S. Atkins, George E. Saxe, Ernest I. Paine, Charles L. Jeffrey, Charles E. Jenkins, Warren G. Reese, John F. Scragg, P. F. Struppler, Benjamin F. Laudig, Reuben A. Zimmerman is division commander of the commanderies in this division.

Scranton Council, No. 44, Royal and Select Master Masons.—Cryptic Masonry in the city of Scranton has met with many vicissitudes. The first council of Royal and Select Master Masons was constituted in Hyde Park, March 26, 1867, and was known as Mt. Carmel Council, No. 30. Thomas E. Geddis was the first Thrice Illustrious Grand Master. Those who followed him in this office were Augustus Davis, Joseph P. Sibbett, Eugene A. Herman, W. H. Carling, Ezra H. Ripple, until the time of the surrender of its warrant, July 27, 1872. From then until 1892 there was no council in the city of Scranton. On October 29, 1892, a dispensation was granted for a council to be known as Scranton Council, No. 44, and the first officers were Frederick L. Brown, T. I. M.; Frank S. Barker, Deputy Illustrious Master; Edward T. Wheaton, Principal Conductor of Work; George E. Hill, Treasurer, and Thomas Moore, Recorder. The following served the council as Thrice Illustrious Masters: Frederick L. Brown, Charles B. Derman, Frank S. Barker, Henry M. Archer.

Interest in Cryptic Masonry was somewhat lacking at this time, so that it was deemed advisable to surrender the warrant, which was done February 22, 1898.

When David O. McCullen became Grand Master of the Grand Council of Pennsylvania in 1904, he became interested in reconstituting Scranton Council, and prevailed upon several companions to take the matter up. The efforts were awarded with success, and with the assistance of J. F. Wardle and others the council was reconstituted November 18, 1904, with forty-nine members. The council at the present time has 100 members and is in a thriving condition. Those who have served as Thrice Illustrious Masters are as follows: James F. Wardle, D. D. G. M.; Charles M. Streeter, Reuben A. Zimmerman, David J. Davis, Walter L. Hill, Jerome W. Leverich, John Oswald, P. Francis Struppler, Arthur Widdowfield.

J. F. Wardle has been District Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Council for the sixth district since 1908.*

Masonic Veteran Association.—December 7, 1892, in response to an invitation extended to the members of the Masonic fraternity who had been members at least twenty-one years, the following named brethren assembled at Masonic Hall and organized the "Masonic Veteran Association of Northeastern Pennsylvania": Edward C. Lynde, B. A. Hill, Joseph Alexander Jr., George Broome, Frederick W. Mason, Joseph Godfrey, U. G. Schoonmaker, Charles W. Roesler, S. D. Davis, J. M. C. Ranck, Byron R. Wade, Henry B. Wilbur, E. C. Browning, James Merrill, Edward L. Buck, Thomas E. Lyddon, Theodore G. Wolf, Barnabas Carter, Clarence L. Van Buskirk, George Pfeiffer, Julius Josephson, O. B. Wright, Enos T. Hall, Victor Koch, N. G. Goodman. And the following officers were elected: Joseph Alexander Jr., president; U. G. Schoonmaker, first vice-president; Henry B. Wilbur, second vice-president; B. A. Hill, third vice-president; Edward L. Buck, secretary; Edward C. Lynde, treasurer.

Since the organization of the association the following persons have served as president: J. Alexander Jr., U. G. Schoonmaker, Henry B. Wilbur, B. A. Hill, Edgar T. Wheaton, C. L. Van Buskirk, Frederick W. Mason, Robert C. Clark, Jason H. Wells, Frank Leuthner, John Penman, Asa B. Stevens, Thomas Barrowman, Alfred Shopland, Elbert G. Stevens, Samuel Fear, Daniel S. Beemer, Sumner D. Davis, George M. Patterson, Preston Robinson. Secretary, E. L. Buck, from 1892 to June, 1911, and Silas B. Hill, from 1911 to 1914. Treasurer, E. C. Lynde, 1892, and T. E. Lyddon, 1893 to 1914.

Green Lodge, No. 597, F. and A. M.—This lodge was regularly constituted on the 26th day of January, A. D. 1893, A. L. 5893, by the following grand officers: Michael Arnold, R. W. Grand Master; Thomas F. Wells, District Deputy Grand Master; Edward P. Kingsbury, acting R. W. Senior Grand Warden; William D. White, District

*It was chiefly through the efforts of Companion Wardle that the present council was constituted and has attained its present prosperity.

Deputy Grand Master, acting R. W. Junior Grand Warden; William L. Connell, acting R. W. Grand Treasurer; Michael Nisbet, R. W. Grand Secretary, and other grand officers. The following officers were installed: Charles S. Seamans, W. M.; Reuben A. Zimmerman, S. W.; Franklin F. Arndt, J. W.; James J. Williams, treasurer; William L. Carr, secretary. The charter members, in addition to the above, were: James W. Garney Sr., Evan Hughes, Stephen P. Hull, Harry B. Reynolds, Edwin E. Teal, Henry M. Bansen, Jerry B. McPeck, Elbert G. Stevens, Jesse E. Clifford, J. Elliott Ross, George Geary, Alonzo L. Foote, Thomas B. Howe, George M. Watson, Joseph L. Chapman, Benjamin Lewis.

The following are a list of the Past Masters: Charles S. Seamans, Reuben A. Zimmerman, Franklin F. Arndt, Stephen P. Hull, Elbert G. Stevens, George M. Watson, Jesse E. Clifford, Bradley Woodhull, George S. Atkins, Benjamin H. Imeson, Horatio M. Cole, John Fidiau, George Heycock, Jonas M. Walker, Thomas B. Jackson, Charles L. Jeffery, B. Fenton Tinkham, Joel R. Saylor, Florin L. Swartz, George M. Watson, deceased; Dan D. McFarland, Silas B. Hills, John G. McConnell, Wallace M. Mackay, Harry S. Robinson, Harry A. Kissinger, Fred W. Lidstone.

The present meeting place of the Blue Lodges, Chapter, Council and Commanderies is at 326 Adams avenue, Scranton, in what was formerly the armory of the Scranton City Guard. This property was purchased several years ago and is now owned and under the control of the Masonic Temple Association, Incorporated. It is governed by a board of trustees elected from the several Masonic bodies meeting in the temple, composed of the following members: William G. Robinson (chairman), representing Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, K. T.; Morris M. Bennett (vice-president), Alfred H. Shopland, representing Lackawanna R. A. Chapter, No. 185; John F. Scragg, J. F. Wardle, Norman W. Howard, Lewis G. Schautz, representing Union Lodge, No. 291; Charles W. Guenster (treasurer), George L. Peck, Walter L. Henwood, Charles H. Tilton, representing Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323; Jacob W. Wanke (secretary), John U. Wagner, Peter Stipp, John Schneider, representing Schiller Lodge, No. 345; John G. Reese, Charles L. Jeffery, representing Green Ridge Lodge, No. 597; R. A. Zimmerman, representing Melitia Commandery, No. 68, K. T.

Scranton School of Instruction.—For many years instruction in the secret work was given by Past Masters who obtained their instruction from the grand instructor from Philadelphia, but it was found to be rather a hardship upon some of the members of the fraternity who for years gave one or two nights a week to instruct the brethren. Among those who assisted the brethren in mastering the secret work were Enos T. Hall, Asa B. Stevens, Thomas F. Wells, J. F. Wardle, David J. Davis, R. A. Zimmerman, Harry S. Robinson and many others. The brethren, feeling that a school of instruction should be established under the authority of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, applied to the Grand Master for a charter for a school of instruction, and in March, 1912, the charter was issued to the Scranton School of Instruction, and the same was organized on the above date with the following officers: E. N. Truesdell, president; Joseph Oliver, vice-president; Samuel H. Swingle, vice-president; Harry Stipp, treasurer; Wallace M. MacKay, secretary; Charles A. S. Edgett, principal; H. S. Robinson, Wallace MacKay, Harry Kissinger, instructors.

Much interest has been manifested in the school of instruction, and uniformity in the work has been secured as could have been in no other way. The present officers are as follows: Joseph Oliver, vice-president; George E. Gramm, vice-president; Burton E. Fister, secretary; Harry Stipp, treasurer; Charles A. S. Edgett, principal; H. S. Robinson, Harry Kissinger, Charles E. Clarke, Jacob A. Frantz, Alexander P. Clark, instructors.

Masonic Relief Association.—This association was organized October 30, 1910, by representatives from all of the Masonic bodies in the city of Scranton, and has been the means of extending relief to many a brother who has found his way to Scranton and in need of temporary assistance to guide him on his way. The members of the association are as follows: Ernest I. Paine, president, Lackawanna R. A. Chapter, No. 185; James F. Wardle, vice-president, Union Lodge, No. 291; George L. Peck, secretary-treasurer, Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 17, K. T.; William D. Lewis, Hiram Lodge, No. 261; Marshall Keller, Peter Williamson Lodge, No. 323; Philip Robinson, Schiller Lodge, No. 345; Joseph Oliver, Hyde Park Lodge, No. 339; Benjamin H. Imeson, Green Ridge Lodge, No. 597; Walter L. Schlager, Melita Commandery, No. 68, K. T.; Arthur Widdowfield, Keystone Bodies, A. A. S. R.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

The first lodge organized within what is now the limits of the city of Scranton was Lackawanna Lodge, No. 291. It was instituted March 16,

1848, in the then village of Harrison, better known, however, as Slocum Hollow, or the Iron Works. Its officers were: N. G., Alfred Heller; V. G., Adam L. Horn; recording secretary, Henry Pittiway; assistant secretary, James Hutchison; Per. secretary, George B. Chase; treasurer, James O. Kierstead.

This seems to be the first secret society of any kind formed in this neighborhood. Its history is therefore the oldest. It is still existing in a highly prosperous condition, with ample lodge rooms at No. 209 Wyoming avenue. Residenz Lodge, No. 513, was organized December 29, 1854, with seventeen charter members. In 1875 it had 175 members. First N. G., August Farber; second N. G., Henry Assion; third N. G., Jacob Frick; fourth N. G., Samuel Wertheimer; fifth N. G., Jacob Engle; sixth N. G., Carl Helin; and the following in succession: Carl Fischer, Carl Duppre, Joseph Beaumeister, John Scheuer, George Kaiser, Charles Heussner, Rhemardt Schoenfeldt, Emanuel Green, Jacob Sapp, Charles Art, George Hartman, Peter Michaelis, Daniel Kullman.

Alliance Lodge, No. 540, was instituted June 1, 1858. In 1861 its officers were: N. G., Christian Robinson; V. G., Christian Soellner; secretary, John Koch; Per. secretary, Nicholas Art; treasurer, M. Assion. This ancient lodge is still prospering, with rooms at 632 Cedar avenue. William Sanus, secretary.

The following Odd Fellow lodges and encampments, in addition to the foregoing, exist in our city and Dunmore: Celestial, No. 833, rooms 1831 North Main avenue; Christoforo Colombo (Italian), No. 1160, 225 Wyoming avenue; Globe, No. 958, 319 North Main street; Green Ridge, No. 603, Green Ridge Bank building; Israel, No. 1151, 225 Wyoming avenue; James Connell, No. 170, 211 Wyoming avenue; Lincoln, No. 492, 112 West Market street; Robert Burns, No. 859, 209 Wyoming avenue; Siberian, No. 763, 507 South Main avenue; Slocum, No. 976, 208 North Main avenue; Dunmore, No. 816, 109 Chestnut street.

The oldest encampment is Scrantonia, organized in 1858. In 1861 the first public record of its officers were: C. P., George W. Chase; H. P., F. W. Watson; S. W., Charles Ottinger; J. W., G. P. McMillan; scribe, Thomas L. Harper; treasurer, D. K. Kressler. This encampment is still prospering, with rooms at 209-211 Wyoming avenue.

Electric City Encampment, No. 239, has rooms at 1908 North Main avenue.

Canton, No. 4, Patriarchs Militants, has rooms at 209 Wyoming avenue.

Daughters of Rebekah.—Beatrice Lodge, No. 70, Green Ridge Bank building; Mrs. Minnie Fauver, secretary. Holly Leaf Lodge, No. 180, 109 Chestnut street; Mrs. H. Bogert, secretary. Wanetta Lodge, No. 23, 209-211 Wyoming avenue; Ella A. Treverton, secretary.

Knights of Malta.—The following commanderies have been organized in this county:

Electric City Commandery, No. 177, organized November 16, 1895; Anthracite Commandery, No. 211, organized November 21, 1896; General Grant Commandery, No. 230, organized June 12, 1897; Columbus Commandery, No. 285, organized April 27, 1900; all of Scranton. Temple Commandery, No. 288, Carbondale, organized April 27, 1900; Abington Commandery, No. 255, Clarke Summit, organized March 18, 1899; Lackawanna Commandery, No. 351, Peckville, organized October 22, 1904; Eureka Commandery, No. 244, Olyphant, organized March 5, 1898.

Loyal Knights of America.—Enterprise Lodge, No. 21, Loyal Knights of

America, was instituted February 20, 1874, as a branch of the Junior American Protestant Association. In 1890 the name was changed to its present title. Its purpose is to protect and defend the Constitution and laws of the Nation and Commonwealth; to protect and defend the institutions of the country, particularly the public school system, together with the reading of the Bible therein. The membership of the lodge on January 1, 1914, was 200, and its cash assets aggregate \$24,387. Its members have always been vitally interested in the public affairs of the city, county, State and Nation. Its present officers are Arthur Wilkins, worthy master; Alfred Oliver, worthy deputy master; Joseph Oliver, recording secretary; Bert Price, assistant recording secretary; Rees J. Griffiths, financial secretary; William A. Phillips, treasurer; James Leyshon, David R. Jones and William D. Morgan, trustees.

Keystone Lodge, No. 115, has rooms at 117 North Main avenue. Joseph H. Davis, secretary.

Fraternal Order of Eagles.—This order was organized February 6, 1898. It has now (1914) a membership of more than 350,000. Having broken away from many established precedents the Fraternal Order of Eagles practically stands alone in the roster of social, secret and fraternal organizations. It rests upon a foundation on whose cornerstone is inscribed, "For the Uplifting of Mankind"—not of the select few, but of all, regardless of occupation, religion or politics, so long as he is a man with a heart and soul worthy of our efforts. The poor man comes to us and is received with the same feeling as the rich and is made to feel that he is the peer of one and all of his brothers. We only ask that he be upright and honorable in all his dealings with his fellowmen.

Within sixteen years it has become one of the foremost fraternal orders in the world, embracing within its compass from the Aurora of the Arctic to the Gulf of Mexico in the South; from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It knows no national boundary, British subjects as well as American citizens have a home within the universal Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Scranton Aerie 314, Fraternal Order of Eagles, was instituted February 22, 1903, with a charter list of 160. Fee for membership by initiation is \$12.50. Dues, \$10 per year, payable quarterly in advance. Sick benefits, \$7 per week for thirteen weeks. Funeral benefit, \$100, payable immediately on death of a member.

Scranton Aerie is the largest in Pennsylvania, with a present membership of over 2,100. The Eagle building, situated at 225-227 Wyoming avenue, is owned by the Aerie, valued at \$100,000. The Eagle Club, the social side of the Aerie, is one of the finest equipped club quarters in the country.

Three competent physicians are employed by the Aerie, who prescribe for all members in good standing and their family. Free medical attention is also provided for widows and minor children of deceased members.

An up-to-date gymnasium is provided for the free use of members, equipped with all kinds of paraphernalia, including modern shower baths.

Officers for 1914: Worthy president, Tallie Griffiths; worthy vice-president, Julius Heier; worthy chaplain, J. F. Coggins; secretary, T. J. Rossi; financial secretary, W. A. Sayre; treasurer, William Trostel Jr. Meetings, first and third Tuesdays of each month at Eagle Hall, 227 Wyoming avenue.

There is an Aerie also in Dunmore—Dunmore Aerie, No. 1701—rooms at 117 South Blakeley street; Bernard J. Kelley, secretary.

Order of Knights of Pythias, Ancient and Modern, by Martin Joyce, Secretary of Lodge No. 263:

From time immemorial, down the historic ages, among great nations, ancient and modern, we may trace the footprints of secret institutions and recount their moral and social influences on mankind, according to the diverse notions and various conceptions of perfection and the standard of intelligence of the sage of every age, who had sought and labored to elevate the conditions of his fellowman through means of esoteric teachings, founded on wisdom and humane principles. Egypt, Greece, Phoenicia and Judea, once memorable in the annals of history, were foremost in the inculcation of both the esoteric and exoteric teachings of their respective orders, through which teachings the dark horizon of Paganism from time to time was illumined; ignorance and superstition overcome and the prevalent tendencies to human oppression alleviated.

Besides the principal religious institutions of the world, two great pillars of antiquity have come down to us: Freemasonry and Pythianism. The former, during the patriarchal age, now and forever, the stronghold of Monotheism and the esoteric work of the craft; the latter, Pythianism, like Masonry, inculcating the sphere of moral duties and prompting man in the prosecution of great and heroic deeds and instilling with ardor and zeal the principles of patriotic devotion and the ties of fraternal relations, of which the story of Damon and Pythias is a strong exemplification.

Such were the teachings of Pythianism when Greece and other great gentile nations stood in the height of their power and glory in the renowned record of the past. To be brief: With the downfall of Pagan empires, their institutions, rites and ceremonies had dropped into oblivion; Pythianism had suffered in the ruins, while Masonry had escaped the wreck which followed the close of the ancient dispensation. With the advance of Christianity, the new dispensation, Paganism beame supplanted; but the Hebrews, the Phoenicians and the kingdoms of Scotland and Ireland still preserved and adhered to ancient craft Masonry. Pythianism Rekindled—Yet among the ruins of Paganism a Pythian spark remained still smoldering, which time and the subversion of decayed empires had not extinguished. At the beginning of the year 1864, while the dark clouds of the great rebellion were yet passing away and the perpetuation of the Union becoming thoroughly and permanently established, Justus H. Rathbone, a man of brilliant mind and great thoughts, three years previously, conceived the idea of entering the ruins of old historic Syracuse and from the deep recesses of that ancient city bring forth that Pythian spark yet retaining its pristine brilliancy; and having thus accomplished his travels, he clothed it in the terms "Knights of Pythias." So Pythianism rekindled in the great republic of the West, formed by the air of American freedom and cherished by many thousand freemen, has grown to gigantic proportions in the United States, Canada and other countries.

Washington Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., was instituted at Temperance Hall, Washington, D. C., Friday, February 19, 1864. Justus H. Rathbone, venerable patriarch; J. D. K. Plant, worthy chancellor. First lodge in Pennsylvania, Excelsior Lodge, No. 1, instituted under the provisional Supreme Lodge on the 23rd of February, 1867. Wilbur H. Meyers, venerable patriarch, and Fred Coppes, worthy chancellor. The charter of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania bears date August 11, 1868, and was granted by Supreme Chancellor Samuel Read. The Supreme Lodge, Knights of Pythias, having organized on the same date, August 11, 1868.

The following are the lodges in this city: Scranton Lodge, No. 263, instituted August 20, 1870; Hyde Park, No. 306, 204 North Main avenue, Arthur Reese, K. of R. and S.; Pa-noo-ka, No. 308, 110 West Market street; Electric City, No. 313, 124 North Main avenue, William Christ, K. of R. and S.; Fairview, No. 369, Schultz Hall, Webster avenue, Charles Robinson, K. of R. and S.; Patagonia, No. 326, 507 South Main avenue, Edmond Davis, K. of R. and S.; Railroad, No. 371, 110 West Market street, Thomas J. Richards, K. of R. and S.; Rescue, No. 371, 110 West Market street, Thomas J. Richards, K. of R. and S.; Roaring Brook, No. 401, 117 Wyoming avenue; Comet, No. 431, 509 Pittston avenue.

Royal Arcanum.—Scranton Council, No. 913, Royal Arcanum, was organized September 21, 1885, and now has 175 members. The officers are: J. F. Murphy, regent; L. R. Clover, collector; P. J. McCoffrey, treasurer. The council meets second and fourth Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., at Memorial Hall building, 305 Penn avenue.

There are four other councils in Scranton and Dunmore, as follows: Lackawanna Council, No. 1133, 206 North Main avenue, Walter S. Bevan, secretary; Electric City Council, No. 1541, Storr's Hall, Peter Kellerman, secretary; Dunmore Council, No. 1792, 117 South Blakeley street; Nay-Aug

Council, No. 1992, Schultz Hall, Arch street, corner Webster avenue, F. A. Stone, secretary.

Grand Army of the Republic.—Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, was organized July 7, 1879, with the following veterans of the Civil War as charter members: Captain E. W. Pearce, Rufus Messenger, Captain Frederick J. Amsden, Captain Frank P. Amsden, Robert C. Clark, George F. Millett, Thomas Wagner, Morris J. Andrews, David M. Jones, Captain James B. Fish, Ezra H. Ripple, Edward L. Buck, Daniel Bartholomew, William Kellow, Charles R. Smith, James J. Maycock, F. E. Adams, William Martin, T. D. Lewis, W. J. Lewis, Colonel Frederick L. Hitchcock, Orestes B. Wright.

The following officers were then elected and installed: Commander, Captain F. J. Amsden; senior vice-commander, T. D. Lewis; junior vice-commander, James J. Maycock; quartermaster, William Kellow; quartermaster-sergeant, Ezra H. Ripple; chaplain, E. W. Pearce; officer of the day, Daniel Bartholomew; officer of the guard, George F. Millett; adjutant, Robert C. Clark; sergeant-major, M. J. Andrews.

The following have been post commanders, including the present year (1914): F. J. Amsden, 1879-1882; R. C. Clark, 1883; E. W. Pearce, 1884; T. D. Lewis, 1885; F. F. Adams, 1886; F. J. Amsden, 1887; Samuel Y. Haupt, 1888; E. W. Pearce, 1889-90; Moses Morey, 1891-92; B. R. Wade, 1893; S. B. Mott, 1894-95; Joshua R. Thomas, 1896; A. B. Stevens, 1897-1902; Thomas Barrowman, 1903; E. H. Ripple, 1904; A. B. Stevens, 1905; D. S. Beemer, 1906; W. M. Darling, 1907; H. E. Paine, 1908; J. C. DeGraw, 1909; John Fern, 1910; F. E. Shelton, 1911-1914.

Col. W. N. Monies Post was disbanded and mustered out June 19, 1903, and its members (forty-two then remaining) were received into this post. Several other posts up the valley, owing to diminished numbers by death, have also been mustered out and their members enrolled in this organization.

Lieut. Ezra S. Griffin Post owns its hall property, a substantial three-story building on the northeast corner of Penn avenue and Linden street, where it has its auditorium, reading rooms, library and museum of war flags and relics. Its first floor and part of the second are rented for business purposes, bringing in a rental towards the support of the post. The value of this property is approximately \$25,000. The post has mustered in during its existence 914 members. It has lost through death and other causes, 641. Total present membership, 273.

Sons of Veterans.—Lieut. Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 8, has post rooms in G. A. R. building, 303 Linden street; Charles W. Blume, commander; William Widenour, secretary.

Women's Relief Corps.—Lieut. Ezra S. Griffin Corps, No. 50; Mrs. Margaret Gibbons, president; Mrs. Loomis, secretary; rooms, G. A. R. building.



CHAPTER XXIII.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Brief mention has been made in an earlier chapter of the first banking houses of the old borough of Scranton. The first within the territory now comprising the city of Scranton and borough of Dunmore, viz: First, Mason, Meylert & Company, and, second, George Sanderson & Company. The former opened an office on the ground now occupied by the Scranton Gas and Water Company, northwest corner of Wyoming avenue and Centre street, early in 1855. Later it built a brick office on the site lately occupied by the old Scranton Savings Bank on Wyoming avenue, adjoining the old Wyoming House. It went into liquidation in 1867.

Six months after the advent of Mason, Meylert & Company, George Sanderson & Company opened an office in a little shack on Lackawanna avenue, east of the Wyoming House, two or three numbers east of the present Jonas Long's department store. In 1859 they erected a one-story office building on the opposite side of Lackawanna avenue. Out of this firm grew first the Lackawanna Valley Bank and later the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

The Lackawanna Trust Company.—This is the oldest continuous banking house in the city. George Sanderson & Company was merged in the Lackawanna Valley Bank soon after the conflagration which destroyed Matthews & Gilmore's drug store and G. A. & I. F. Fuller & Company's property, in the early '60s. The new bank erected a substantial brick banking house and offices and continued an important factor in the financial life of the young town until 1887, when it was merged into the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. Mr. George Sanderson Sr. was president of the Lackawanna Valley Bank until his death in 1886. Mr. George S. Kingsbury was cashier and general manager. Mr. Sanderson's death was the occasion of the reorganization of the concern and the ultimate forming of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company. The following is a history of the latter institution:

A preliminary meeting of those interested in the formation of a safe deposit company in Scranton was held at the office of Henry Belin Jr., Saturday, February 5, 1887. Those present were: Hon. Alfred Hand, E. B. Sturges, Charles du Pont Breck, George Sanderson, R. T. Black, William T. Smith, J. Benjamin Dimmick, William Connell and Henry Belin Jr. Hon. Alfred Hand was elected chairman and Henry Belin Jr. secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Dimmick, Sturges and Sanderson, were appointed, who together with the chairman should consider the matter of procuring a charter for the new company and report at next meeting. An adjourned preliminary meeting was held Monday, February 7, 1887, at the office of Henry Belin Jr. The committee on charter reported that the company could be organized under the act of 1874, in connection with the supplemental act of 1881.

The meeting for organization was held February 15, 1887, in the directors' room of the Lackawanna Valley Bank. Present: Messrs. Alfred Hand, W. H. Peck, J. R. Davis, George Sanderson, E. C. Dimmick, Charles du Pont Breck, M. I. Corbett, C. H. Welles, J. C. Platt, J. A. Robertson, William Connell, E. B. Sturges, W. R. Storrs, John F. Snyder, Richard

O'Brien, T. C. Snover, C. P. Matthews, George Kingsbury, J. W. Garney, Ezra DeWitt, P. J. Horan, A. L. Francois, Charles A. Burr, J. Benjamin Dimmick, B. Hughes and Henry Belin Jr. On motion the name of the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company was adopted. The following were elected directors: William Connell, R. T. Black, Charles du Pont Breck, William T. Smith, E. B. Sturges, Henry Belin Jr., George Sanderson, P. J. Horan, Conrad Schroeder, J. Benjamin Dimmick and Charles P. Matthews. The directors held their first meeting immediately after the stockholders' meeting and elected the following officers: William T. Smith, president; J. Benjamin Dimmick, vice-president; Charles H. Welles, treasurer *pro tem.*, and Henry Belin Jr., secretary. The following has been the officary:

Directors, with date of election—Henry Belin, Jr., Feb. 15, 1887; Chas. duPont Breck, Feb. 15, 1887, resigned April 24, 1893; R. T. Black, Feb. 15, 1887, died May, 1900; William Connell, Feb. 15, 1887, died March, 1909; J. Benj. Dimmick, Feb. 15, 1887; P. J. Horan, Feb. 15, 1887; C. P. Matthews, Feb. 15, 1887; Geo. Sanderson, Feb. 15, 1887; Conrad Schroeder, Feb. 15, 1887, died Aug. 7, 1903; William T. Smith, Feb. 15, 1887, died March, 1898; Edward B. Sturges, Feb. 15, 1887, resigned Aug. 15, 1898; Henry J. Anderson, Feb. 3, 1890, resigned Oct. 17, 1898; T. C. Snover, Feb. 2, 1891, died Nov. 22, 1900; Charles H. Welles, Nov. 13, 1893; Shepherd Ayars, Oct. 17, 1898, resigned Dec. 10, 1900; Charles S. Weston, Aug. 15, 1898; John W. Fowler, Dec. 17, 1900, resigned June 24, 1912; Frank M. Vandling, Jan. 21, 1901; Alfred Harvey, Dec. 17, 1900; Frank Hummler, Dec. 15, 1903; Paul B. Belin, Feb. 6, 1911; George G. Brooks, June 24, 1912.

Presidents—William T. Smith, elected Feb. 15, 1887, died March, 1898; J. Benj. Dimmick, elected April 25, 1898.

Vice-Presidents, with date of election—J. Benj. Dimmick, Feb. 15, 1887; Henry J. Anderson, Nov. 11, 1889, resigned July 5, 1898; Shepherd Ayars, Oct. 17, 1898, resigned Dec. 10, 1900; John W. Fowler, Dec. 17, 1900, resigned Nov. 30, 1903; George Sanderson, Dec. 7, 1903.

Treasurers, with date of election—Charles H. Welles, Feb. 15, 1887, *pro tem.*; F. L. Phillips, April 30, 1887, resigned April 7, 1888; John W. Fowler, April 9, 1888; Frank Hummler, Dec. 17, 1900.

Assistant Treasurer, with date of election—George C. Nye, June 2, 1913.

Trust Officers, with date of election—Russell Dimmick, Nov. 15, 1909, died March, 1912; Edgar A. Jones, April 22, 1912.

Assistant Trust Officer—John Greiner Jr., elected Feb. 9, 1914.

History Notes.—The business of the Lackawanna Valley Bank taken over by the company May 9, 1887. Safe deposit vaults opened February 1, 1888. First dividend declared July 29, 1889—three per cent. Work on new building at 404 Lackawanna avenue started April 1, 1899. New building opened for business January 29, 1900. Property at 400 Lackawanna avenue purchased July 6, 1909. In 1913 the building at No. 400 Lackawanna avenue was remodeled and connected with No. 404, the whole being occupied by the company. The following is a condensed statement of its business as of January 31, 1914:

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Cash and Reserve..... \$416,144.64	Capital \$250,000.00
Loans 1,289,909.27	Surplus (Earned) 250,000.00
*Bonds, Investments..... 881,904.83	Undivided Profits 147,456.58
Banking House 160,000.00	Due to Depositors..... 2,130,502.16
Safe Deposit Vaults..... 30,000.00	
<hr/> \$2,777,958.74	<hr/> \$2,777,958.74

*Actual Market Value of securities exceeds book value.

TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Trust Funds Invested.....	\$2,185,059.37
Uninvested or ready for distribution	80,026.77
	<hr/> \$2,265,086.14
Total.....	\$5,043,044.88

TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Due to Estates	\$2,265,086.14
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$5,043,044.88

First National Bank of Scranton.—This great institution was organized May 30, 1863. It had its birth during the dark days of the Civil War. The great disaster of Fredericksburg, December, 1862, had been followed by that of Chancellorsville, during the first four days of this month of May, and had filled the Northern breast with gloom; whether we had a country or not was a mooted question in the minds of many. Vicksburg had not yet fallen; Gettysburg was yet to be fought; "high-water mark" had not been reached. It was a period of great business and financial depression, as well as of political gloom. The only currency of the country was well named "wildcat currency and shin plasters." It consisted of the notes of State banks and banking companies and of individual merchants and other concerns. All forms of metal money, with the exception of copper cents, had for two years been out of circulation. No gold or silver coin—even small change silver—was to be had except at the gold premium, which was prohibitive. Hence, for making change some banks and many merchants issued small paper certificates in denominations of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents, redeemable at the banks in paper currency of larger denominations and in goods at the stores. They were called "shin plasters." Everybody took them; yet everybody knew the risk involved. They were a necessity. Business would have been impossible without them or something like them. Yet they were as a rule dirty, ragged and to the last degree unsanitary. Comparatively few of them were ever redeemed. Most of them wore out and were lost in circulation. Probably the loss from this vicious currency, so destroyed in use, would aggregate millions of dollars, but so generally distributed that it was little felt by the great public. The loss from "shin plasters," however, was small compared with the loss from the worthless "wildcat currency." This all depended upon the solvency of the bank issuing it, and the daily procession of bank failures was appalling. People required the constant use of the famous Banknote Reporter. (Thompson's Banknote Reporter, issued weekly, was the standard authority). Yet this did not assure safety, for banks reported solvent when the Reporter went to press were often down and out when the paper reached the subscriber. A farmer would go to town and sell a beef at a good profit, and taking extra care to get his pay in good sound currency would find the next day that the bank had "busted" the day before and his currency was worthless. As nobody guaranteed the bills paid out he was helpless. These conditions were running the business of the country rapidly into financial chaos and ruin. To meet and remedy this state of affairs President Lincoln urged upon Congress, in his annual message of January 17, 1863, the passage of a law "providing a uniform and secure currency for the people and to facilitate the operations of the Treasury of the United States." Not the least of the great work of President Lincoln was this suggestion, and it is noticed he had two objects in view—"a good currency for the people and to facilitate the operations of the Treasury." The credit of the Government was suffering and the "sinews of war" must be supplied. Out of this suggestion grew the original "National Bank Act," which was passed February 25, 1863.

Never was more radically original financial legislation placed upon the statute books of any country. It was vehemently opposed by all "State-rights" advocates as trenching upon the prerogatives of the States and calculated to drive out of existence the State banks. That was in a large measure the effect of the act, and when in 1865 the act of Congress was passed, taxing all currency issued by other than national banks, ten per centum of the issue, the "wildcat currency" speedily disappeared.

Immediately on the passage of the national banking act prominent business men of Scranton started a movement to secure a charter for a national bank at this point. The movers for the First National Bank were Joseph H. Scranton, Thomas Dickson and John Brisbin. Mr. Scranton was the president of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. Mr. Dickson was the general manager of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and Mr. Brisbin was superintendent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. These gentlemen were immediately joined by Joseph J. Albright, superintendent of the coal department of the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; James Archbald, chief engineer and general agent of the same company; Joseph C. Platt, superintendent of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's store department; Edward W. Weston, of the borough of Providence, superintendent of the coal department of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Selden T. Scranton, late of Scranton, now of Oxford, New Jersey; and Sherman D. Phelps, of Binghamton, New York. To these were added Moses Taylor, president of the City Bank of New York and a director in the Lackawanna Railroad Company; John J. Phelps and William E. Dodge, both likewise directors, and Andrew J. Odell, treasurer of that company, all of New York; John I. Blair, of Blairstown, New Jersey, also a director of the Lackawanna Company, and George Talbot Olyphant, of New York, president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and Christopher R. Roberts, president of the Erie Railroad Company. The certificate of association as the "First National Bank of Scranton" was signed and acknowledged by all the above-named gentlemen and is dated May 30, 1863. The capital stock was fixed at \$200,000, being 2,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each. The following were the subscribers to this stock in the articles of association, with number of shares: Moses Taylor, New York, 200; John J. Phelps, New York, 200; William E. Dodge, New York, 200; Christopher R. Roberts, New York, 100; George Talbot Olyphant, 400; Andrew J. Odell, 50; Sherman D. Phelps, Binghamton, New York, 200; Joseph H. Scranton, Scranton, Pennsylvania, 100; Thomas Dickson, Scranton, 100; James Archbald, 50; Joseph J. Albright, Scranton, 50; John Brisbin, Scranton, 50; Joseph C. Platt, Scranton, 50; Selden T. Scranton, Oxford, New Jersey, 100; John I. Blair, Blairstown, New Jersey, 100; Edward W. Weston, Scranton, Pennsylvania, 50. Total, 2,000.

Article third of the association provided that "the board of directors of this association shall consist of five persons, and Joseph H. Scranton, Thomas Dickson, John Brisbin, Joseph J. Albright and Joseph C. Platt, all of the borough of Scranton, are hereby, by unanimous consent and vote of the subscribers, hereto elected as directors, and the said Joseph H. Scranton as president of said association, to hold their respective offices until the first regular annual election and until their successors are duly elected and qualified." "The request of the association to enter the national banking system, by virtue of the charter, was granted under the title of the First National

Bank of Scranton, Pennsylvania, No. 77, June 19, 1863, for a term of nineteen years."

The first meeting of the board of directors was held in the office of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company on the evening of July 16, 1863. Directors present were: Joseph H. Scranton, president; Thomas Dickson, Joseph J. Albright, John Brisbin and Joseph C. Platt. At this meeting the following action was taken:

Resolved, That William Cushing, be appointed Cashier of this Bank at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to commence on the 1st instant.

Resolved, That the purchase of iron doors and safe, as reported by the Cashier, be adopted; and that the President be authorized to proceed at once in the construction of a vault.

Resolved, That Joseph C. Platt and the Cashier be appointed a committee to draw up a set of by-laws, to be submitted at the next meeting of the Directors.

Resolved, That fifty per cent. of the capital stock of the Bank be called in.

Resolved, That the President be authorized to purchase thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) of United States 5-20 bonds.

Resolved, That the Cashier having reported that he has ordered the necessary books and stationery, the purchase be accepted and confirmed.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

Attest:

W. CUSHING, Secretary.

The purchase of \$35,000 United States five-twenty bonds was increased by Mr. Scranton to \$50,000, which was approved at a meeting of the board held October 14, 1863.

The bank opened its doors for regular business at No. 430 Lackawanna avenue, August, 1863. The patriotic action of its board of directors in coming to the relief of the Government's badly depleted treasury with the one-fourth of its entire capital and the first moneys paid into its treasury will be noted. It will possibly be said that this was good business, not patriotism. Fortunately it proved to be good business, but it was the patriotism which prompted the needed support of the Government in its efforts to crush the rebellion and preserve the Union that made it good business.

The bank remained at its temporary quarters about six weeks, during which time it leased the main floor of the three-story brick building standing where its present sumptuous building stands of Mr. John Koch. The building was thirty-five feet front by eighty-five feet in depth. The bank occupied half of this room in front by fifty feet in depth. This permanent location was occupied in October, 1863. Several years later the bank purchased the property of Mr. Koch and occupied the entire first floor and basement for its business. Here substantial vaults were built and the bank did business for thirty-eight years, until it was razed to make room for the present building. On November 27, 1901, the bank moved to No. 422 Lackawanna avenue, where it did business until June 22, 1903, when it moved into its new fire-proof building. This structure is thirty-five feet by 100 feet, and covers the entire lot. It is occupied exclusively by the bank.

On the 2nd of September, 1905, the capital stock of the bank was increased from \$200,000 to \$1,000,000.

The following table of dividends by periods is from the history of the bank, page 174:

	Percentage.	Amount.
From organization in 1863 to January 1, 1870.....	62%	\$124,000
From January 1, 1870—January 1, 1875.....	70%	140,000
From January 1, 1875—January 1, 1880.....	100%	200,000
From January 1, 1880—January 1, 1885.....	100%	200,000
From January 1, 1885—January 1, 1890.....	102%	204,000
From January 1, 1890—January 1, 1895.....	139%	278,000

From January 1, 1895—January 1, 1900.....	178%	356,000
From January 1, 1900—January 1, 1905.....	250%	500,000
From January 1, 1905—January 1, 1906.....	440%	880,000
September 18, 1905, capital increased to \$1,000,000. Dividend on same		40,000
Total dividends paid stockholders from its organization in 1863 to 1906, 43 years.....		2,922,000
Equal to 1,445% of its capital.		

This is an almost incredible showing and speaks volumes for the management of the bank, but much more for the golden prosperity of this city and county during this period. In respect of its earnings this bank has stood second only to the Chemical National Bank of New York of all the national banks in the United States. This success is due primarily to its affiliation with all the large corporate interests of our valley. Officers of those corporations were its directors and it had not only the benefit of the financial knowledge and associations of those extraordinary men but of the enormous accounts of the companies they represented. With these factors eminent success was assured from the beginning, still there is abundant room for praise of its management. To two men it undoubtedly owes much. To its first president, Mr. Joseph H. Scranton. He was its executive head from its organization to his death, 1872; its formative period. He was a financial and business giant, and the bank in its beginnings had the full benefit not only of his great business energy but of his business relations and associations. It was he that brought the Phelps—Sherman D. and John J.—the Dodges, Moses Taylor, Christopher R. Roberts and the Blairs, with their business relations, into its life. The other man was James A. Linen, who, besides his knowledge of banking when placed at the head of its operative work as cashier, enjoyed the distinction of being a remarkably successful baseball pitcher. He had been captain and pitcher of the celebrated "Eureka" Baseball Club of Newark, New Jersey. It was true that he had also achieved distinction in the service of his country during the Civil War as an officer of the Union army. His service with the bank commenced March 1, 1865, being prudently hired by Mr. Scranton for one year as teller at the munificent salary for those days of \$100 per month. On June 23, 1865, Mr. Cushing retired as cashier, Mr. George L. Dickson temporarily succeeding him. On July 1, 1865, Mr. Linen was made acting cashier, with a view of promoting him to the office of cashier if he "prove himself fully competent." He evidently made good, for October 3 following he was formally appointed cashier. This position he held for the remarkable period of 26 years, until 1891, when he was elected president of the bank. He had been in charge of the operative management of the bank during all this time, and as president continued to do this work until 1913, when he retired and became chairman of its board of directors. Mr. Linen's record of service as manager of the bank is extraordinary, covering a half century minus two years. During all this period the bank has kept its doors open, meeting every demand promptly and without hesitation. It has been a tower of financial strength not only to the city but to the entire Lackawanna Valley.

The following gentlemen have served on its board of directors: Joseph H. Scranton, Thomas Dickson, John Brisbin, Joseph J. Albright, Joseph C. Platt, George L. Dickson, James Blair, William R. Storrs, William F. Halstead, Edward W. Weston, William W. Scranton, John Jermyn, Thomas F. Torrey, George B. Smith, Charles H. Welles, Charles S. Weston, Frank E. Platt, Richard H. Higgins, Thomas E. Clarke, Henry Belin Jr., J. Benjamin Dimmick. (Hon. Alfred Hand *ad interim* securing new charter in 1882).

It is worthy of note that each elected* director up to the present time (1914) has been continued in office until his death. None has resigned or failed of reelection. This remarkable fact is mentioned as showing the continued harmony which has prevailed in the management of the bank.

The following is the bank's roster of presidents: 1863-1872, Joseph H. Scranton; 1872-1888, Joseph J. Albright; 1888-1891, Edward W. Weston; 1891-1913, James A. Linen; 1913 to present time (1914), Charles S. Weston.

Technically the bank dates its charter from 1882. It was originally chartered for nineteen years. The original national bank act failed to make provision for renewal of charters. Hence, on the expiration of its period of nineteen years it was obliged to liquidate and apply *de novo* for a charter. This was successfully accomplished under the management of Hand & Post, attorneys, without any break in the continuity of its business. In 1902 its charter was renewed for another period of twenty years.

The following are the officers and directors of the bank in 1914: Charles S. Weston, president; George L. Dickson, J. Benjamin Dimmick, vice-presidents; Isaac Post, cashier; A. G. Ives, A. T. Hunt, assistant cashiers. Directors—James A. Linen, chairman; George L. Dickson, W. W. Scranton, George B. Smith, Charles H. Welles, Frank E. Platt, Charles S. Weston, Richard H. Higgins, Thomas E. Clarke, Henry Belin Jr., J. Benjamin Dimmick.

The following is the last financial statement of the bank under the controller's call of March 4, 1914:

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans and Discounts .....\$5,145,920.31	Capital .....\$1,000,000.00
Overdrafts 837.63	Surplus 1,500,000.00
Bonds and Other Securities 7,492,323.17	Undivided Profits 132,977.56
Bank Building and Other	Dividends Unpaid 678.00
Real Estate 106,904.37	Circulation 983,295.00
Due from Treasurer of U.	Deposits (Individual-Banks) 11,596,028.68
S. and Banks. 215,185.84	
Cash in Bank and with Re-	
serve Agents 2,251,807.92	
<hr/> \$15,212,979.24	<hr/> \$15,212,979.24

Second National Bank of Scranton.—The Second National Bank of Scranton was organized August 3, 1863, and a charter issued on August 5, 1863, the bank's capital being \$100,000 at organization. Mr. Theodore F. Hunt was president and William W. Winton cashier. The following persons composed the board of directors: Theodore F. Hunt, George Cone, James S. Slocum, Sanford Grant, George Fisher, William Hull, Elisha Phinny, William Silkman, John Wilson.

The bank was placed in voluntary liquidation June 12, 1878, at which time its capital was \$200,000, and on March 15, 1879, a receiver was appointed. Final dividends to creditors were paid April 24, 1886, creditors receiving 100 per cent. and interest.

This bank originated in July, 1862, when W. W. Winton and associates opened a banking office on Penn avenue, between Lackawanna avenue and Spruce street, under the firm name of "Winton & Company." The Second National Bank took over the business of Winton & Company and opened an office for business at No. 318 Lackawanna avenue, where it did business until the completion of its new building in 1870, on the southeast corner of Lacka-

*John Brisbin was one of the charter appointees, and having removed to New York declined the succeeding election.

wanna and Penn avenues. This building was then much the largest and most costly structure in the young city. On the liquidation of the Second National Bank it was occupied by the Scranton City Bank until that bank went out of business. It is now (1914) the property and headquarters of the Scranton Traction Company.

The First National Bank of Providence, Pennsylvania, was organized April 18, 1864, and chartered September 27, 1864, with capital of \$50,000. The following persons were the officers and directors at date of organization: Officers—President, Isaac Dean; cashier, Myron J. Clark. Directors—Isaac Dean, A. H. Winton, Myron J. Clark, G. W. Miller, D. R. Randall. The bank was placed in voluntary liquidation March 1, 1867, at which time its capital was \$100,000.

The Hyde Park Bank.—This institution was the first bank organized on the West Side. It was incorporated May 7, 1867, as the "Mechanics' and Miners' Savings Bank," and was opened for business in 1870, its name having been changed to Hyde Park Bank. William Merrifield was its first president. He continued in this office until his death, in 1877, when he was succeeded by Dr. William H. Heath. October 1, 1879, owing to embezzlements on the part of its cashier, the bank made an assignment to Mr. Smith B. Mott and went into liquidation. Its capital, \$50,000, was entirely wiped out. By judicious management Mr. Mott has succeeded in paying depositors and other creditors the face of their respective claims in full and thirty-five per cent. of the interest accumulations. Owing to difficulty in realizing on all the assets of the bank the liquidation is not yet (1914) completed. The bank was located on the corner of Jackson street and North Main avenue.

The Scranton City Bank.—On April 13, 1872, a charter was granted to the following gentlemen under the name of the Dunmore Bank: John B. Smith, Thomas Collins, A. Horan, A. J. Norrman, F. A. Beamish, George Filer and C. M. Higgins. The capital of the bank was \$100,000. Whether or not this bank ever opened for business in Dunmore records do not show. By a supplementary act of Assembly, approved March 14, 1873, the following were added to its charter membership, viz.: W. W. Scranton, C. E. Royce and F. B. Collins, and its name was changed to "The City Bank of Scranton." It opened for business in the Gunster building, about No. 220 Lackawanna avenue. After the demise of the Second National Bank, in 1879, it moved into that building, where it did business until its assignment, to go into liquidation May 25, 1889.

The Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank.—This was the first trust company combined with banking organized in the city. It was chartered under the laws of the State April 18, 1870, and located at No. 119 Wyoming avenue, the building now owned and occupied as offices by the Jermyn estate. Its capital was \$200,000; authorized capital, \$500,000. Its officers at organization were as follows: President, Horatio S. Pierce; vice-president, Thomas Dickson; treasurer, William W. Winton; secretary, Horace B. Phelps; cashier, Robert Macmillan. Directors—Joseph H. Scranton, Moses Taylor, Horatio S. Pierce, William W. Winton, Thomas Dickson, Samuel Sloan, John Brisbin, Ira Tripp, H. B. Phelps.

No financial institution of the city ever began with stronger backing or with finer prospects of success, yet its existence was brief. What conditions led to its early demise are not recorded. It was said to be due to heavy financial losses. It went into voluntary liquidation in 1878. George Fuller and James A. Linen were appointed liquidating trustees.

Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Scranton.—This institution had its

beginning in 1869 as John Handley & Company, which did a banking business in the "Handley building," No. 420 Lackawanna avenue. Mr. John Handley being the head of the concern. March 20, 1871, a charter was granted to the following gentlemen under the name of the City Bank of Scranton, viz.: Daniel B. Oaks, David T. Richards, Daniel B. Brainerd, Edward Jones, Joseph H. Gunster, Daniel Howell, Peter Burschell, Thomas Moore, M. M. Kearney, John C. Burgess and John Handley. The bank organized with John Handley, president; J. C. Burgess, vice-president, and William H. Fuller, cashier; all the charter members being directors. This bank took over the banking business of John Handley & Company. By a supplementary act of Assembly, approved May 17, 1871, the name of the bank was changed to Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Scranton, and its capital stock fixed at \$250,000. A singular accident happened on the 4th of August, 1900. A leakage of gas caused an explosion, practically wrecking the building. Fortunately no lives were lost. This occasioned the moving of the bank to an adjoining building and the building of the new banking house. In 1901 it moved into its present superb banking building at No. 419 Spruce street. The following have been its presidents: John Handley, August 6, 1870, to November 2, 1874; Daniel Howell, November 2, 1874, to November 18, 1882; Edward Jones, November 18, 1882, to July 25, 1892; James J. Williams, July 25, 1892, to June 23, 1906; A. J. Casey, June 23, 1906 (present incumbent, 1914).

The following is a condensed report of condition at close of business June 1, 1914:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	\$2,284,866.57	Capital	\$250,000.00
Overdrafts	315.63	Surplus	700,000.00
Bonds	750,355.00	Undivided Profits	65,356.70
Mortgages	59,570.00	Reserved for Interest on	
Banking House	120,000.00	Savings Accounts.....	20,000.00
Cash and Due from Banks.	637,873.51	Dividends Unpaid	498.76
		Deposits	2,817,125.25
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$3,852,980.71		\$3,852,980.71

Officers—A. J. Casey, president; Thomas E. Jones, vice-president; C. W. Gunster, cashier; George O. Sharps, assistant cashier.

The Third National Bank.—The organization of the Third National Bank of Scranton dates from March 1, 1872, when a meeting of shareholders was held in the office of Hand & Post and Alfred Hand was elected president and George H. Catlin vice-president. N. H. Safer was elected cashier March 16, 1872.

The bank was first opened for business at 504 Lackawanna avenue, Monday, April 15, 1872, and removed July 29 of the same year to the old Republican building, 115 Wyoming avenue. January 5, 1877, a committee was appointed to locate new premises for the bank, which, although it started just previous to the panic of '73, and had its early life in the hard times following that year, had rapidly grown in public favor, and needed enlarged facilities for the transaction of its business. On January 10, 1877, a lot was purchased. On February 28 the contract for the building was let, and on November 5 the bank had moved to the new building, which it still occupies.

On March 4, 1879, Alfred Hand resigned from the presidency on account of having been appointed law judge of the eleventh judicial district. Mr. William Connell was elected president January 19, 1880. At that time the deposits averaged \$300,000. The surplus amounted to \$42,000, and the un-

divided profits were \$1,900. February 20, 1882, William H. Peck was elected cashier, and assumed the position on March 7, coming from the First National Bank with twelve years of banking experience.

In 1889 the business of the bank had increased so largely that what was once the new bank building had become far too small for the use of its patrons, and in July plans were adopted for the alteration of the banking rooms, which enlarged the lobby used by customers and allowed the opening of a second teller's window and the placing of part of the force of clerks in galleries, communication being had by speaking tubes, electric bells, and a system of large brass tubes, by which papers are carried from one floor to the other. On February 5, 1892, its charter was renewed for twenty years.

Hon. William Connell continued as president from January 19, 1880, until his death, March 21, 1909. On October 18, 1909, William H. Peck, who had been cashier since March 7, 1882, was elected president; J. L. Connell, vice-president, and B. B. Hicks, secretary and cashier.

In 1892 the deposits of the bank as shown by statement of March 1 were 1,275,497.67. From that they have steadily grown until at the call of the Comptroller of the Currency, March 4, 1914, deposits were \$4,854,798.90. In the same statement of March 1, 1892, capital was \$200,000; surplus, \$200,000; undivided profits, \$34,158.37; while the statement of March 4, 1914, shows a capital of \$400,000; surplus, \$1,000,000; undivided profits, \$81,992.04. A comparison of these figures show a natural and conservative growth. In addition to the large earned surplus and undivided profits, the rate of dividends to stockholders has been increased from time to time, and for three years dividends were paid at the rate of forty per cent. per annum, until October 7, 1913, when the capital stock was increased to \$400,000, the increase being made by a special dividend of 100 per cent. from the undivided profits to stockholders of record, and since that date dividends have been at the rate of twenty per cent. per annum. On March 1, 1912, the second twenty-year renewal of the charter of the bank was granted by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The present officers and directors are: William H. Peck, president; J. L. Connell, vice-president; B. B. Hicks, cashier; R. A. Gregory, J. Elmer Williams, assistant cashiers. Directors—George H. Catlin, Luther Keller, William H. Peck, J. L. Connell, W. A. May, Wallace E. Higgins, Charles R. Connell, J. W. Oakford.

The following is the statement for June 30, 1914:

RESOURCES.	LIABILITIES.
Loans .....\$5,236,992.37	Capital \$400,000.00
Overdrafts 225.05	Surplus (Earned) 1,000,000.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds... 24,124.60	Undivided Profits 131,256.41
U. S. and Other Bonds... 267,280.00	Circulation 194,500.00
Banking House 30,000.00	Individual De-
Due from Banks and U. S.	posits .....\$4,617,157.80
Treasurer 51,208.78	Dividends Un-
Cash in Bank and With	paid 432.50
Reserve Agents 931,051.06	Due to Banks.. 156,843.17
	U. S. Deposits.. 40,691.98
	<hr/> 4,815,125.45
<hr/> \$6,540,881.86	<hr/> \$6,540,881.86

Scranton Savings and Dime Bank.—The following is condensed from data by Mr. Cornelius Comegys:

The Scranton Savings and Dime Bank, as now organized, is the result of

a fusion. On June 5, 1913, two of Scranton's strongest banking and financial corporations—the one, the Scranton Savings Bank, with a long and honorable record; the other, the Dime Deposit and Discount Bank, somewhat younger in age—were, by the joint action of those interested in both institutions, consolidated and made into one under the above name. The individual members of the present board of directors—Messrs. John H. Brooks, John R. Bryden, H. G. Dunham, Griffith T. Davis, James Fitch, Mortimer B. Fuller, J. W. Garney, George B. Jermyn, E. J. Lynett, E. L. Merriman, F. L. Peck, S. B. Price, C. S. Seamans, David Spruks and A. C. Twitchell—were selected from the boards of the two banks, and are all, without one exception, gentlemen of wide experience in business affairs, and men whose characters and high standing compel universal confidence and respect. The executive officers are: George B. Jermyn, president; H. G. Dunham, first vice-president; E. J. Lynett, second vice-president; William Cawley, cashier, and James Blair Jr., assistant cashier.

The Scranton Savings Bank, long by the people known as the Blair Bank, was organized in April, 1867, and, in October of that year, commenced business at No. 120 Wyoming avenue. James Blair, the promoter and moving spirit of the enterprise, was its first president, and as such continued to direct the management and policies of the institution until his death, in 1897, when he was succeeded by Mr. Samuel B. Price. Mr. John H. Sutphin and Mr. Oscar C. Moore were respectively the first vice-president and the first cashier; and the first board of directors and trustees was composed of James Blair, John H. Sutphin, David Howel, John Handley, Sanford Grant, Theodore F. Hunt, George Fisher and James S. Slocum, all of whom are now dead. Following Mr. Moore as cashier came in succession George H. Bird-sall, Horace Vail and finally H. C. Shafer, who was in office at the time of the merger.

Organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 this bank was the first distinctly savings institution formed in Scranton, although it did a general banking business. Through all the more than forty-six years of its business career, during the greater portion of which Mr. James Blair, now dead, directed its policies and regulated its activities, it was distinguished for a notable conservatism in its transactions, and to many was known as the "old and reliable" Scranton Savings Bank. Its last published report, at the close of business, May 1, 1913, speaks an eloquent record. With a capital stock of only \$100,000, its surplus fund, after the payment of large annual dividends to the stockholders, then amounted to \$500,000, and its savings fund deposit to \$1,706,151.89, which, with other items of deposit, made a total of \$2,128,270.85. Some thirteen or fourteen years prior to its consolidation it erected a very handsome and substantial building, on the site of its first and only location. This building is still known as the Saving Bank building.

The Dime Deposit and Discount Bank, commonly known as the Dime Bank, commenced business March 30, 1891, with the following board of directors: James P. Dickson, Charles Du Pont Breck, Reese G. Brooks, A. L. Francois, Charles Schlager, E. J. Lynett, L. N. Kramer, T. P. Hoban and Cornelius Comegys. Its first president was James P. Dickson, now dead; its first vice-president, Charles Du Pont Breck, now dead; its first cashier was H. G. Dunham, the principal promoter of the enterprise, and now the first vice-president of the Scranton Savings and Dime Bank.

The cultivation of the small depositor was the idea back of this new banking proposition, and that idea found expression in the name Dime Deposit and Discount Bank. Its capital stock was fixed at \$100,000, and sub-

scriptions to that amount were after a long and arduous campaign finally obtained. The initial meeting of the subscribers occurred June 30, 1890, and on June 19, 1890, the charter was finally granted. There was yet no suitable building to be had, and that had to be provided. Finally, Mr. Charles Schlager, on July 4, 1890, proposed to erect a building at the corner of Spruce street and Wyoming avenue, upon the site of the Silkman home, which he would let to the bank at a rental of \$2,000 per annum, and the proposition was accepted. This building was ready for occupancy in March, 1891, and on the 30th day of that month, with H. G. Dunham as cashier, M. J. Stone as teller and a boy, Peter Zurfleih, as a sort of helper, the dime institution began to do business. Mary E. Conwell was the first depositor, the amount of her deposit being five dollars. On that day the amount of the capital stock paid in was \$51,722; the amount of business deposits received, \$4,127.76; and the amount of the savings deposits, \$804.24.

James P. Dickson, on May 31, 1891, resigned the presidency, and, in that office has been followed, in order, by Charles du Pont Breck, Reese G. Brooks, and George B. Jermyn, now president of the Scranton Savings and Dime Bank. Following H. G. Dunham, who all along was its most active and tireless cashier, came C. F. Hess, who after serving for several years, resigned to become the president of the Dime Deposit Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; and, then, William Cawley, present cashier of the combined banks.

For the first few years of its life, the "Dime" was not without its troubles; an infant—apparently a new kind of a bank—it necessarily had all the ills of infancy. It was comparatively a small affair, too, and the confidence of the people had to be won; but it possessed a board of directors who had faith in their enterprise, and, in spite of much to discourage, they patiently stood by their guns. After three or four years the management began to make a noticeable impression, and the increasing deposits showed a growing popularity. Its last published statement, May 1, 1913, with its capital stock of \$100,000, showed an earned surplus, after the payment of large annual dividends to its stockholders of \$400,000, and deposits amounting to \$3,969,636.12.

On June 6, 1913, the two banks—the Scranton Savings Bank and the Dime Deposit and Discount Bank—were consolidated and combined, each carrying its assets to and losing its individual existence in that of a new corporation, the Scranton Savings and Dime Bank, a name retaining the most significant words of both titles. The business of the combination, the new and larger bank, is now done at the corner of Spruce and Wyoming, in what is a comparatively large and pretentious banking house—grown as it were from the smaller habitation, once of the "Dime." The published statement of this institution, January 3, 1914, showed a capital of \$500,000, a surplus of \$300,000, undivided profits of \$85,123.74, deposits amounting to \$6,130,565.58, and total assets of \$7,015,689.32.

The Traders' National Bank.—By J. Russell Jones, teller. The Traders' National Bank of Scranton came into existence at a time when many shrewd men felt that there was no occasion for increasing the number of financial institutions in this city. Two banks had just given up business—practically forced out by conditions they were unable to control. It was a period when public confidence was at low ebb, and money, as the saying goes, "was tight;" when one could not be sure of a loan for the asking. But there were men in and about Scranton who believed the city had a great future, and conditions as they appeared to others only made them more sure of their premises.

They reasoned that the wholesale dealer especially needed the kind of encouragement that would mean substantial assistance when they stood in need. A bank for the wholesale men was the "slogan," and they went into the work assured that the movement carried with it all the essentials of success. The leaders in the enterprise were W. W. Watson, Esq., John T. Porter, Charles P. Matthews and A. W. Leisenring, of Mauch Chunk, one of the leading coal operators in the anthracite region, and Mr. Samuel Hines, who was the official head of the Hillside Coal and Iron Company.

The Traders' National Bank of Scranton was incorporated December 20, 1889, with a capital of \$250,000. Activities began January 2, 1890, when the bank was opened for business in the old Second National Bank building at No. 234 Lackawanna avenue, with Samuel Hines president, W. W. Watson, Esq., vice-president, and A. B. Williams as cashier. The first board of directors chosen were: A. W. Leisenring, M. S. Kemmerer, George H. Meyers, Samuel Hines, Charles P. Matthews, James M. Everhart, Irving A. Finch, W. W. Watson, John T. Porter.

After six years of substantial growth the directorate decided to secure a home and thereupon purchased the Phelps property, corner of Spruce street and Wyoming avenue, a portion of the site occupied by the present building, and there erected a building well calculated to meet their needs at that time.

The first change in officers occurred January 20, 1896, upon the retirement of Samuel Hines, when John T. Porter was elected president. Following the resignation of A. B. Williams, Frank L. Phillips was elected cashier, February 3 of the same year, and served in that capacity until he resigned to take the treasurership of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, October 12, 1901, and Mr. E. P. Passmore, of Avondale, Pennsylvania, was made cashier. E. W. Dolph, who had been in the employ of the bank since its organization, was made assistant cashier about the same time. On March 31, 1902, Mr. Passmore resigned as cashier, and was succeeded by F. W. Wollerton. January 17, 1903, W. W. Watson, Esq., who had served continuously from the inception of the bank as vice-president, resigned and was succeeded by Joseph J. Jermyn, who continues in that position. Mr. Wollerton served as cashier until he resigned to become cashier of the Union National Bank of this city, April 6, 1907. At that time M. J. Murphy was chosen cashier, a position he is still acceptably filling.

On July 26, 1907, the Squires property adjoining was acquired, whereon was erected later the addition that made the Traders' National the largest and best equipped bank building in the city of Scranton. The vault, with its safe department features, is of the highest type of modern construction. On June 22 of the same year the capital was increased from \$250,000 to \$500,000, and the surplus fund to \$600,000. On Saturday, November 12, 1910, the new home was officially opened, and its growth, which has always been substantial, has continued, until the Traders' National Bank stands to-day a monument to public confidence in the integrity and ability of the men who direct its affairs. On January 11, 1911, Charles S. Ross was elected assistant cashier, and continues in that capacity.

To-day the Traders' National Bank is not only recognized locally but has gained State-wide as well as national reputation in the election of M. J. Murphy, its cashier, as member of the first Federal Reserve Board of the Philadelphia Reserve Bank.

The following is the statement of the bank, published July 1, 1914:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	\$2,421,223.68
United States Bonds	535,500.00
Bonds and Securities	1,154,833.00
Banking House and Real Estate	646,899.52
Cash and Due from Banks	763,463.55
Due from U. S. Treasury	34,000.00

\$5,555,919.75

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$500,000.00
Surplus	600,000.00
Undivided Profits	115,179.74
Circulation	494,200.00
Reserved for Taxes	1,997.93
Bills Payable	75,000.00
Deposits	3,769,542.08

\$5,555,919.75

Officers—President, John T. Porter; vice-president, Joseph Y. Jermyn; cashier, M. J. Murphy; assistant cashier, E. W. Dolph; assistant cashier, Charles G. Ross. Directors—R. W. Beadle, F. Lamot Belin, David Boies, H. H. Brady, M. W. Collins, Hugh Jennings, Joseph J. Jermyn, Cyrus D. Jones, E. S. Jones, H. C. Manchester, C. P. Matthews, R. H. Patterson, John T. Porter, James G. Shepherd, Ralph E. Weeks.

The Peoples' National Bank.—In December, 1900, a meeting was held at the office of G. F. Reynolds for the purpose of organizing a corporation for conducting a banking business under the name of the Peoples' Bank of Scranton, the capital stock to be \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each. Among those present at that meeting were C. D. Jones, C. S. Woolworth, Thomas Sprague, G. F. Reynolds, Dr. W. G. Fulton, Samuel Samter, Charles Schlager, Dr. D. A. Capwell, Arthur Dunn and W. D. Kennedy. At a subsequent meeting December 20 the first board of directors was elected, namely: C. D. Jones, C. S. Woolworth, Thomas Sprague, G. F. Reynolds, W. G. Fulton, Samuel Samter, Richard O'Brien, T. C. von Storch, Charles Schlager, M. J. Healey, Arthur Dunn and M. P. Carter. At a meeting of the board on January 3, 1901, Henry M. Ives was elected cashier, and on May 1, 1901, the bank opened for business at its banking rooms in the Mears building.

The bank grew rapidly in the confidence of the public, and in 1906, finding that its growth made larger quarters and increased facilities imperative, the bank purchased the property known as the Commonwealth building, corner Washington avenue and Spruce street. The rooms since occupied by the bank therein, with their rich and beautiful decorations, have been greatly admired by thousands of visitors to our city.

Mr. Henry M. Ives, cashier, resigned in January, 1906, and was succeeded by George T. Dunham, of Norwich, New York. In May, 1906, the bank reorganized under a national bank charter in the name of the Peoples' National Bank of Scranton, and its capital stock was increased to \$500,000. Deposits aggregating \$2,000,000 at the present time, an increase of approximately \$1,500,000 during the past eight years, bear witness to the manner in which the bank has entered into and become a factor of the civic growth and prosperity of Scranton. It is interesting to note how few changes have been made in the board of directors since the organization of the bank in 1901. All of those present at the first meeting of shareholders are alive and active in the business life of the city at the present time. With the exception of T. C. von Storch and M. J. Healey all of the first board of directors are alive, and of the remaining ten, seven are on the board of the Peoples' at this date. The president, Cyrus D. Jones, has served continuously in that office since the organization of the bank. In January, 1904, G. F. Reynolds, who had been vice-president since the organization, declined reelection, and was succeeded by Thomas Sprague, who still holds the office. The growing business of the bank demanding an increase of the official staff, C. S. Woolworth was elected vice-president in January, 1910.

Officers and directors at present are: Cyrus D. Jones, president; Thomas

Sprague, vice-president; C. S. Woolworth, vice-president; George T. Dunham, cashier. Directors—Cyrus D. Jones, Thomas Sprague, C. S. Woolworth, George T. Dunham, W. G. Fulton, Richard O'Brien, G. F. Reynolds, C. C. Rose, Samuel Samter, A. B. Warman, Edward S. Dolph, Harry Simpson, Timothy Burke.

The following is the report of condition as of April 28, 1914:

Loans	\$1,653,270.75	Capital Stock	\$500,000.00
U. S. Bonds	500,000.00	Surplus and Profits	323,148.96
Premium on U. S. Bonds ..	8,900.00	Circulation	489,600.00
Bonds and Securities	447,053.32	Deposits	2,033,771.80
Real Estate	297,000.00		
Safe Deposit and Other			
Vaults, Furniture, etc..	21,000.00		
Cash and Due from Banks.	383,846.69		
U. S. Treasurer	35,450.00		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$3,346,520.76		\$3,346,520.76

Union National Bank.—Scranton has nineteen banks and three trust companies, with an aggregate capital and surplus of nearly \$12,000,000. In the front of these institutions stands the Union National Bank.

In the spring of 1907 a number of well known financiers and business men met and decided upon the organization of a large national bank. When the personnel of the organizers became known the movement became very popular and applications for stock in the new institution were received from hundreds of men and women in all walks of life. The bank organized with a capital of \$500,000, paid in surplus of \$125,000, and with 511 stockholders.

Hon. W. L. Connell, one of Scranton's most prominent citizens, became president, and F. W. Wollerton became vice-president and cashier. The Union National Bank opened for business on July 1, 1907, in the Amsden building, east side of Washington avenue, near the corner of Lackawanna. Although no unusual effort had been made for a big showing of business for the first day, 185 accounts were opened with total deposits of \$226,129.12. It now has on its books over 15,000 accounts, with deposits aggregating over \$1,500,000. Before paying any dividends to stockholders, the surplus fund was increased, out of the earnings from \$125,000 to \$150,000, and on July 1, 1909, a semi-annual dividend of two per cent. was paid. On January 1, 1911, the dividend was increased to five per cent. per annum, payable January 1 and July 1. Up to the present time the stockholders have received \$120,000 in dividends, \$75,000 has been added to the surplus fund, which now stands \$200,000, and the undivided profits amount to over \$50,000.

The safe deposit department is thoroughly equipped and modern in every detail. The massive vault is of the best known fire-proof and burglar-proof construction, with two enormous doors, the outer door weighing eight tons and the inner door four tons, having both combination and time locks.

The officers are: W. L. Connell, president; F. W. Wollerton, vice-president, and William W. McCulloch, cashier. Directors—Valentine Bliss, Charles Connell, W. L. Connell, W. J. Davis, T. J. Foster, Arthur Long, W. L. Matthews, M. J. Martin, B. B. Megargee, M. O'Connor H. C. Reynolds, W. G. Robertson, Edward H. Schultz, Benjamin H. Throop, H. C. Wallace and F. W. Wollerton.

The Union National Bank is a depository for the United States postal savings system, and of the State of Pennsylvania.

The following is the report of its condition at the close of business March 4, 1914:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Discounts	\$1,498,806.23
U. S. Bonds and Other Securities	846,746.11
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	197,500.00
Cash and Due from Banks.	253,933.18
	<hr/>
	\$2,796,985.52

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$500,000.00
Surplus	200,000.00
Undivided Profits	49,658.78
Circulation	491,400.00
Deposits	1,555,926.74
	<hr/>
	\$2,796,985.52

In 1908 the bank built and moved into its new building at No. 420 Lackawanna avenue, a handsome structure with safe deposits vaults. In 1913 it purchased the northeast corner of Washington and Lackawanna avenue and now (1914) is about erecting a banking and office building for its future home. This building is to be built the first and second story of granite and the balance of grey terra cotta. It is to be eighty-five feet in length on Washington avenue, thirty-five in width on Lackawanna avenue and twelve stories high. As we go to press the contract for the building has been let to Charles T. Wills Company, Incorporated, of New York, for the sum of \$200,000. The cost of the building complete will be upwards of \$250,000. The contract calls for its completion in 1915. Mr. Edward H. Davis, of Scranton, is the architect.

The Anthracite Trust Company.—Unique in Scranton's financial history stands the Anthracite Trust Company. It was chartered March 29, 1910, and opened for business May 2, 1910. At the close of the first day's business the deposits were \$117,083.69 and the total resources \$260,793.69. At the close of business on May 1, 1913, the deposits were \$924,952.51 and the total resources \$1,413,839.96. During the same period the sale of first mortgage certificates grew to the substantial sum of \$148,730.

Its charter embodies a very diversified service, the company being authorized to transact a general banking business, to act as agent for mortgage investors and to fill such fiducial capacities as executors, administrator, trustee, guardian, committee, assignee, receiver, agent and attorney. It executes trusts of every description, collects incomes and rents and takes general charge of real estate.

In its formation the Anthracite Trust Company had the good fortune to secure the late Thomas H. Dale as president, whose work in its behalf was a great factor in its success.

The continual growth of the company necessitated an enlargement of its quarters and to-day it occupies one of the coziest and most convenient banking rooms in the city, located at the corner of Washington avenue and Spruce street, in the Mears building.

The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the Anthracite Trust Company at the close of business June 1, 1914:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and Bills Purchased.	\$761,399.54
Bonds, Stocks, Miscellaneous	208,719.03
Mortgages	193,084.46
Furniture and Fixtures	7,139.75
Cash and Due from Banks.	158,163.15
Overdrafts	1,177.00
Mortgage Certificate Fund.	174,753.39

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock	\$250,000.00
Surplus	60,000.00
Undivided Profits	21,768.20
Dividends Unpaid	3,873.00
Reserved for Interest on Mortgage Certificates ..	4,658.85
Mortgage Ctls. ..	\$174,475.00
Deposits	989,661.27
	<hr/>
	1,164,136.27

\$1,504,436.32

\$1,504,436.32

Comparative statement on dates as called by Commissioner of Banking:

DEPOSITS.		TOTAL RESOURCES.	
May 2, 1910	\$117,083.69	May 2, 1910	\$260,793.69
November 9, 1910	300,235.03	November 9, 1910	620,369.03
April 29, 1911	427,912.71	April 29, 1911	774,918.49
November 6, 1911	592,310.23	November 6, 1911	983,218.85
May 3, 1912	783,125.61	May 3, 1912	1,212,202.93
November 2, 1912	787,984.33	November 2, 1912	1,252,538.54
May 1, 1913	924,952.51	May 1, 1913	1,413,839.96
November 1, 1913	820,870.87	November 1, 1913	1,334,190.14
June 1, 1914	989,661.27	June 1, 1914	1,504,436.32

Officers—Frederic W. Fleitz, president; John F. Mears, first vice-president; Willard M. Bunnell, second vice-president and trust officer; George F. Stuckart, secretary and treasurer; William C. Miller, assistant treasurer; Charles McMeans, assistant secretary; Harry C. Reynolds, general counsel. Directors—George E. Bates, Frank Becker, A. D. Blackinton, Willard M. Bunnell, Joseph L. Cake (Pittston), Frank Caum, Alfred E. Connell, P. F. Connor (Carbondale), Frederic W. Fleitz, Thomas R. Hughes, Joseph H. Jones, Isidore Krotosky, John J. Loftus, John F. Mears, George V. Millar, Harry Needle, William B. Neville, James J. Powell, H. C. Reynolds, John Scheuer Jr., C. A. Sisk (Factoryville), Herman F. Stender, Peter Stipp, James D. Stocker, C. E. Tobey.

The Lincoln Trust Company was incorporated April 21, 1913. Its charter was granted May 20 of the same year, and on June 7, 1913, it opened its doors for business at 130 Wyoming avenue.

Its officers are as follows: President, H. C. Shafer, formerly cashier of the Scranton Savings Bank; vice-president, H. J. Ziegler, of the firm of Ziegler & Schumacher, also president of the New Citizens' Building and Loan Association, and president of the Globe Silk Manufacturing Company; treasurer, Edwin H. Shafer; secretary and assistant treasurer, W. J. Fielding. Both of these officers were former employees of the Scranton Savings Bank. The trust officer is J. W. Browning, attorney-at-law, and president of the Summit Land Company. Directors—H. C. Barker, J. W. Browning, Dr. J. B. Corser, C. C. Ferber, J. C. Fritts, H. J. Ziegler, C. P. Ford, F. B. Foote, W. W. Inglis, A. M. Storr, H. C. Shafer, John R. Thomas, Homer J. Northup, Maxwell Chapman, George Phillips. The Trust Company has a paid up capital of \$200,000, and a surplus of \$30,000.

In addition to the foregoing there are the following banks doing business in Scranton and Dunmore:

County Savings Bank, 506 Spruce street. Organized in 1871. Capital (1913), \$200,000. Surplus, \$600,000. Officers: Colonel Louis A. Watres, president; Everett Warren, vice-president; Joseph O'Brien, second vice-president; W. M. Ruth, cashier; L. B. Tyler, assistant cashier.

Electric City Bank, 301 North Main avenue (Hyde Park). Organized in 1910. Capital, \$80,000. Surplus (1913), \$30,000. Officers, 1913: George L. Peck, president; E. S. Jones Jr., vice-president; John F. Cummings, second vice-president; David J. Davis, secretary; W. H. Jones, cashier.

West Side Bank, corner Jackson street and North Main avenue. Organized in 1874. Capital, \$60,000. Surplus (1913), \$80,000. Officers, 1913: William I. Davis, president; William R. Williams, vice-president; A. B. Eynon, cashier; Thomas G. Evans, assistant cashier.

Keystone Bank, Main avenue, corner Jackson street (Hyde Park). Organized June, 1904. Capital, \$50,000. Surplus (1913), \$40,000. Officers, 1913: Peter W. Tague, president; George B. Carson, Thomas J. McHugh, vice-presidents; W. B. Layton, cashier.

North Scranton Bank (Providence), 1902 North Main avenue. Organized in 1901. Capital, \$60,000. Surplus, 1913, \$95,000. Officers, 1913: John R. Atherton, president; Valentine Bliss, P. V. Ruane, vice-presidents; Dudley R. Atherton, cashier.

Providence Bank, North Main avenue, corner West Market. Organized June, 1907. Capital, \$75,000. Surplus, 1913, \$40,000. Officers, 1913: Charles H. von Storch, president; George W. Beemer, vice-president; Rollin B. Carr, cashier.

Pine Brook Bank, 827 Capouse avenue. Organized in 1910. Capital, \$50,000. Surplus, 1913, \$10,000. Officers, 1913: Charles E. Chittenden, president; John E. Roche, Frederick Glatz, vice-president; Kenneth R. Burnett, cashier.

Green Ridge Bank, East Market and Boulevard avenue. Organized in 1910. Capital, \$50,000. Surplus and profits, 1913, \$20,000. Officers, 1913: F. F. Hendriken, president; Osee D. DeWitt, vice-president; S. B. M. Williamson, cashier.

South Side Bank, 522 Cedar avenue. Organized in 1902. Capital \$60,000. Surplus and profits, 1913, \$75,000. Officers, 1913: Frank Humler, president; S. S. Spruks, vice-president; F. J. Dickert, second vice-president; Alfred Gutheinz, cashier.

First National Bank of Dunmore, 102 East Drinker street. Organized in 1910. Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, 1913, \$15,000. Officers, 1913: M. J. Murray, president; C. F. Shindell, cashier.

Fidelity Deposit and Discount Bank, West Drinker street, corner North Blakeley street (Dunmore). Organized May 11, 1903. Capital \$60,000. Surplus, 1913, \$100,000. Officers, 1913: Patrick J. Horan, president; Frank E. Swartz, vice-president; Josiah T. Fear, cashier.

The Title Guaranty and Surety Company.—This company was incorporated by act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, February 20, 1901, under the name of the Title Guaranty and Trust Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania. The corporate title was afterwards changed to the above. Its capital stock was \$150,000. On July 27, 1901, the capital stock was increased to \$300,000, and in May, 1902, it was further increased to \$750,000; in March, 1903, it was again increased to \$1,000,000.

The company did a general fidelity and surety business with its title guaranty business from 1902 to November 15, 1913, when on account of unfavorable legislation and the hazardous nature of the business it reinsured its fidelity and surety business with the American Surety Company of New York, and in the future will confine itself to its title insurance and other lines of business. On April 18, 1914, the company having reinsured its fidelity and surety business, reduced its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$250,000.

Its present officers (1914) are: L. A. Watres, president; B. P. Keating, vice-president; J. H. Law, secretary; W. H. Cowdrey, treasurer.

The Scranton Life Insurance Company.—This company was organized on a mutual basis on August 19, 1907, and on the following day the first policy in the amount of \$1,000 was issued to Bayard C. Taylor, of Scranton. This policy still continues in force. From August 19, 1907, until October 31, 1908, the company operated as the Scranton Mutual Life Insurance Company, and on the latter date was reincorporated as a stock company, and the word "Mutual" dropped from its title. The company has had continuous and steady growth and has taken its place among the permanent financial institutions of Northeastern Pennsylvania.

James S. McNulty has been president since its organization and asso-

ciated with him as founders of the company were Rufus J. Foster, the late Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, Hon. W. L. Connell, Madison F. Larkin, Frederic W. Fleitz and Dr. A. T. Connell. Its present directorate include all the above named excepting Colonel Ripple (now deceased) and in addition the following: T. J. Foster, Frederick W. Wollerton, Alfred E. Connell, Mortimer B. Fuller and William E. Napier, of Scranton; C. LaRue Munson and Seth T. McCormick, of Williamsport; John B. Fassett, of Tunkhannock, and J. K. Griffith, of Pittston. The officers, in addition to President McNulty, are as follows: Dr. A. T. Connell, vice-president and medical director; Dr. George G. Lindsay, assistant medical director; Frederic W. Fleitz, general counsel; William E. Napier, secretary; G. W. Swain, actuary and assistant secretary; C. C. Sampson, assistant secretary and agency director for Northeastern Pennsylvania; Madison F. Larkin, treasurer; Joseph F. Lavis, assistant treasurer.

The authorized capital is \$1,000,000; paid up capital, December 31, 1914, \$330,000. The following is the financial statement December 31, 1913:

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate and Mortgages		Reserve Fund	\$1,144,462.56
on Improved Real Estate	\$622,502.62	Death Claims in Process of	
Policy Loans	106,134.20	Payment	12,000.00
Bonds Owned	298,550.52	Taxes Accrued	9,995.47
Cash in Legal Depositories.	544,834.64	Current Accounts	20,678.39
Cash in Home Office and		Capital Stock	330,000.00
Branch Offices	4,035.61	Profits Set Apart for Policy-	
Premium Notes; and Due		holders	46,306.76
and Deferred Premiums	58,554.26	Profits Undivided	87,906.50
Accrued Interest and Other			
Assets	16,737.83		
Total	\$1,651,349.68	Total	\$1,651,349.68
Total Insurance Outstand-		Premium Income for 1913.	\$611,512.86
ing Dec. 31, 1913	\$16,822,364.00	Payment to Policyholders	
Insurance in Process of De-		during 1913	240,318.50
livery, Dec. 31, 1913 ..	471,515.00		

The Scranton Trust Company.—The organization of the Scranton Trust Company was the outgrowth of a conviction that the highest development of the trust business demands that a company performing fiduciary functions shall limit its activities strictly to those lines. On November 29, 1905, it was incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000, and a surplus of \$50,000, both fully paid in. Its liberal policy and strong directorate gave it an immediate prominence among the financial institutions of Northern Pennsylvania. The rapid and well-balanced growth which the company enjoyed made it expedient in 1910 to increase the capital stock to \$300,000. The additional stock was taken up at a figure that correspondingly increased the surplus of the company to \$110,000.

In line with the policy of the company that its business be confined to trusts, all other branches authorized by law were relinquished. All forms of insurance and guaranty and all banking where funds are mingled and loaned or invested as the property of the institution carry their special hazard. The highest development of the trust business undoubtedly demands that each trust be treated as distinct receiving the best attention of the officers and directors or managers of the trustee company, but not confused with or compelled to bear any part of the risk attendant upon the administration of other trusts, or used to secure a line of deposits for the benefit of the institution itself.

Devoted to the principle that the whole capital and surplus of a trust company should constitute a fund for the protection of the trust beneficiaries without liability to general depositors or other interests, the Scranton Trust Company was organized and along these lines it has developed. It has never engaged in the business of banking. The intimacy and varied character of its relationships with its customers call for the conference room instead of the wicker window. It has never accepted any risk in the nature of insurance or guaranty.

The fiscal agency of institutions and municipalities, the almost infinite variety of individual trusteeships, guardianships, executorships, administrations, escrows, receiverships, committees registrars of stock and bond issues, transfer agent and depository reorganization committees, are some of the many things it undertakes.

The following have been its officers and directors: Louis A. Watres, president, 1905-present; William F. Hallstead, vice-president, 1905-1908; Henry A. Knapp, vice-president, 1905-present; Henry M. Edwards, vice-president, 1909-present; Judson E. Harney, vice-president, 1914-present; Judson E. Harney, treasurer, 1908-present; D. B. Atherton, secretary and treasurer, 1905-1907; William A. Wilcox, trust officer, 1905-1913; William A. Wilcox, secretary, 1908-1913; T. Archer Morgan, trust officer, 1913-present; Robert A. Hull, assistant secretary, 1911-1913; Robert A. Hull, secretary, 1913-present; Harold Doud, assistant secretary, 1913-present. Directors—David Boies, Scranton, 1912-present; R. G. Brooks, Scranton, 1906-1907; Thomas R. Brooks, Scranton, 1907-present; T. E. Clarke, Scranton, 1906-1913; C. H. Dorflinger, White Mills, 1912-present; Henry M. Edwards, Scranton, 1906-present; Thomas J. Foster, Scranton, 1906-present; Homer Greene, Honesdale, 1906-1912; Isaac X. Grier, Danville, 1906-present; William F. Hallstead, Scranton, 1905-1908; Judson E. Harney, 1914; John Wells Hollenback, Wilkes-Barre, 1905-present; Joseph J. Jermyn, Scranton, 1906-1913; O. S. Johnson, Scranton, 1906-1912; Cyrus D. Jones, Scranton, 1906-present; Thomas E. Jones, Scranton, 1906-present; John P. Kelly, Scranton, 1911-present; Fred M. Kirby, Wilkes-Barre, 1906-present; Edward P. Kingsbury, Scranton, 1906-present; Henry A. Knapp, Scranton, 1906-present; Archibald F. Law, Scranton, 1906-1914; Charles P. Matthews, Scranton, 1906-present; Abram Nesbitt, Wilkes-Barre, 1905-present; Joseph O'Brien, Scranton, 1905-present; A. Mitchell Palmer, Stroudsburg, 1906-present; Roswell H. Patterson, Scranton, 1914-present; Fred J. Platt, Scranton, 1910-present; John T. Porter, Scranton, 1906-present; Samuel B. Price, Scranton, 1906-present; August Robinson, Scranton, 1906-1911; E. M. Rine, Scranton, 1906-1912; Samuel Samter, Scranton, 1909-present; Worthington Scranton, Scranton, 1912-present; Alonzo T. Searle, Honesdale, 1906-present; George B. Smith, Scranton, 1906-present; John H. Thomas, Carbondale, 1909-present; Benjamin H. Throop, Scranton, 1912-present; Everett Warren, Scranton, 1906-present; Thomas H. Watkins, Scranton, 1906-1910; Louis A. Watres, Scranton, 1905-present; Fred C. White, Hawley, 1912-present; William A. Wilcox, Scranton, 1913-present; Robert C. Wills, Scranton, 1909-present; S. P. Wolverton, Sunbury, 1906-1910; C. S. Woolworth, Scranton, 1906-present; Charles F. Wright, Susquehanna, 1906-present.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE SCRANTON BOARD OF TRADE.

This organization, during almost the entire history of the city, has been its principal commercial and industrial force. It has taken a very prominent part in the upbuilding of the city for forty-five years. It had its beginning in the old Merchants' Association, April 28, 1867, exactly one year after the chartering of the city. In 1871 this association changed its name to Scranton Board of Trade and received its charter from the State.

Its presidents have been: 1870, Lewis Pughe, deceased; 1871-72-73-74, George Fisher, deceased; 1875-76, G. A. Fuller, deceased; 1877-78-79-80, Lewis Pughe, deceased; 1881, William T. Smith, deceased; 1882-83, Thomas H. Dale, deceased; 1884-85-86, J. A. Price, deceased; 1887, H. M. Boies, deceased; 1888, William Connell, deceased; 1889-90, W. T. Smith, deceased; 1891-92, J. M. Kemmerer, deceased; 1893-94-95-96-97, W. A. May; 1898-99, Luther Keller; 1900-01, J. A. Lansing; 1902-03, A. W. Dickson, deceased; 1904-05, John T. Porter; 1906-07, D. B. Atherton; 1908-09, F. L. Hitchcock; 1910, James G. Shepherd; 1911-12, H. C. Reynolds; 1913-14, Ralph E. Weeks.

The earliest record of membership in the Scranton Board of Trade is 1870-71 as follows: Elisha Phinney, D. B. Oakes, Lewis Pughe, George Fisher, Thomas J. Fisher, George Coray, John C. Phelps, Joseph Chase, Edwin A. Forester, Matthew H. Dale, John Phillips, Richard J. Matthews, A. G. Gilmore, U. M. Stowers, Austin M. Decker, G. A. Fuller, I. F. Fuller, F. L. Hitchcock, William Connell, F. E. Nettleton, Theodore F. Hunt, C. W. Kirkpatrick, M. M. Kearney, L. B. Powell, C. H. Daud, George L. Whitmore, Walter W. Winton, James W. Garney; twenty-eight members.

In 1872 the following additional names appear: T. C. Snover, B. A. Hill, M. Goldsmith, Daniel Silkman, S. P. Hull, James Moyles, John Carpenter, George W. Fritz, N. A. Hulbert, E. C. Fuller, J. L. Brown, Henry Battin, William C. Williams, H. A. Vail, A. J. Merrill, H. A. Coursen, A. D. Holland, Israel Crane, James M. Hunt, H. S. Searle, W. J. Crane, J. A. Leas, B. Leonard, J. A. Price, J. L. Hull, J. P. W. Riley. Total membership in 1872, fifty-four.

We have seen that the board grew out of the Wholesale Merchants' Association, which was organized chiefly to promote the wholesale trade. This continued to be the objects of the new board for some years, but to that was gradually added the broader purpose of serving the public. Hence, we find it very early becoming the point of initiation and rally for most of the important movements for the growth and betterment of the young city. A stiff fight was made by the old Merchants' Association with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on the question of freight rates. This road was practically the only transportation we had. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had not yet developed into a regular carrying company. Its gravity road had come as far as Olyphant and from there a locomotive entrance had been made to our city, with a rough station at Pine Brook. The New York and Erie had connections into Carbondale only. The freight fight came in the effort of the association to secure lower rates for the wholesalers in ton and carload quantities. The schedule of freight rates was made per 100 pounds, and it made no difference whether the consignee had a carload or fifty pounds the rate was the same. The association





made a protest to the railroad company on the injustice of such a schedule, which put the wholesaler and retailer on the same level. But was politely told that the schedule was like the "laws of the Medes and Persians, which change not," and naively asked what it was "going to do about it." This is what the association did about it. The general freight agent of the Erie was interviewed and on an agreement by all the merchants of the association to ship exclusively over the Erie road (provided it would come into Scranton) a much lower and more favorable schedule of rate was obtained. This was the beginning of Erie's connection with Scranton. The increase in business required an immediate all rail connection with Carbondale. The change to Erie was in some respects a disadvantage to the merchants, because it required a longer time to get goods by that round-about route, but the association stuck to its agreement. The effect upon the Lackawanna was very marked. Their freight house became almost a vacant ornament, and at a time when the road sorely needed every dollar it was possible to earn. It now became Lackawanna's turn to interview the Merchants' Association, the result being that the following year a satisfactory freight schedule was obtained.

In 1870 the rooms of the board were over the store of G. A. & I. F. Fuller & Company, wholesale and retail grocers, at 404 Lackawanna avenue, the location now occupied by the Lackawanna Trust Company. The records of December 9, 1870, contain the following minute: Mr. George Fisher moved that Messrs. Pughe and Hitchcock be constituted a committee for the purpose of procuring a charter from the State Legislature incorporating the Scranton Board of Trade, which was carried. Mr. Fisher also moved that a committee of three be appointed to inquire into and consider the propriety of procuring, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable building and lot of land for the occupation, use and benefit of the Scranton Board of Trade, and if by them found practicable to devise and mature a plan that will enable the said Board of Trade to carry the project into execution and to report at the next meeting of the council (the "executive council"—a body of ten members, of which the president of the board was *ex officio* chairman, which seems to have been invested with power to transact the administrative functions of the board). The council then were as follows: Lewis Pughe, president; G. A. Fuller, secretary; George Fisher, C. W. Kirkpatrick, A. G. Gilmore, F. L. Hitchcock, T. F. Hunt, C. H. Doud, L. B. Powell, S. P. Hull. Motion was carried and the committee appointed were as follows: George Fisher, T. F. Hunt and G. A. Fuller. Could this movement have been matured the benefit to the board would have been very great. Lots on Lackawanna avenue could then have been bought for \$1,000; on Spruce street for \$300. But the committee found the scheme impracticable and it was abandoned.

In 1872 the board established a local "Board of Credit," whose duty it was to prepare and maintain a "credit book" of merchants and dealers in Luzerne and adjoining counties, with ratings and credit characteristics, which should be kept in the rooms of the board for the benefit of members. Mr. Joseph English was appointed secretary of the Board of Credit, with a salary of \$100 per month. Mr. English devoted his entire time to the credit work of the board. The first paid secretary of the Board of Trade proper was Mr. Isaac F. Fuller, in 1879, at a salary of \$1,000 per year.

The first movement towards securing a Government building in our city for postoffice, United States courts, etc., was made effective by this board in 1882 in the following:

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress Assembled:

The Board of Trade of the City of Scranton, State of Pennsylvania, by unanimous action taken March 20, 1882, hereby respectfully urge your honorable body to favorably consider, and if consistent with the public interest, speedily pass the bill (H. R. No. 4178) now pending for the erection of a Government building in this city. The extremely rapid and substantial growth, the present immense business interests, and the reasonable prospects of future enlargement of our city, combined with the facts of the entire inadequacy of the building now used for the postoffice and other Government uses, and that of the large amount of revenue derived by the Government from the region centering here, should emphasize this petition as reasonable and just; and further, the fact that in order to attain the present position and efficient conduct of the Government business, all expenses have been paid with but a normal cost to the Government hitherto, ought to attest the attention and suggest generous action. For the intelligent consideration of Congress and for the enforcement of the importance of this petition the Board of Trade hereby submits the following statistics for the correctness of all of which the seal attached is the assurance.

Comparative statement of receipts and shipments at Scranton of staple articles by rail, to which may be safely added 25 per cent. from other sources.

	1878.	1881.
Grain—number of bushels	572,400	1,417,200
Flour—barrels	160,000	294,596
Meat—barrels	30,261	85,783
Butter—pounds	1,453,386	3,760,150
Cheese—pounds	926,426	2,589,272
Potatoes—bushels	60,000	85,000
Beans—bushels	6,474	13,549
Lumber—cars	1,050	5,346
Tobacco Manufactured—pounds, 482,000.		
Coal—No. of tons shipped in 1880, 7,774,612.		
Coal—No. of tons shipped in 1890, 9,940,972.		
Population of Scranton—(census 1880), 45,850.		
Population—(present, about), 50,000.		

Capital invested within city limits in the following branches of business:

Iron and Steel	\$7,000,000
Merchandise	6,689,542
Machinery	1,071,000
Breweries	160,000
Grist Mills	172,000
Edge Tools	135,000
Lumber	115,000
Foundries	100,000
Silk Mills	80,000
Under Garments	60,000
Glass Factory	18,000
File Works	14,000
Patent Medicines	12,000
Gas and Water Companies	600,000
Banking Capital	1,286,000
Total	\$17,512,542

Bank Deposits \$2,818,756.67

Attest:

R. W. LUCE, Secretary.

THOMAS H. DALE,
President.

An incident of note is given by Hon. Lewis Pughe, president of the board at the meeting in December, 1879, when he stated that the board had had the honor to entertain the Massachusetts Editorial Association of 169 members and "the favorable impression made upon them in regard to our city, its resources and industries," and the "publication by that body of 169 letters describing their trip, and the flattering mention made of our city, could not fail in accomplishing good."

April 17, 1882, its rooms were changed to Coal Exchange building. Lease executed with Mr. John Jermyn for five years at \$250 per year rent.

GIFT OF MOSES TAYLOR HOSPITAL.

At meeting held May 15, 1882, the committee consisting of Hon. Lewis Pughe, Irving A. Finch and B. A. Hill reported the following preamble and resolution:

The Scranton Board of Trade, representing the mining, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city of Scranton, desiring to put on record its recognition and appreciation of the noble and generous gift of Moses Taylor, of New York, to this city, it is hereby

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board of Trade and the interests its represents are tendered to Moses Taylor for the magnificent gift of a quarter of a million dollars to found a hospital in this city, thereby contributing to the comfort and relief of the unfortunate, as well as giving tangible evidence to the laboring classes of this region that they are remembered and cared for by one who has been identified with their interests for many years, and they also wish to assure him of the gratitude of all good men, and the earnest prayer that the blessing of the Almighty may rest upon him and comfort him to the end of his days.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted and the officers of the board directed to have a copy of the action of the board properly transcribed and forwarded to Mr. Taylor.

FIRST MOVEMENT TOWARDS BETTER PAVEMENTS.

At the meeting held in May, 1883, a committee was appointed to investigate and report on the best materials for street paving. At the June meeting the property owners on Lackawanna avenue, Spruce and connecting streets were invited to meet the board at its rooms on June 26, at eight o'clock p. m., to discuss the questions of pavements.

TRADE DOLLARS.

On July 16, 1883, a communication was read from the Chamber of Commerce (where from is not stated—probably New York) in reference to trade dollars, asking this board to join with them in asking the Government to see that they were redeemed and retired. The communication was referred to a committee consisting of W. T. Smith, Dr. B. T. Throop and John Jermyn. This committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That as the silver coin known as the trade dollar is in circulation without sufficient authority of law to make it redeemable by Government, and as it has by enactment of the Government become a part of our money circulation, we believe it to be the duty of the Government to institute measures at once for its withdrawal and also to adopt if possible some plan for its redemption that shall protect from loss those who have received it in the course of trade, business or for service rendered at the full value of a dollar as defined by law.

On January 17, 1887, a committee, of which Mayor E. H. Ripple was made chairman, was appointed to arrange for and coöperate in entertainment of the American Institute of Mining.

On February 20, 1888, Mr. R. W. Luce, after eight years of service as secretary, retires, and Mr. J. H. Fisher is elected. His salary is fixed at fifty dollars per month—he to give all the time necessary.

ONE CENT LETTER POSTAGE.

On March 9, 1888, Mr. J. H. Torrey, from the committee on legislation, reported a resolution favoring the circulation of a petition to Congress for the reduction of letter postage to one cent an ounce, which was adopted.

OPENING OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

On April 15, 1888, Mr. J. A. Lansing, from committee on transportation, reported that through the work of his committee the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad had opened an office on Lackawanna avenue to the great convenience and benefit of merchants and the public. Also he reported the opening of the extension to Scranton of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which would take place during the coming week.

CULM AS A STEAM FUEL.

At the meeting of October, 1889, Mr. J. A. Lansing, from the committee on transportation, read a report on the comparative value of culm as a steam producing fuel, which was adopted and 15,000 copies ordered printed for members to distribute among eastern and middle States manufacturers.

Also that the postal authorities at Washington be requested to establish a mail route over the Buffalo division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, giving Scranton quicker and more direct mail facilities to the West.

UNION RAILROAD STATION.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in harmony with the recommendations of the board in reference to the Linden street bridge, the subject of a union railroad station to occupy the river space between the present Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad to the proposed Linden street bridge be recommended to the consideration of the joint meeting of this board and the West Side board.

NAY-AUG PARK.

On April 15, 1889, the board, on motion of Mr. A. W. Dickson, unanimously adopted a resolution setting forth the needs of a large public park and urging councils to secure at once 200 acres, including and adjoining Nay-Aug Falls for a park to be called Nay-Aug Park.

ALBRIGHT MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

A special meeting of the board was held January 27, 1890, to receive a proposition from the heirs of the late Joseph J. Albright and Elizabeth, his wife, to convey to the city their late homestead on the corner of Vine street and Washington avenue for a public library, and from Mr. J. J. Albright Jr. to erect on the same a suitable building for library purposes, also to be donated to the city, said public library to be called the Albright Memorial Library. The communication stated that it was made to the Board of Trade as "fairly representing directly or in sympathy all the varied classes of people within the city of Scranton, for whose benefit the library was intended." For the full correspondence see a later chapter on notable events of the city.

On motion of Judge Hand the matter was referred to the committee on public library, of which Mr. Henry Belin Jr. was chairman. Mr. Belin said the committee desired to raise \$35,000 to purchase a library of 12,000 volumes and to provide for two years' maintenance. Of this sum \$10,500 had already been pledged.

On May 19, 1890, the board passed resolutions urging councils to provide immediately for bridges over the Nay-Aug, between Pittston and Monroe avenue, and over the Lackawanna, between Linden and Swetland streets, and at East Market street; that the bonds of the city be issued to the amount of \$250,000 to \$300,000 for that purpose.

In 1875 the board became a member of the National Board of Trade, whose headquarters were in Philadelphia. The first delegate to the national board was G. A. Fuller, in 1875. It was not again represented in the national board until 1884, when J. A. Price, its then president, was sent. He continued to represent the board in that body—whose meetings were held in Chicago and other of the large cities—until 1888; that year Mr. Price and Mr. William T. Smith were sent as delegates. These gentlemen again represented the board in 1889. In 1890-92-93-94 Mr. Price represented the board; 1895-96, F. L. Hitchcock and W. A. May; 1897-98, F. L. Hitchcock and Colonel H. M. Boies; 1897, F. L. Hitchcock and Dolph B. Atherton; 1900-01-02-03, F. L. Hitchcock and James A. Lansing; 1904, F. L. Hitchcock and Charles S. Seamans; 1905, F. L. Hitchcock and Charles H. Pond; 1906, F. L. Hitchcock and C. Comegys; 1907, F. L. Hitchcock and Dolph B. Atherton; 1908-09-10-11, F. L. Hitchcock and Harry C. Reynolds.

In 1911 was held the last convention of the National Board of Trade. In 1912 the National Chamber of Commerce was organized.

About 1895 the national board established permanent headquarters in Washington and held its annual meetings in December and January, during the sessions of the Congress, in order that its actions on various commercial questions could be placed before that legislative body. Much of the financial and commercial legislation had its origin in the national board through its constituent bodies, in which the Scranton board, through its representatives, took an active part. Among these were the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor and of Agriculture; the Interstate Commerce Commission; the amendment to the national bank act, authorizing the creation of banks in small towns with a capital of \$25,000. This law had its origin in our Scranton board, on motion of Mr. James A. Lansing. Its purpose was to bring banking facilities to country towns. More than 300 such banks have been organized throughout the country, which attests to the value and popularity of the idea.

WEST LACKAWANNA AVENUE VIADUCT.

This great improvement had its beginning in the report of the Board of Trade's committee on street and highways, made at its meeting held May 21, 1900. The committee consisted of F. L. Hitchcock, chairman; A. B. Dunning and Charles R. Kinsley. The chairman wrote Mr. Truesdale, president of the Lackawanna railroad, asking for an early interview on the question of a viaduct over the tracks of his company on West Lackawanna avenue. A prompt reply came fixing a time a week or so later in the office of Major Warren, counsel for the company in this city. Promptly at the time fixed Mr. Truesdale appeared. There was prompt agreement as to the necessity for a viaduct, and Mr. Truesdale offered to pay one-third the cost, the other two-thirds to be borne by the traction company and the city. It was explained to Mr. Truesdale that the cost for damages to abutting property would fall on the city, not less than \$200,000, which would be the limit of expense she should be asked to assume; that the traction company had already agreed to bear half the cost of the viaduct, on the assumption that it could be built for \$60,000. The committee further assured him that unless his company would agree to stand the other moiety of cost the traction company would be permitted to build a double track viaduct for its own use, without closing up the street. This proved a clincher. Mr. Truesdale immediately asked for a fortnight's time to consider the matter. Two weeks later he appeared with the chief engineer of the road, with elaborate plans and

drawings for the viaduct. In the meantime the committee had communicated with the head of the traction company, who was also present. A conference was immediately had and in less than thirty minutes the two companies had agreed to share the cost of the viaduct and had adopted a plan subject to acceptance by the city. The committee reported its action at the September meeting with the following resolution:

Resolved, First, That the Scranton Board of Trade heartily approve of the ordinance providing for the erection of a viaduct over the tracks of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad on West Lackawanna avenue introduced in common council on the 13th (September, 1900) and respectfully urges upon councils the necessity of passing the same without delay, to the end that said viaduct may be constructed as speedily as possible.

The resolution was adopted unanimously with the thanks of the board to the committee for the valuable services rendered by them to the city. The city promptly passed the required ordinance of approval and the preliminary work on the viaduct was immediately commenced. It was completed sufficiently for use in the fall of 1903, but the pavement was not laid until the spring of 1904. It cost upwards of \$80,000.

In 1912 the board raised the sum of \$100,000 by subscription of its members to be used to assist new industries in locating in Scranton. In 1913 its premier achievement was accomplished, viz., the organization of the "Scranton Industrial Development Company." The scheme was developed by the board of directors, of which Mr. Ralph E. Weeks, president of the board, is *ex officio* chairman. It was officially launched in the report of the special committee of the board of directors, consisting of Mr. H. G. Dunham, chairman, Mr. Oscar Klemman and Mr. John H. Brooks, made at a special meeting of the board, held April 6, 1914. Mr. Dunham presented the report as follows:

Organize an Investment Company, to be called "Scranton Industrial Development Company," to hold the securities of various local companies, said company to be incorporated; authorized capital to be \$1,000,000; the minimum amount to be subscribed at this time to be not less than \$250,000. Not more than 20 per cent. of the amount subscribed can be called in any one year. Subscriptions to the stock of this company to run for five years from the date of completion of the minimum amount to be subscribed, namely \$250,000. Certificates of stock to be issued in denominations of \$10 and multiples thereof bearing 5 per cent. interest. Conditions:

1. That this fund shall be used exclusively for the upbuilding of the city's industrial interests.
2. That there shall be no cash payment into the company until the immediate occasion for its use arises.
3. That no subscriber shall be called upon to pay into the company in any one year more than 20 per cent. of his total subscription thereto.
4. That no call for payment shall issue except on a majority vote of the directors of the Scranton Board of Trade and a majority vote of the directors of the Investment Company.

Every call so made shall be upon a printed form prepared for that purpose which shall set forth clearly exact purpose for which the specific call or assessment is made. Said call to be signed by the president of the Board of Trade and attested by the secretary.

5. That no call shall be made until at least \$250,000 of stock has been subscribed for.
6. That not more than 20 per cent. of the capital subscribed be used in any one concern.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted and then began one of the most sensational campaigns in the history of the world for subscriptions. Over 600 members of the board—effecting first a superb organi-

zation—set themselves to the task of raising a \$1,000,000 in ten days. The following was the team organization and their slogan:

Five Divisions, Fifty Teams, Five Hundred Volunteer Salesmen

HEADQUARTERS IN TOWN HALL

Division No. 1, Samuel Samter, leader; Division No. 2, M. J. Murphy, leader; Division No. 3, Worthington Scranton, leader; Division No. 4, Otto R. Conrad, leader; Division No. 5, W. F. Vaughn, leader.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

"A MILLION FOR SCRANTON FACTORIES!"

"MAKE SCRANTON GROW!"

That, in brief, is 'The Scranton Plan.' And they launched it in a manner worthy of the idea. It was not a question of simply shunting the whole business over on the community and inviting everybody to help himself; better than that, the Board of Trade put itself in the rôle of a practical stock salesman and went out digging up business. It was in the manner of the doing, in fact, that the interesting story lies. It meant not only the success of the particular business in hand, but, what is more, it served to revive in the entire community a spirit of pride and civic confidence, an asset whose importance cannot be estimated by the mere dollar standard.

A date was set for a great foregathering of citizens in the largest meeting place in the city, significantly known as 'Town Hall.' Invitations to this meeting were sent to 1,000 of the leading business and professional men. A charge of one dollar was fixed for the banquet supper that was served. It was expressly stated, however, that there would be no soliciting of funds at this meeting, so nobody was scared away. Then the campaign foundations were laid. Inspirational articles and boom cartoons began to appear in the newspapers of the city. The editors had been called in and told confidentially what was going to happen. As the leading business men, and, incidentally, the most profitable advertisers, were already back of the movement, the editors, aside from their personal inclination towards anything that would help the city, were naturally alert to outdo each other in the interests of the campaign.

From the start, the most intense spirit of rivalry between the teams was engendered. On the night of the announcement of the plan, so cleverly had the managers wrought, that the campaign was started with a whirlwind of enthusiasm.

Addresses were made by Edward F. Trefz, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and by general managers of railroads entering Scranton, and other prominent men. Further stimulus was added when the local gas and water company on the first night announced a subscription of \$50,000 to the fund.

The real work started the next morning. Simultaneously, large cards carrying the slogan 'A Million for Scranton Factories,' appeared in the shop windows and on the street cars, on telegraph poles and conspicuous points generally. Every other automobile, it seemed, bore a pennant on which the board's slogan was lettered. Booster buttons graced the lapels of 10,000 citizens. The newspapers spread themselves with full page advertisements. Later on, all the merchants of the city using space in the papers devoted at least one day of their regular advertisement space to a boost advertisement for the city.

Armed with the lists of prospects, the 500 salesmen started out, resistless in their enthusiasm. At noon of each succeeding day, they all reassembled in town hall to take their respective places for a noon luncheon, served by the ladies of the various churches, in turn. One wall of the hall bore large bulletin boards of the five divisions and as each commander announced the day's results and a scorer marked it on the board in view of the crowd, up-
 roars of cheers and shouts, interspersed with rousing songs, followed.

The teams vied with each other in contributing novel qualities of enthusiasm. Nearly every team had its own team song, a sample of which, to the tune of 'Marching Through Georgia,' is as follows:

Shout the glad, glad tidings, boys! we'll raise a million soon.
 Show the world that Scranton'll get it by the first of June.
 Show them how we hustle, make them listen to this tune;
 Live wires are boosting old Scranton.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah! the money's rolling in!
 Hurrah! Hurrah! we boys can get the tin!
 Oh, we will get the factories here, for don't you see,
 Live wires are boosting old Scranton.

War cries, on the order of college yells, were also in order. A remarkable fact is that a great proportion of the salesmen in the nine days of the campaign absolutely abandoned all other business and devoted their entire time to the campaign. One enthusiastic plugger invaded the Syrian colony of the city on the last day and induced fifty Syrians to subscribe \$10,100 for stock, fifty individuals being represented in the subscription.

The subscriptions averaged over \$150,000 each day, and though it was planned to have the campaign run ten days, at the end of the eighth day the required million dollars had been raised. Even after the close of the campaign subscriptions came dribbling in until the final amount will easily exceed a million and a quarter for Scranton industries.

When the contest closed, the crowd of boosters simply tore the roof off. The session lasted three hours and every man, it seemed, went forth from the meeting an inspired boomer for the city for the rest of his days.

The total amount subscribed at the end of the formal campaign was \$1,143,850. Several out-of-town subscriptions were received, these coming in solely on the merits of the investment as a business proposition. Over 5,000 individuals participated in the subscriptions, a permanent booming force for the city whose power cannot be estimated.

This sketch cannot better close than with the following from Scranton Board of Trade Journal, January, 1914:

VOLUME OF TRADE FOR TWELVE YEARS IN SCRANTON.

By George H. Fisher, Editor.

That the ensign of the Board of Trade building (Watch Scranton Grow) is literally true is demonstrated by the volume of business done in Scranton inclusive as expressed in monthly statements by our most important business concerns—the banks.

From an average business between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 in 1902 there has been a steady annual progression at the rate of 11 per cent. increase, up to an average of close to \$14,000,000 a month in 1913.

The measure of the volume of business taken is the monthly volume of bank clearings, as shown by the records of the Scranton Clearing House for twelve years.

The growth of business is much more rapid than that of the population. The population in the last decade increased at the rate of about 2.7 per cent. a year. The annual increase of bank clearings of 11 per cent. demonstrates that the rate of increase of business done in the city is considerably more than the rate of its population increase. This indicates an increasing prosperity for the citizenship of the city because the prosperity of the citizen usually varies as the volume of his business transactions.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE SCRANTON POSTOFFICE.

The following history of the Scranton postoffice, including the early history of Providence and Hyde Park postmasters, is condensed from a pamphlet from the pen of Colonel E. H. Ripple, and published in 1901:

Postmasters.—The following is the official list of postmasters at Hyde Park, Providence and Scranton, with dates of their appointment: Hyde Park, Luzerne County—William Merrifield, July 14, 1832; Robert Merrifield, August 9, 1832; William Merrifield, 1834-43; Joseph Griffin, 1843-46; O. P. Clarke, 1846-57; Silas Wheeler, 1857-61; Joseph Turvey Fellows, 1861-66; Augustus Davis, 1866-67; William Merrifield, 1867-69; M. L. Blair, 1869-73; Thomas D. Thomas, 1873-82. Hyde Park, Lackawanna County—Thomas D. Thomas, February 28, 1882 (office discontinued October 22, 1883). Providence—Benjamin Slocum, 1811-29; John Vaughn, 1829-39; Voltaire Searle, 1839-40; J. R. Bloom, 1840-45; John P. Harding, 1845-46; David S. Koon, 1846-49; Henry Reichard, 1849-51; Charles T. Atwater, 1851-52; Elizabeth Atwater, 1852-54; Sylvanus Eastabrooks, 1854; H. Hollister, 1854-61; B. P. Couch, 1861-67; J. R. Bloom Jr., 1867-69; Henry Roberts, 1869-80; Henry Roberts, January 8, 1880 (office discontinued October 22, 1883). Scranton, Luzerne County—John W. Moore, 1850-51. Scranton—John W. Moore, 1851-53; Joel Amsden, 1853; Benjamin H. Throop, 1853-57; Laton S. Fuller, 1857-61; Douglas H. Jay, 1861-64; A. H. Coursen, 1864-66; W. H. Pier, 1866-69; James S. Slocum, 1869-74; J. A. Scranton, 1874-81; E. C. Fuller, May 5, 1881-85; D. W. Connolly, 1885-89; D. M. Jones, 1889-93; Frank M. Vandling, 1893-97; Ezra H. Ripple, 1897, to November 19, 1909; John E. Barrett, November 10, 1909, to present time (1914).

Early History.—Under the name of "Providence," the first postoffice in the Lackawanna Valley was established at Unionville, January 10, 1811. Benjamin Slocum was the first postmaster. His father and mother, Jonathan and Ruth (Tripp) Slocum, along with their seven sons and three daughters, were the first of the Slocums that came from Rhode Island to settle in the Wyoming Valley. That was in the year 1777.

The "History of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming Counties," says: "The first regular stage, a two-horse vehicle, was established between Easton and Philadelphia in 1806 by Messrs. Robinson and Arndt. The trip was made weekly and required a day and a half each way. Conrad Teter is still remembered by some of the oldest citizens as one of the earliest stage proprietors. He carried the mail in his stage weekly between Sunbury and Painted Post by way of Wilkes-Barre, Tunkhannock, etc., from 1810 to 1816. * * * About the year 1822 the first stage ran between Wilkes-Barre and Dundaff. It was at first a two-horse vehicle, and was run by the brothers, Daniel and John Searle. Two years later a four-horse vehicle replaced the first, and the route intersected the Milford and Owego Turnpike at Carbondale. The Searle Brothers were then the proprietors of the line. Pearce records George Root as the veteran stage driver of this region, a title which a service of forty years entitled him to."

When the postoffice was established at Unionville (Providence P. O.) the mail was carried on horseback by Zephaniah Knapp twice a week, and in bad weather once a week. His route was from Wilkes-Barre, via Slocum

Hollow, to Wilsonville, then the county seat of Wayne county. He returned by way of Bethany, Belmont, Montrose and Tunkhannock. The Unionville postoffice was at the upper distillery which stood on the site now occupied by the Laurel Line station.

Postmaster Benjamin Slocum served for several years and then resigned in favor of John Vaughn Jr., who in 1829 removed the office to his store on the southwest side of Razorville Corners, which was then known by several people as "Centreville," but which we now call Providence. The removal of the postoffice from Unionville to Providence left the Unionville or Slocum Hollow part of the district without a postoffice for twenty-one years.

An effort was made during the session of Congress of 1849-50, which resulted in the establishment of an office at Scranton, and the late John W. Moore was made postmaster. Mr. J. C. Platt took the first letter and paper from the office when it opened, April 1, 1850.

According to Dr. Throop, John W. Moore, who opened the first tailor shop in the Hollow—or Harrison, as it was then called in honor of that President's recent election—obtained permission to take the mail matter from Hyde Park to his store and there distribute it to the persons to whom it was addressed. He soon, however, tired of the thankless job, says Dr. Throop, and induced Joel Amsden to assume the postmastership. Mr. Amsden, too, soon gave up the undertaking, asserts the doctor, and desired to be released from the position, as there were no facilities for conducting the business properly.

Dr. Throop goes on to say that he himself erected a dwelling and drug store at the point where Mattes street now tunnels the Lackawanna railroad, near Laurel Line station. It was a two-story frame structure, and at the front end of the counter a desk was arranged to give ample facilities for handling the mail. "I was appointed postmaster," says Dr. Throop, "by S. R. Hobie, Assistant Postmaster-General, May 6, 1853, and commissioned by Franklin Pierce, February 4, 1857, and continued under the administration of President Buchanan. The office was in charge of E. C. Fuller, my deputy, for all these years, until Laton S. Fuller, his brother, was appointed my successor."

The Hyde Park postoffice was established July 14, 1832, and the late Judge William Merrifield, father of our distinguished townsman, Edward Merrifield, was the first postmaster.

In 1850 the Scranton postoffice was in a building near the iron works. It was removed to Amsden's block early in 1853 and soon afterward to Dr. Throop's building (see above). In 1855 it was removed to Fuller's Drug Store, near the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues, adjoining what is now the "Coyne House." This was made necessary because the "Cobb's Gap Railroad" (now the Lackawanna-Southern Division) had taken the Throop building and land for its right of way and had built its road over it. In 1861 to a building on the site of the First National Bank; in 1864 to a building on the site of 310 Lackawanna avenue; in 1865 to the corner of Center street and Penn avenue; in 1871 to Wyoming avenue; then to the corner of Penn avenue and Spruce street, and in 1894 the new postoffice was completed and the business was transferred to that establishment.

The following biographies of Scranton's postmasters were written in 1901:

Benjamin Slocum, the first postmaster of the first postoffice in the Lackawanna Valley, was the son of Jonathan and Ruth (Tripp) Slocum. In middle life he married Phoebe La France in Providence township. The following children were the result of this union: Maria, married Dr.

Silas Robinson, of Hyde Park; Frances, married Samuel Nicholson, of Wilkes-Barre; Ruth, married Henry Stark, of Tunkhannock; Thomas Truxton, a son, also married. Mr. Slocum went into partnership with his brother Ebenezer, at Slocum Hollow, where they conducted the business connected with their grist mill, saw mills, forge, still house, and flour, feed and provision stores.

Postmaster Benjamin's nephew, Joseph Slocum, son of Ebenezer, was well known to the present generation hereabouts. By inheritance and purchase he owned at one time over 600 acres of coal lands in the heart of the city of Scranton, and by the sale of these lands he realized a considerable fortune. He was the first burgess of Scranton, and for many years city auditor. In December, 1880, he and his faithful and devoted wife celebrated their golden wedding, and the affair was attended by the Slocums from all over the country. He died in June, 1890.

John Vaughn Jr. succeeded Benjamin Slocum as postmaster of Providence. Mr. Vaughn moved it to "Razorville Corners," now Providence, in 1829. He held the position of postmaster until 1839.

Postmaster John Vaughn Jr. was born in 1797. In 1842 he was married to Malvina Marsh, of Carbondale. The following children of the marriage survive: Mrs. Frances Dunn, Mrs. Emma Wint, Mrs. Delcie McKean, Mrs. Valvacy Eppling, and Albert Vaughn, a machinist. Mrs. John Vaughn died in February, 1898, aged seventy-four years.

Postmaster Vaughn was a justice of the peace in Providence. He was for many years a prominent merchant in the borough. He was, at one time, in partnership with John Heermans. The two conducted a general store. Mr. Vaughn had also Nathan Wint as a partner, in 1857-58. Mr. Vaughn was made a member of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., at Wilkes-Barre, in 1825.

Voltaire Searle, who succeeded John Vaughn Jr. as postmaster of Providence, was born in 1810. He was the son of Miner and Eunice Searle, and great-grandson of Constant Searle, one of the victims of the Wyoming massacre.

Jacob R. Bloom, postmaster of Providence from 1840 to 1845, was born in Bennington, Vermont, November 14, 1802. He first settled in Blakely, afterward resided in Dunmore, and finally settled in Providence. There were only six houses in the north end when he settled there. He was a wheelwright by trade, but was quite handy with all kinds of tools, and built with his own hands the house in which he resided. In the early '40s he owned a hotel on North Main avenue and, as a host, he was always noted for his kindness and hospitality. He was quite liberal in his religious views and loved his fellow man of every and no denomination. There was nothing narrow or "small" about "Jake" Bloom. Although a non-Catholic he donated to the Catholics a large plot of land on which they built their church in Providence. He also gave several lots to persons too poor to pay for them. Mr. Bloom died at Providence, May 15, 1897.

John P. Harding was postmaster of Providence for one year (1845-46) under the administration of President Polk. Mr. Harding was an employe in "Nat" Cottrell's hotel at "the corners," and was quite popular with all classes of the community.

David S. Koon was postmaster at Providence from 1846 to 1849, during the administration of President Polk. He was of Knickerbocker Dutch origin. His father, Henry Koon, settled in New York State, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. David S. was born in Dutchess county, Septem-

ber 9, 1818. He received a common school education and graduated in a printing office at Carbondale, Pennsylvania. He read law in the office of D. K. Lathrope, of Carbondale, and was admitted to the bar January 5, 1848. He practiced at Carbondale, Providence and Pittston. He at different times held several township and borough offices. He was married in January, 1849, to Eliza A., daughter of Amasa Hollister, of Kingston township. He died a few years ago at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Henry Reichard, postmaster of Providence between 1849 and 1851, was born at Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1814. He was a tailor by trade. His wife was Catherine Ackerly, daughter of John and Elizabeth Ackerly, of Abington township. Mr. Reichard took quite an active interest in politics. In his time it was customary to have vocal as well as instrumental music at political gatherings and he frequently sang for the delectation of the multitude.

Charles Townsend Atwater was appointed postmaster of Providence in 1851. His widow, Elizabeth, finished the unexpired term of his postmastership (1852-54). Postmaster Atwater was born in New Haven, Connecticut, March 2, 1813. He was educated in the public schools in that city. In the early '20s he came with his father, Heaton Atwater, to Mount Pleasant, Wayne county. The latter gentleman moved to Hyde Park about the year 1830 and, for a time, was proprietor of the White Hotel. He died in Hyde Park in 1832. On October 24, 1834, Postmaster Atwater was married to Elizabeth Snyder, and went to Mount Pleasant, where he remained a year. He then returned to Providence and shortly thereafter went into the mercantile business in that place and at Dunmore. He resided at Providence and died there October 22, 1853.

Sylvanus Eastabrooks, postmaster of Providence in 1854, was born at Wysox, Pennsylvania, in February, 1818. He learned the wheelwright trade at Troy, Pennsylvania, and was married at that place. He moved to Providence and conducted a wagon shop in all its departments until 1841, part of the time individually and part of the time as a partner in the firm of Eastabrooks & Barton, and later he was in partnership with Mr. Bell. He moved to Towanda, Pennsylvania, in 1864.

Dr. Horace H. Hollister succeeded Sylvanus Eastabrooks in 1854 as postmaster of Providence, and held the office until 1861. He was born in Salem, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, November 2, 1822. He received a common school education at his home and was a pupil in academies at Bethany and Honesdale between 1840 and 1843. During the summer months of 1837 and 1838 he was engaged in transporting general merchandise on the North Branch canal, the Union canal and Schuylkill canal from Philadelphia to Wilkes-Barre, and was then known as Captain Hollister. He afterward studied medicine with Dr. Charles Burr, of Salem, with Dr. Ebenezer T. Losey, of Honesdale, and with Dr. Benjamin Throop, then of Providence. He graduated from the University of the City of New York in March, 1846, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Providence. Among his literary works are "History of the Lackawanna Valley," "Coal Notes," "History of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company," and "Recollections of Our Physicians." He also wrote several interesting magazine and newspaper articles. He died in Scranton, December 29, 1893.

Dr. Hollister's collection of Indian stone relics is acknowledged to be the largest and most complete of its kind in the world. The collection comprises 20,000 pieces of stone, burned clay, bone and copper, each piece representing every kind of weapon used by the savages of North America. The collection is valued at \$10,000. Efforts have been made from time to time by the

Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D. C., to obtain this fine collection, but the doctor refused to part with it. It is now permanently housed in the Everhart Museum in Nay-Aug Park.

Benjamin P. Couch, postmaster of Providence from 1861 to 1867, was born in Connecticut in 1822, and came at an early age to Pennsylvania, settling first at Uniondale. Shortly after his arrival there he was joined in marriage to Miss Catherine Hice. One son, George D., was born to them June 19, 1848. The family moved from Uniondale to Providence in 1853 and Mr. Couch became a partner in business with Sweet Gardner. Postmaster Benjamin Couch died May 1, 1874.

Jacob R. Bloom Jr. was postmaster at Providence from 1867 to 1869. He was a son of Postmaster Jacob R. Bloom Sr. He was born in 1843. He was a carpenter by trade. His wife was Miss Marion Burnham, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hezekiah Burnham. Mr. Bloom died November 20, 1871.

Dr. Henry Roberts was postmaster of Providence from 1869 until 1883, when the office there was abolished and merged into that of Scranton. He was born June 14, 1821, in the township of Eaton, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. His father was the Hon. Henry Roberts, for many years associate judge, justice of the peace, and one of the commissioners of old Luzerne county. He is still living (1914).

John Wildrick Moore was appointed postmaster of Scranton in 1850, and held the office for nearly three years. Postmaster John W. Moore was born in Hardwick, New Jersey, September 28, 1809, and was married to Miss Edna Laing, of his native place. In 1846 he came to what is now Scranton, and opened a tailor shop. He had four sons: Marshall, Austin, Sylvester and Eugene. During Mr. Moore's postmastership the name of the postoffice was changed from Scranton to Scranton (January 27, 1851). Postmaster Moore died in 1882.

Joel Amsden, who, for a couple of months in 1853, was John W. Moore's successor as postmaster of Scranton, was born in Hartland, Vermont, September 5, 1812, and was the son of Joseph and Jerusha Brown Amsden. In 1834 he graduated from the Norwich University—a military academy at Norwich, Vermont. His first employment was with what is now the New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad. From 1838 to 1846 he was the resident engineer of Erie and Black River canals, with headquarters at Booneville and afterward at Rome, New York. He then spent three years practicing his profession in Boston, Massachusetts, and afterward located at Easton, Pennsylvania, where he was called to remodel the Glendon Iron Works at that place. At the solicitation of Colonel George W. Scranton he came to Scranton in 1850, and became connected with the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company. Mr. Amsden laid out for the company the plot for the borough of Scranton, and drew plans for St. Peter's Cathedral. From 1857 to the time of his death in 1868 he practiced his profession of architect and engineer in Scranton.

Mr. Amsden was married at Booneville in 1838, to Anna Theresa Power, daughter of Nicholas Power, who belonged to a distinguished Waterford and Tipperary Irish family of that name. Mrs. Amsden survived her husband about fourteen years. Five children were born of the marriage: Frank P.; Fred J.; Anna L.; Charles J., and Victoria A. All now deceased except Miss Anna L. (1914).

Captain Frank P. Amsden, above referred to, was commissioned first lieutenant, Battery H, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, August 1, 1861. In the spring of 1862 he was detailed on recruiting service and

placed in charge of Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He was afterward made acting adjutant and quartermaster of the Artillery Battalion, First Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Potomac. Just prior to the Peninsular campaign, Mr. Amsden was transferred to Battery G, Seymour's Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was in the battles of Mechanicsville, Kings Mills, Charles Street Cross Roads and Malvern Hill. At Kings Mills, Captain Kern was wounded and Lieutenant Amsden was put in command. Two of the six guns of the battery were lost. At the second battle of Bull Run, Captain Kern was killed and the remainder of the battery, except two caissons, were lost. Lieutenant Amsden was then ordered to Washington and commissioned captain. He reorganized the battery and was assigned to duty with Artillery Brigade, Third Division, First Corps, Army of the Potomac. He was engaged in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, where his horse was shot under him, and in the battle of Chancellorsville. Captain Amsden resigned May 25, 1863, on account of disabilities contracted in the service.

Dr. Benjamin H. Throop was postmaster of Scranton between 1853 and 1857. See his sketch elsewhere.

Laton S. Fuller, postmaster of Scranton between 1857 and 1861, was born on a farm in the Wyoming Valley, May 2, 1824, and continued to reside there till he was twenty-five years of age. He was educated in the public schools. He was a druggist by profession and conducted a drug store in Scranton until 1886, when he retired. In 1891 he built a handsome residence at Elmhurst and resided there till shortly before his death. The parents of Mr. Fuller were Charles and Maria (Scovell) Fuller, natives respectively of Connecticut and the Wyoming Valley.

Postmaster Fuller kept the postoffice in his drug store in this city, on Lackawanna avenue, near Penn avenue. He began business with a very small capital, but managed by his ability and industry to accumulate a modest fortune. He was a Democrat in politics.

Douglas H. Jay, postmaster of Scranton from 1861 to 1864, is the son of Nelson and Sydney (Hiles) Jay. He was born in Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey, December 19, 1830, and educated in the schools there. He came to Scranton with Colonel Scranton in 1847.

Mr. Jay remained with Colonel Scranton for some time and then served as mail agent under President Pierce on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. He was bookkeeper in the store of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, up to the time he was appointed postmaster. He was appointed postmaster in 1861 by President Lincoln, but resigned in 1864 to join the army. He was enrolled as a member of Company G, 187th Pennsylvania Infantry, and during his service he was detailed as clerk under Generals Couch, Cadwalder and Meade. He was mustered out in 1865 and returned to Scranton to take a position in the postoffice. After a few years he again became bookkeeper for the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and remained with it until 1890. Mr. Jay served as member of the poor board for six years and during his time the Hillside Home was started. His wife was Miss Elizabeth Carling, and seven children were born to them. The children are Ellen C., wife of Attorney James H. Torrey; Annie L., wife of H. A. Connell; William C.; George G.; James Scranton; Kate; Mrs. R. G. Jermyn, and Joseph Nelson.

A. Hampton Coursen, postmaster of Scranton from March 8, 1864, to November 30, 1866, was born in Deckertown, New Jersey, in 1832. He is a self-taught gentleman and a highly respected citizen. He came to Scranton

in 1846, and was engaged as clerk for the Scrantons & Platt for about three years. He went to New York at the age of seventeen and was a clerk for his uncle, G. H. Coursen, a wholesale grocer at 76 Cortlandt street. He remained in New York for three years and then returned to Scranton, immediately thereafter going to Buffalo, New York, where he was employed in the coal office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. Coming back to Scranton again he was engaged in the same capacity. Then he returned to work at the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's store. In 1857, when the financial panic came, the company decreed that all unmarried men were to be discharged, and Mr. Coursen was among the number that had to relinquish his position with that corporation. After quitting the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, Mr. Coursen was engaged as express messenger for A. D. Hope, on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg road. In 1860 Mr. Coursen was appointel mail agent and was engaged in that capacity until 1864, when he was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln. In 1866 President Johnston removed Mr. Coursen and appointed Dr. W. H. Pier to fill his place. Mr. Coursen, however, remained in the postoffice for nearly three years afterward as Dr. Pier's deputy. After leaving the post-office, Mr. Coursen opened a grocery store at 427 Lackawanna avenue, where he did a large and prosperous business for over twenty years. He now lives in retirement with his family at No. 615 Mulberry street, Scranton, Pennsylvania (1914).

Mr. Coursen married (first) in 1867, Miss Anna M. Burr, of Northumberland, Pennsylvania. Two children, Mary B. and Jessie S., were born of the marriage. Miss Jessie is married to B. E. Watson, secretary of the Scranton Stove Works. Mr. Coursen's second wife, to whom he was married in 1874, was Miss Kate E. Wheatley, of Northumberland, Pennsylvania.

Dr. William H. Pier, postmaster of Scranton from 1866 to 1869, was the only son of William and Caroline (Hathaway) Pier. He was born in Warren, Warren county, Pennsylvania, in 1822; received his diploma from the Chenango County Medical Society in August, 1845, and opened an office in the October following in Hyde Park. Dr. Pier was three times married. His first wife was Mary M., daughter of Dr. Silas B. Robinson, of Hyde Park. She died in 1853. His second wife was Frances D. Throop, of Nineveh, New York, a niece of the late Dr. Throop. She died in 1871. Dr. Walter B. Pier, of Duryea, and Dr. William F. Pier, of Avoca, are children of this union. Dr. Pier's third wife was Mrs. Coolbaugh (nee Sieger), of Dunmore. Dr. Pier was of New England stock. His ancestors came to America over 150 years ago. He died in 1898, at the home of his son, Dr. William F. Pier, in Avoca.

James Scovell Slocum, postmaster of Scranton from 1869 to 1874, was the son of Laton Slocum and Gratey (Scovell) Slocum. He was born July 12, 1827, and was raised on a farm in Exeter. He moved to Scranton in 1854. He was a Republican in politics, and took an active part in the campaign of 1856. He was part owner of the Scranton Republican. He was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1860, and attended the National Convention in Chicago as a delegate from that body. He furnished two men to do his share of the fighting in the late Civil War, and, in 1862, went himself as a member of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Militia, under Colonel Johnson. In 1863 he was chairman of the sanitary commission at Scranton, when over \$6,000 was raised for the soldiers. President Grant reappointed him postmaster in 1874, but in a few weeks he resigned the office and went to live on his farm at Exeter, where he was elected

justice of the peace, overseer of the poor and to other offices. Postmaster Slocum was killed by a Lehigh Valley train near Exeter, April 19, 1897.

Joseph Augustine Scranton, postmaster of Scranton from 1874 to 1881, is the only son of Joseph H. and Eliza Maria (Wilcox) Scranton, and was born July 26, 1838, at Madison, Connecticut. For sketch of Mr. Scranton see elsewhere in this volume.

Edward Charles Fuller, postmaster of Scranton from 1881 to 1885, under the Garfield and Arthur administrations, was born in Wyoming, Luzerne county, June 8, 1826. For sketch of Mr. Fuller see elsewhere.

D. W. Connolly, postmaster of Scranton between 1885 and 1889, was born at Cohecton, Sullivan county, New York, April 24, 1847. His parents located in Hyde Park when he was only two years of age, and he received his education in the public schools of that borough. In his nineteenth year he entered the office of the Lackawanna Herald, which was edited by the late E. S. M. Hill, and was employed as a clerk and proof-reader.

In 1882 Mr. Connolly was elected as a Democrat to the Forty-eighth Congress, and at the expiration of his term he was appointed postmaster by Grover Cleveland. He was an able lawyer and a man of unimpeachable character, and was popular with all classes of citizens. Mr. Connolly's father was a prominent railroad contractor. He married Miss Ann Adelia Allyn, a daughter of Deacon Allyn, of Montgomery, Massachusetts, whose father fought under General Washington in the War for Independence. Miss Allyn's grandmother was a Tyler and a near relative of the President of the United States. He married as his second wife Miss Alma Price, daughter of William Price, of North Main avenue. Postmaster Connolly died December 4, 1894.

D. M. Jones, postmaster of Scranton from 1889 to 1893, was born at Rhymney, Breconshire, Wales, June 26, 1839. See his sketch elsewhere.

The second postoffice established in the township of Providence was at the village of Hyde Park, on July 14, 1832, and William Merrifield was appointed postmaster. See sketch of Mr. Merrifield elsewhere in this volume.

The second postmaster of Hyde Park was Robert Merrifield, whose commission is dated August 9, 1832. The location of the office was not changed. He remained postmaster until 1834, when he resigned, and William Merrifield was reappointed.

Robert Merrifield was born in Columbia county, New York, on November 16, 1778; was married to Catherine Welsey, February 12, 1804, by whom he had five children. In 1819 he moved with his family to Pennsylvania, settling upon lands in the immediate vicinity of what subsequently became Hyde Park village. In due time he became the occupant of the place owned by Rev. William Bishop, the pioneer preacher of this region, and the first settler on the church lands in Providence township which had been set apart by the Susquehanna Land Company for religious purposes. Here he was principally engaged in cultivating the farm of his son William. He died December 29, 1864, beloved as a good citizen and universally respected for his unflinching integrity.

His father was William Merrifield, born in Rhode Island in 1752. From there he went to Dutchess county, New York. In this and the adjoining county of Columbia he followed the occupation of a school teacher. He died in 1836. His father, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was Robert Merrifield, born in Devonshire, England, in 1703. He was at one time an officer in the British navy. He emigrated to Rhode Island about 1740, and

subsequently went with his family to Dutchess county, New York, where he died in 1800.

Joseph Griffin was the third postmaster appointed at Hyde Park. His appointment occurred during the administration of John Tyler, in the year 1843. Mr. Griffin was postmaster until 1846, when he was succeeded by O. P. Clarke. He moved the office from the village proper down to the store of William Blackman at Fellow's Corners, and held it about two years. Mr. Blackman, whose wife was a niece of Mr. Griffin, had almost the entire charge.

Joseph Griffin was born in Westchester county, New York, just prior to the year 1800. He was one of five brothers who came to Providence township, Stephen, Thomas, James, Isaac and Joseph. The latter came in 1816, and shortly purchased from a William Taylor a large farm at the lower end of the city, which included what is known as the round woods. He was at one time a justice of the peace of Providence township. In 1839 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving one term. He was a man of intelligence and filled the various offices to the satisfaction of the public. His children were Henry, Joseph, Buriah, Adam, Mary, John, Elizabeth and Annie. During his life Henry was quite prominent in this city. He was one of the originators of the Hillside Home for the Poor and occupied various public positions.

Oliver P. Clarke, postmaster at Hyde Park from 1846 to 1857, was born in Wurtsboro, Ulster county, New York, in 1818. His parents were from Connecticut. At an early age he became a clerk in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. From there he went to Waymart and engaged in mercantile business. He came to Hyde Park in 1845 and entered into partnership with William Blackman, whose store was at Luzerne street and South Main avenue. In 1848 he moved to what is now 120 South Main avenue. He retired from business in 1871 and died at his home in 1889, aged seventy-two years. In politics he was a Republican. He was a public-spirited citizen and was highly esteemed by everybody.

Mr. Clarke's wife was Miss Sarah A. Barton, of Washington, New Jersey. She died in Scranton in 1886. Seven children, four of whom are living, were born to them.

Dr. Silas M. Wheeler was postmaster of Hyde Park from 1857 to 1861, under the administration of James Buchanan. Dr. Wheeler located the office at the store of R. W. Luce, immediately opposite Price street, and made him the deputy.

Dr. Wheeler was born in Delaware county, New York, October 3, 1816. He received an academic education, read medicine and graduated at the University of New York. On March 20, 1849, he was married to Sarah G. Russell, of Windham, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. Early in his professional career the doctor located at Hyde Park, where he became eminent as a skillful practitioner. He was a man of decided ability. In politics he was Democratic, and devoted considerable of his time thereto, at one time holding the position of editor of the Herald of the Union. In the early '60s he moved to Waverly, Pennsylvania, where he devoted his entire time to his profession. He died there on April 1, 1876. He was a man of sterling character and honesty.

Joseph Turvey Fellows was appointed postmaster of Hyde Park by President Lincoln in 1861, and served until 1866. Mr. Fellows' deputies were Fred W. Mason, his son-in-law, and Orrin Frink.

Postmaster Fellows was born August 30, 1813, on the old homestead

known as Fellows' Corners. He was educated in the public schools. He was married about the year 1830 to Marilla Pettibone, sister of the late Payne Pettibone, of Wyoming. The couple had several children of whom the following survive: Mrs. F. W. Mason, Mrs. S. B. Mott, Mrs. Caroline P. Fenner (of Ashley, Pennsylvania), Mrs. Martha Heiser, Mrs. Frances Edwards, and one son, Edward Allen Fellows. The postmaster was the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Fellows. Benjamin was the son of Joseph Sr., who with his entire family emigrated from England to America, coming over here in the good ship "Fair America." He was born in 1755 in the city of Worcester, England, and was married to Catherine Turvey on July 3, 1776, in the town of Dudley, Worcestershire.

Dr. Augustus Davis, postmaster of Hyde Park from 1866 to 1867, was born in Jaffrey, New Hampshire, December 4, 1827. He was married to Miss Marietta Muzzy, at Jamaica, Vermont, December 6, 1848. Three children were born of this union—J. Alton Davis, the well-known Scranton lawyer, who died November 19, 1897; Edward Allen Davis, who died July 15, 1872; and Fred. Whitney Davis, who is now a practicing physician and surgeon in East Orange, New Jersey. The late postmaster served for nine months as an assistant surgeon of the 125th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was a good and patriotic citizen and popular with everybody.

Major M. L. Blair, postmaster of Hyde Park from 1869 to 1873, was born in Madison county, New York, January 18, 1836. He is the son of Alvan and Verner (Brooks) Blair. Major Blair is of Scotch-Irish origin. His father, Alvan, served in the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of Sackett's Harbor.

Major Blair was educated in the schools of his native district and at the Cazenovia Seminary. He taught school in Madison county, New York, and in 1858 went to Hick's Ferry, near Wilkes-Barre, where he was also engaged in teaching. He came to Hyde Park in 1859 and opened a school at Tripp's crossing. He then embarked in the grocery and provision business, with W. H. Freeman as his partner.

Major Blair has a splendid army record. In 1862 he was commissioned a second lieutenant by the Governor of the State, and he recruited a company known as Company E, which was the nucleus of what afterward became the famous 143rd Pennsylvania Infantry. The regiment was mustered in in August, 1862, at Camp Luzerne, Mr. Blair being elected captain. After being in camp for six weeks the 143rd went to the front and fought gallantly in several battles, among them the following: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldron Railroad and Hatcher's Run. He was mustered out June 13, 1865.

In 1876 Major Blair was elected alderman of the Fifth Ward on the Republican ticket, was reelected several times to fill the same office.

Major Blair's wife was Miss Hattie Phillips. She was born in Nesquehoning, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of the late Thomas Phillips, an expert mining engineer, who for some time was connected with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. Five children were born to Major and Mrs. Blair. One of the daughters, Annie V., died at the age of fifteen. The four surviving children are L. Augusta, Thomas A., Edith Wynn, and M. L., Jr.

After the war Major Blair became a member of the staff of Commander General E. S. Osborne, of the Ninth Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and held the rank of major and paymaster for eight years. He was a

member of Hyde Park Lodge, No. 339, F. and A. M., and of Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post, No. 139, G. A. R. He died October 17, 1911.

Thomas D. Thomas was the last postmaster of Hyde Park. He held the office from 1873 to 1883. Mr. Thomas was born at Blaina, Monmouthshire, England, in 1827. He came to America in 1848, and shortly thereafter settled in Hyde Park. In 1854 he was married to Miss Martha Edwards. Four children—Mary, Margaret, Jennie and Martha—were born of this union.

While serving as foreman in the Mount Pleasant mine in 1868, Mr. Thomas met with an accident which crippled him somewhat for the remainder of his life. He died in May, 1898. He was a Republican in politics and was appointed postmaster of Hyde Park by President Grant. Postmaster Thomas was of a kind and genial disposition and a man of industrious habits.

Comparative statement of business for the Scranton postoffice for year ending March 31, 1901 (closing year of Postmaster Ezra H. Ripple's term), with that of year 1897 (the closing year of his predecessor's term); and, for the further purpose of showing the immense growth of business of the office during the seven years, comparison is made, year 1901 with that of 1894:

POSTAL BUSINESS.

Receipts from sales of stamps and stamped paper and box rents—year ending March 31, 1901	\$193,605 36
Receipts from sales of stamps and stamped paper and box rents—year 1897	123,688 37
Receipts from sales of stamps and stamped paper and box rents—year 1894	101,702 77
Increase year 1901 over 1897, \$69,916.99 or 56½ per cent.	
Increase year 1901 over 1894, \$91,902.59 or 90 3/10 per cent.	

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.

Total number of orders handled, year 1901	100,615
Total number of orders handled, year 1897	52,490
Total number of orders handled, year 1894	33,119
Increase year 1901 over 1897, 48,125 or 91 6/10 per cent.	
Increase year 1901 over 1894, 67,496 or 200 8/10 per cent.	
Amount of money received on orders issued, year 1901	\$216,406 53
Amount of money received on orders issued, year 1897	181,492 82
Amount of money received on orders issued, year 1894	137,615 61
Increase year 1901 over 1897, \$34,913.71 or 19 2/10 per cent.	
Increase year 1901 over 1894, \$78,790.92 or 57 3/10 per cent.	
Amount of money paid on orders received, year 1901	\$485,070 97
Amount of money paid on orders received, year 1897	219,240 32
Amount of money paid on orders received, year 1894	140,015 79
Increase year 1901 over 1897, \$265,830.65 or 121 2/10 per cent.	
Increase year 1901 over 1894, \$345,055.18 or 246 6/10 per cent.	
Remittances from other offices (surplus M. O. funds) year 1901	\$269,000 00
Not a Money Order Depository in 1897.	
Not a Money Order Depository in 1894.	
Total amount Money Order funds handled in year 1901	\$970,477 50
Total amount Money Order funds handled in year 1897	563,203 40
Total amount Money Order funds handled in year 1894	405,622 81
Increase year 1901 over 1897, \$407,274.10 or 72 3/10 per cent.	
Increase year 1901 over 1894, \$564,854.69 or 139 2/10 per cent.	

Postmaster's Statement for the Year 1913.—Annual statement, showing the amount of business transacted at the Scranton, Pennsylvania, postoffice in all of its departments during the year ended December 31, 1913:

POSTAL RECEIPTS.

Sale of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards	\$518,745 14
Postage collected in money on second-class matter mailed by publishers and news agents	10,048 28
Postage collected in money on third and fourth class matter mailed without stamps affixed, by special permit	5,967 50

Box rentals	2,998 18
Miscellaneous receipts	245 96
Total postal receipts	\$538,005 06

INCREASE YEAR 1913 OVER 1912.

Postal receipts year 1913	\$538,005 06
Postal receipts year 1912	495,926 52
Increase	8.48% or \$42,078 54

INCREASE YEAR 1913 OVER 1911.

Postal receipts year 1913	\$538,005 06
Postal receipts year 1911	494,814 94
Increase	8.73% or \$43,190 12

INCREASE YEAR 1913 OVER 1903.

Postal receipts year 1913	\$538,005 06
Postal receipts year 1903	270,666 89
Increase	98.75% or \$267,308 17

MONEY ORDER BUSINESS (INCLUDING STATIONS).

Number domestic orders issued	57,823
Amount received on domestic orders issued	\$504,018 67
Fees on domestic orders issued	3,793 65
Number international orders issued	5,451
Amount received on international orders issued	89,828 62
Fees on international orders issued	1,627 05
Number domestic orders paid	181,612
Amount domestic orders paid	1,849,982 81
Number international orders paid	1,134
Amount of international orders paid	26,192 17
Total	246,020 \$2,475,442 97

COMPARISON YEAR 1913 WITH 1912.

Money handled for orders issued and paid during year 1913	\$2,475,442 97
Money handled for orders issued and paid during year 1912	2,121,054 09
Increase	16.7% or \$354,388 88

REGISTRY BUSINESS (INCLUDING STATIONS).

Number of letters and parcels registered	99,205
Number of letters and parcels delivered	89,328
Number of letters and parcels in transit	50,148
Total	238,681

POSTAL SAVINGS.

Amount due depositors December 31, 1913	\$6,916 00
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PARCEL POST.

Number of parcels handled during Christmas holidays, 1913	200,000
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Nothing more accurately shows the growth of the business of a town than its postal business. Many interesting comparisons may be made from the foregoing statistics. We make a single comparison, viz., the growth of the postoffice business from all sources during the past two decades, 1894 to 1914. The volume of its business from all sources in 1894 was \$405,622.81. In 1914 its figures reached \$2,475,442.97. An increase of more than 500 per cent.—certainly a remarkable showing.

The following is a list of the postmasters of Dunmore from the time the

office was established in 1849 until its discontinuance in 1902: George P. Howell, December 17, 1849 (office established); Daniel Swartz, August 9, 1850; Francis Quick, October 24, 1854; Henry Summers, March 26, 1856; S. W. Ward, June 8, 1861; George M. Black, February 8, 1868; A. J. Weidner, April 15, 1869; Henry Summers, May 13, 1872; D. W. Himrod, January 20, 1880; Thomas J. Duggan, September 18, 1885; Patrick J. Duggan, June 28, 1886; Bridget F. Mooney, April 16, 1889; Frank McDonald, February 16, 1894; Marcus K. Bishop, March 30, 1898. Office discontinued January 31, 1902.



CHAPTER XXVI.

VARIOUS RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Young Men's Christian Association.—This association is a decade older than its literature claims. It was organized August 27, 1858, notwithstanding its reports that 1868 was the year of its birth. My own recollection as one of its members and organizers in 1858 is verified by the first directory of the borough of Scranton, published in 1859. This gives the foregoing date of its organization with the names of its officers as follows: John Brisbin, president; Joseph H. Scranton, Charles G. Saxton, Charles Q. Carman, vice-presidents; Edward C. Lynde, corresponding secretary; Isaac F. Fuller, recording secretary; Edward P. Kingsbury, registering secretary; John D. Fuller, treasurer; Charles P. Ross, librarian. Board of Managers—Joseph C. Platt, Presbyterian church; Reuben A. Henry, Baptist church; Charles Watson, Methodist church; Alfred C. Drinker, Episcopal church; Charles G. Saxton, secretary. (The above list of officers and managers is correct as I well remember).

Rooms on Wyoming avenue, opposite the Wyoming House, open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Regular meetings last Monday evenings of each month. Devotional meetings, Sunday evenings at 6.00 p. m. and Tuesday evenings at 7.30 p. m.

John Brisbin, its first president, was very prominent as general counsel for the Lackawanna railroad, later becoming its general superintendent and finally its president.

The association was organized in the little room over the old Neptune Fire Engine Company's house—a small frame structure containing the first old style hand pumping fire engine in Scranton, and stood on the south side of Lackawanna avenue, above Adams, now occupied by the shed of the Lackawanna station. I well remember the coarse little pine table, home made, at which the president sat, and the plain wood benches, also home made, on which we sat, some twenty of us, including Colonel Scranton, the founder of our city, and his cousin, the late Joseph H. Scranton. The movement was a thoroughly religious one, wholly in accord with the principles of the institution for the betterment of young men. The quarters were very soon too small, and comfortable rooms were fitted up in the second story of a building on Wyoming avenue, just south of Centre street, and opposite the Wyoming House. Here the association was maintained, certainly until after the war began (the war of the rebellion). My recollection of it fails after 1862, in August of which year I went into the service. Evidently its membership was so depleted by the war, and conditions accompanying it, that its work was suspended for the time. That was not the only institution which suffered by the war. Nay-Aug Hose Company, which had so long and honorable a history as a fire company, had on its roll over 100 members when the tocsin of war sounded, and the quick response to that patriotic call, practically broke up the company. After the war it reorganized, but it properly dates its history from the beginning, which includes that most creditable and honorable episode. This is true of the Young Men's Christian Association. It reorganized in 1868, but its birthday is August 27, 1858. Its temporary suspension under those conditions surely will not disgrace its interesting history.

On its reorganization in 1868 Alfred Hand was elected president. Its

rooms were then on the third floor of No. 324 Lackawanna avenue. In August, 1870, Mr. William D. Mossman became its first paid secretary, his official title being city missionary. His work was largely that which would properly appertain to missionary or slum work; indeed, it embraced about the whole catalogue of endeavor for civic righteousness. The first specially notable work of the association was its attack upon Sunday liquor selling, under the presidency of Colonel H. M. Boies, which has been described in another chapter. One unusual feature of association work was the renting and temporary maintenance of a house of refuge for the destitute—particularly destitute women and children. This was on the initiative of Mr. Mossman, and his appeal to the ladies of Scranton to take up and carry on this work, was the commencement of the splendid charity—the Home of the Friendless, which is described on a following page.

In 1872 the rooms were removed to Exchange Block, No. 425 Lackawanna avenue. On January 13, 1877, this block was burned to the ground. In common with other tenants the association lost all its property, including its valuable records. A small insurance enabled the association to fit up new quarters in the banking building of the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Company, now occupied by the Jermyn estate on Wyoming avenue. Here it remained until April 4, 1878, when it moved its quarters to No. 414-416 Lackawanna avenue; 1881 finds it located at No. 430 Lackawanna avenue, with a suite of three rooms for parlor, library and reading room on the second floor, and a hall with a seating capacity of 400 on the third floor. Here it seems to have remained until 1887, when it dedicated its own plant on Wyoming avenue. The campaign for the new building was practically commenced in 1884, when Mr. Dwight L. Moody was secured for a Bible study conference, which was held in January of that year. These services were held in the skating rink on Adams avenue, where "Town Hall" now is, and were attended by throngs of people. A great spiritual awakening was produced which not only strengthened the churches, but pledges toward the Young Men's Christian Association building fund, of \$32,182.03 were secured.

The first committee appointed to take definite steps toward erecting a new building was as follows: William Connell, James Blair, W. R. Storrs, E. B. Sturges, Thomas Moore, J. C. Platt and H. M. Boies. On March 20, 1885, two lots, together 80x150 feet, were purchased from the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company for the sum of \$8,000, one of the lots being a gift from the company. In November of that year, the contract for the main building was let to Mr. Conrad Schroeder for the sum of \$44,980. This was for the superstructure, the foundation having already been laid. The author's carnival, described elsewhere, held in the rink in 1886, netted a sum sufficient to furnish the building, which was dedicated February 3, 1887. In the work of financing this enterprise on behalf of the Association and pushing it to completion, it is no disparagement to other workers to say that Colonel Boies and Edward B. Sturges held the laboring oars, ably assisted by Mr. Tom Horney, the general secretary. This splendid Young Men's Christian Association building was the first of the kind in this end of the State, and was justly admired as a model association plant for that time.

Up to this time, the work had been mostly civic and evangelical. As fruits of the latter work, it should be recorded that evangelical meetings instituted and carried on by the association resulted in the organization of three evangelical churches, which are now among the largest and most prosperous of the city. The first of these was a prayer meeting started in 1873-

74, and for upwards of a year maintained in the passenger waiting room of the Delaware and Hudson railroad station, Green Ridge. The first fruit of this service was the organization of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church, and later the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church.

A second series of evangelical services started at about the same time was in the little school house on Court street, Park Place. Later the association erected a chapel for union services at that point. This speedily resulted in the forming of the Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church. Another similar service held in Keyser Valley, at the Briggs Shaft, resulted in a large and prosperous Sunday school, which is still maintained (1914).

This was only part of the early work of the association, mostly inspired by that indefatigable city missionary, Mr. Mossman, who left the association, to its great loss and regret, in February, 1873, to prepare himself for his life work in the gospel ministry. The year 1880 is memorable because of the organization of the railroad department, a sketch of which is given elsewhere.

Following the resignation of Mr. Mossman, the association was without a regular trained secretary until February 2, 1881, when Mr. Thomas T. Horney, of Baltimore, was elected general secretary. Mr. Horney was a man of wide experience in association work, and at once inaugurated a vigorous campaign along regular Young Men's Christian Association lines on behalf of the boys and young men of the city.

The association was incorporated by act of Assembly approved April 2, 1870. The following were the incorporators: Henry M. Boies, Thomas Moore, Austin M. Decker, Daniel Hannah, Joseph C. Batchelor, W. J. Cole, Meredith Jones, Charles W. Hartley, Theodore H. Roe, E. R. Mills, C. E. Royce, L. B. Powell, E. B. Sturges, Alfred Hand, Rev. Phillip Krohn, F. E. Nettleton, Corydon H. Wells, W. W. Tyler, Rev. W. P. Hellings, H. H. Chapin. The objects of the association are stated as follows in the act: "Improving the spiritual, intellectual and social condition of the young men and young women of the city of Scranton and vicinity." The act confers upon this association "the rights, privileges and immunities of the act incorporating the Young Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh." The charter was amended in 1909 in harmony with the provisions of the act of 1889 for the incorporation of Young Men's Christian Associations, which eliminated all reference to work among women.

At the close of 1890, Mr. Thomas T. Horney resigned his office of general secretary, having completed nearly a decade of faithful efficient work. In 1892 Mr. George G. Mahy became general secretary, bringing to the service ripe experience and enthusiasm for the work, coupled with a capacity not only for almost unlimited hard work himself, but the happy faculty of infusing the same spirit in the members of the association. The result was, greatly increased activities in all branches of association work.

In 1894 Mrs. Frances A. Hackley, of New York, daughter of John Raymond, a former citizen of Scranton, donated \$35,000 to the association for educational work for boys and young men along the lines of manual training, to be known as the John Raymond Institute.

February 3, 1898, proved a second *dies irae* of the association. It was, by a curious coincidence, the eleventh anniversary of the dedication of the new building, and it witnessed its total destruction by fire. Great as had been the like calamity of 1877, which destroyed all the association's valuable records, its fine nucleus of a public library, and its furniture and association appliances, this was far greater, for here was burned up a plant which had cost nearly \$100,000, and years of the most arduous toil. It was only par-



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tially insured. Through the courage and energy of Secretary Mahy, Colonel Boies and E. B. Sturgis, a pledge of \$20,000 was secured towards a new building before the ashes of the burned building were cold. It was at first proposed to build on the old site, but the rapid growth of the city, with the increased demands upon the association, necessitated a larger plant. On June 1, 1899, the association was enabled to secure the present site on the northwest corner of Washington avenue and Mulberry street. The property was the late James Blair homestead. It was a plot ninety feet in width on Washington avenue, and 200 feet in depth on Mulberry street, having the great advantage of unobstructed light on its three sides. At this time the association had available funds for the new building to the amount of \$74,695, the net balance from the insurance and the endowment of Mrs. Hackley. A portion of the Hackley fund had been used for manual training equipment, and this was lost in the fire. Afterward Mrs. Hackley modified the conditions of her gift so that a portion of it was used to fit up the educational class rooms in the present building, and the balance was used toward providing living apartments in the building to be rented to young men, the income from which is to be used for the educational work. The trustees, in planning the present building, with admirable courage and foresight, proceeded to build on the basis of \$180,000. Their judgment has been amply justified. They led the association world into a new building policy by choosing a site a little out of the beaten path for store rental value and installing a large number of living rooms for young men in the upper stories of the new building, thus securing the bulk of rental income from the upper floors, and bringing the main floor of the association itself nearer the ground.

Another noble gift to the association was made by Mr. E. B. Sturges, who gave \$35,000 to build and equip the splendid gymnasium, one of the best in the country. This generous gift by Mr. Sturges has never had proper public recognition, because he gave it as "A Friend," and stipulated that his name should not be divulged. It is now timely and in the interest of historical record that this fine service to the boys and young men of Scranton which may be viewed as the climax of a lifelong service to the association shall be plainly recorded. The spirit in which the gift was made is expressed in the bronze tablet on the Mulberry street wall of the gymnasium, which reads: "This Gymnasium was presented to Young Men of Scranton by one who, when himself young, found his first Scranton friends in the Young Men's Christian Association, and his best friend in the Christ whom it exemplifies."

When completed the new structure, with its splendid gymnasium, furniture and equipment, was one of the finest plants in the United States. Mr. Seymour Davis, of Philadelphia, was the architect. The new building was dedicated February 17, 1903, and cost, including the site and furnishings, \$316,731. This was provided for to the extent of \$120,000 by insurance on the Wyoming avenue property, the value of the site of the same, and the endowment fund of Mrs. Frances Hackley. The balance was subscribed by the public. It was, perhaps, only natural that many persons should now infer that such a large investment had placed the association beyond the need of further appeal for financial support, but no thoughtful well-wisher of the association would care to endanger its continued development by making it self-sustaining. At any rate, it was not self-supporting, though the trustees' estimates of building income were more than realized. But the heavy cost of furnishings, and running expenses, exceeded the income, causing deficits several years, which when added to some \$42,000 shortage in building subscriptions created a debt of about \$64,000 in 1909.

In August of this year (1909) Mr. George G. Mahy, the efficient general secretary, after a period of eighteen years of strenuous service, remarkable for its fruits, during which time he acquired a national reputation for his signal abilities and his Christian character, was called to a higher field in the Master's vineyard, and was succeeded in 1910 by the present secretary, Mr. E. B. Buckalew, who resigned the exalted position of secretary of the Pennsylvania State Young Men's Christian Association to enter upon this work. The activities of the association under Mr. Buckalew were rounded out to embrace specific work among boys; special work among the foreigners was successfully undertaken; the facts of the work were persistently laid before the public through the newspapers and by notable speakers at the association's annual dinners; and gradually but surely, public sentiment was educated to the truth that Scranton had not spent too much on the Young Men's Christian Association, but that what was really needed was that a great deal more money should be so spent. Not only did the association win the necessary financial support to meet current expenses, but in May, 1913, the association conducted the greatest money raising campaign the city of Scranton had ever seen up to that time. It was known as a whirlwind campaign and was for the purpose of raising \$170,000 for the two-fold purpose of discharging the old debt, and enlarging the building by carrying the gymnasium section up and adding three stories, which will then give eighty-three additional dormitory rooms for the accommodation of young men. The campaign proved indeed a "whirlwind" success, yielding the handsome sum of \$177,000 in subscriptions. The old debt was fully paid, and funds provided for an addition which nearly doubled the number of living rooms in the building.

The investment in the plant as it stands to-day (1914) with the additions now nearly completed is as follows: Cost of site, \$50,000; original building and equipment, \$266,731; addition and improvements in progress, \$74,500; furnishing for new rooms, \$7,500; total, \$398,731. The following statement epitomizing a comparison of the work of 1909 with that of the season just closed bears eloquent testimony to the strong, all-around growth and present vigor of the association:

FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON.

	1909.	1914.
Value of Building and Lot.....	\$316,731	\$398,731
Indebtedness	64,000	.....
Membership	1,023	2,491
Daily Attendance at Building.....	349	675
Number of Different Men Using Physical Department.....	662	1,476
Number of Different Students in Educational Classes.....	333	474
Number of Different Students in Bible Classes.....	95	146
Attendance at Sunday Afternoon Men's Meetings.....	10,528	30,082
Professed Conversions	16	117
Attendance at Shop Meetings .....	.....	20,927
Amount Paid Out for Religious Work.....	\$1,032	\$1,402
Total Attendance at all Religious Meetings.....	12,442	52,477
Attendance at Foreign Work Meetings.....	25	175
Situations Secured	18	69
Amount Current Expenses	\$42,600	\$40,000
Number of Living Rooms for Young Men in Building.....	90	180

BOYS' DIVISION.

Number of Members	275	733
Daily Attendance at Rooms.....	69	150
Attendance at Summer Camp.....	20	104
Attendance at Religious Meetings for Boys.....	.....	1,550
Number of Boys who Professed Conversions.....	.....	28

The following have been presidents of the association: 1858-59, John Brisbin; 1860-62, Joseph H. Scranton. After reorganization in 1868: 1868-69, Alfred Hand; 1870-72, H. M. Boies, 1873, Edward B. Sturges, 1874, F. L. Hitchcock; 1875-76, L. B. Powell; 1877, F. L. Hitchcock; 1878-79, J. H. Torrey; 1880-81, G. F. Reynolds, 1882-83, H. A. Knapp; 1884-1888, William Connell; 1890-91, H. M. Boies; 1892-93, W. J. Hand, 1894-96, A. W. Dickson; 1897-1907, H. C. Shafer; 1908-11, A. B. Warman; 1911, in office 1914, John H. Brooks.

The present membership of the association is in round numbers, 2,500. The following comprise its present officers and board of managers: John H. Brooks, president; Mortimer B. Fuller, vice-president; Henry H. Brady, treasurer; Walter L. Hill, recording secretary; Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, William J. Hand, David Boies, H. C. Hubler, George L. Peck, Ralph E. Weeks, Willard M. Bunnell, Charles H. Genter, George R. Clark, Benjamin H. Throop, William W. Inglis.

This grand gospel ship, freighted with the lives and characters of young men and boys—the flower of our growing city—has rounded a voyage now of fifty-six eventful years. She has had by no means smooth sailing, but the Great Captain has kept her off the rocks and quicksands, and though twice her outer works have been burned away, he has seen to it that both times she has risen Phoenix-like from the ashes, dressed in a better garb, with renewed life and renewed power, a better and larger ship. Of those who were present at her launching but two remain. Many of those who later unfurled her gospel sails, and worked before her sturdy masts have answered the Master's final call, whilst those who remain wear whitened locks that match her loving sails. The seas seem to be smooth before her advancing prow to-day. May she have more Scrantons and Boies and Mossmans and Sturges and Horneys, yes, and Mahys, to pilot her, until with a full cargo of precious souls, she casts her anchor in the safe harbor "*Where there shall be no more sea.*"

Railroad Department, Young Men's Christian Association.—Under date of October 23, 1880, there appeared in the Scranton Republican the following notice: "At a quarter past eight o'clock a parlor conference will be held at the residence of Judge Alfred Hand, at which the railroad association committee and the Young Men's Christian Association board of management are requested to be present. A full turnout is desired, as important business must be transacted." The meeting referred to in the call was attended by E. D. Ingersoll, international railroad secretary, State Secretary Taggart, W. F. Hallstead, Judge Alfred Hand, Colonel H. M. Boies, Hon. William Connell, Thomas Moore, H. F. Warren, E. B. Sturges, James P. Dickson, J. J. Albright, C. F. Mattes, W. E. Thayer and W. R. Storrs. The phrase, "important business," was used only in the conventional sense in the call, and it is probable that none of those pioneers who were present realized how important the occasion really was. From that meeting, by a slow process of evolution, has grown the present work for railroad men in Scranton.

The Railroad Department of the Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton has had but seven "administrations," as we speak of them during its history, and each has marked an epoch in its development. We find it convenient to speak of the work in these seven epochs. Mr. J. W. Hadden was the first secretary, taking up his duties February 1, 1881, about three months after the organization was effected. Mr. Hadden was a choice spirit, a man of deep religious convictions, and eminently fitted for the pioneer work of the early days. He laid the foundations of the religious work deep,

and his general administration was such as to commend the work to the public, and the membership generally. He resigned in March, 1883, to accept a call to Amboy, Illinois, having served the Scranton association two years. The committee of management at the close of this period was made up as follows: L. D. Kemmerer, chairman; J. J. Maycock, M. J. Sweezy, W. H. Whitmore, W. F. Mattes, J. E. Clifford and Samuel Koerner.

There was an interval between Mr. Hadden's term and the coming of his real successor, during which time the work was in charge of Messrs. Morse and Whitmore, respectively. Mr. Arthur Lucas succeeded to the secretaryship in April, 1884, bringing much native ability and energy into the work. He served the association very efficiently for four years, during which time the efforts of the organization were more especially confined to religious meetings, sick visitation and similar work. But little of the institutional character of the work had as yet been adopted. Mr. Lucas resigned December 31, 1887, to become secretary at Jersey City. He is now a prominent Methodist clergyman in the New York conference.

During the interval between the administration of Mr. Lucas and his successor, Mr. A. N. Wylie, the work was under the direction of Mr. J. T. Gillison, as temporary secretary. It was at this time that the association was threatened with demoralization by the organization of the so-called "independent movement." This was a revolt against the idea of conducting the railroad work in the City Association building which had been erected on Wyoming avenue. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company had made a contribution toward this building on the condition that it was also to provide a home for the railroad branch. The scheme was a total failure, and the revolution and consequent "independent movement" was the result. This latter movement, called the "Railroad People's Christian Association," only continued about three months, when the differences were adjusted by the international committee, and the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was established on firm foundations. Since that time the relations of the railroad branch to the parent association have been entirely amicable. The fullest autonomy is given the railroad department, and it has shown itself capable of discharging every trust reposed in it, to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.

Mr. A. N. Wylie succeeded to the secretaryship in January, 1889, and a practical reorganization of the work was effected. The different factions were harmonized to a considerable extent, and the quarters at 55 Lackawanna avenue were fitted up for use. This marked the turning point in the history of the work from uncertainty and indefiniteness, to a broad association policy on settled and approved lines. The work grew steadily, if slowly, and at the time of Mr. Wylie's resignation in August, 1893, there were 179 members reported. Among the prominent workers on committees at that time we find Messrs. C. Corless, M. J. Sweezy, F. A. Abrams, J. H. Shafer, F. H. Beldin, C. P. Ashelman, M. V. Neeley, W. T. Ace, J. H. Mellon, Robert McKenna Jr., L. H. Stark, Andrew Weisenflue, and E. K. Crothamel. Many of these names are still intimately connected with the work.

The coming of Mr. F. W. Pearsall as secretary of the railroad department in September, 1893, ushered in a very distinct epoch in the organization's history. Mr. Pearsall came from the New York City railroad branch, with not only thorough training, but a rare fitness for the field, and executive ability of a high order. The association at once began to respond to the treatment of the new administration, and growth was rapid along all lines. The membership was raised from 170 to over 500 and the first steps were

taken looking to the erection of a new and modern building. A fund of over \$2,000 was raised among the men, and deposited in the bank on interest, and repeated and earnest efforts were made to bring the building down to the ground, but without immediate success.

After an exceptionally strong administration extending over nearly six years, Mr. Pearsall resigned in March, 1899, to accept a call to New York. Among the prominent men on committees during this period were John R. Troch, F. P. Bryant, William Frink, E. K. Crothamel, D. J. Whiteford, C. R. Acker, D. T. Swartz, E. T. Swartz, James Mellon, C. W. Dunn, C. E. Weidaw, George M. Hallstead, R. F. McKenna, F. D. Glover and many others. Many of these are still active in the work.

The next three years were largely devoted toward the realization of the elusive building. A subscription of \$2,000 was secured from the Young Men's Christian Association trustees, and the building fund was swelled to over \$5,000. The membership, which had declined somewhat, was enlarged from 320 to over 1,000. New printed by-laws were adopted as a business foundation for the institution, and they have not only met the needs here, but have been followed by other railroad associations with uniform success. A dormitory was established in a portion of the cramped quarters, and the men on long runs were provided clean beds for ten cents a night, a feature which has since grown to accommodate a patronage of about 1,800 per month. A faithful effort was made to meet the contributing company half way in the payment of current expenses incident to the work, with the result of increased receipts from the association year by year. A movement was set on foot to raise the membership fee to three dollars per year, and the matter presented to the other associations on the line, with the result that it has since been unanimously adopted and is in successful operation at every point on the system.

It was recognized by all, at the opening of 1902, that we were facing a crisis in our history. The work had been pushed to a size that was out of all proportion to its equipment. The conditions made an eloquent argument for a new building and the matter was laid before President W. H. Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. President Truesdale proved himself the friend in need, and authorized a subscription of \$10,000 for his company on February 28, 1902, thus crowning the efforts of years with success. The only condition imposed by the company was that the association should raise \$15,000, which stipulation was met in just thirty days. Building operations were at once begun on the present structure, which was dedicated, with appropriate exercises in 1903.

When the spring of 1903 dawned, marking the beginning of the fiscal year, we had been a month and a half in the building. The wheels of the new machinery having been adjusted, a policy of expansion was adopted for the year.

The annual meeting of the committee of management, held April 13, 1903, was an event of much importance in our history, and it may well be said to have marked an era of advancement in the work. George A. Poore was elected chairman; D. T. Swartz, vice-chairman; Arthur Widdowfield, recording secretary, and A. S. Baker, treasurer. The other gentlemen chosen for membership on the committee of management were R. F. McKenna, C. C. Rose, E. T. Swartz, John R. Troch, C. E. Weston, A. J. Froude, F. P. Bryant and W. W. Adair.

The membership committee, being the banner committee of the railroad department, during the first year in the new building, it is but fitting that its

work should be mentioned first. Mr. Edwin M. Rine was made chairman at the time the new building was occupied. The membership was 990. Late in March of that year a campaign was organized under his direction, and conducted for thirty days with his characteristic energy and success. In one month the membership was carried past the 1,700 mark, from which it was steadily increased under this committee's direction to 2,130.

The appointment of Mr. R. F. McKenna as chairman of the educational committee in 1903 was a guarantee in advance that high ideals and practical results would characterize that phase of the work. His intimate knowledge of the conditions prevailing in the shops, and of the needs of mechanics and apprentices, qualified him, in a peculiar way, to provide for their wants. An appropriation, sufficient to allow the employment of an educational director was made. The result has been a vigorous educational work, consisting of day and night classes, educational clubs, special talks, book reviews, and other features.

The 16th of May was made a red letter day by a kind letter from Hon. Sam Sloan, for many years president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. Mr. Sloan, in this letter, presented \$1,000 to the association to found a memorial library for our use. This library has been named "The W. S. Sloan Memorial." Mr. Sloan's worthy son is tenderly remembered in association circles, having been prominently and helpfully connected with the work for many years. The associations on the Lackawanna received great help and inspiration from him in the early days, and it is most fitting that his name should thus be permanently identified with the movement. Many readers have come in as "library members," having their residence at outlying points, where they are in the company's service as operators, agents, and in other branches of the service. The books are a great treat to men at these isolated points, and many letters of appreciation have been received from them. Our venerable friend could hardly have been more happy in the selection of his gift.

As successor to Mr. Pearsall, Mr. Ward W. Adair, of Clifton Forge, Virginia, was selected. Mr. Adair's success is so fresh in the minds of all of us that we cannot as yet fully appreciate what he meant to the Scranton Railroad Association. We have only need to remember that during his stay the new building not only became a reality, but that the unexpected growth of the association made an addition absolutely imperative, and that this was built and opened for use free from debt. The W. S. Sloan Memorial Library was installed, and the educational work was dignified by the employment of a director to devote his time to the organization and management of the school. The Bible Study Club was organized and the membership committee, now the pride and boast of the association, was organized and put upon its present basis. On July 9, 1906, Mr. Adair resigned to become secretary of the Union Terminal Railroad Young Men's Christian Association of St. Louis. A few years later Mr. Adair resigned at St. Louis to become railroad secretary of New York City, and secretary of the large railroad branch at 318 Madison avenue.

Committee of management for the year of 1907 was composed of the following men: R. F. McKenna, H. E. Yost, D. T. Swartz, J. W. Prosser, W. J. Cunningham, Judson J. McKim, Edwin M. Rine, C. C. Rose, John R. Troch, A. J. Fronde, G. J. Ray, E. T. Swartz.

Mr. W. N. Northcott succeeded Mr. McKim. Mr. W. H. Charles succeeded Mr. Northcott. The present secretary (1914) is Mr. Samuel Warr.

Young Women's Christian Association.—The association for young

women was a necessary sequence of the practical reorganization of the young men's association on a regular Young Men's Christian Association basis, in its new building on Wyoming avenue in 1887. The legislative charter of the young men's association, granted in 1870, provides that its objects shall be "improving the spiritual, intellectual and social condition of the young men *and young women* of the city of Scranton and vicinity." In its earlier years this provision, if not overlooked, had been neglected. But as stated in the sketch of that association up to 1887 it had been doing city missionary work, civic housecleaning, general evangelical work—all splendid service, but not distinctly Christian association work. Now really beginning, under Mr. George G. Mahy, its efficient secretary, work for boys and young men, the provisions of its charter requiring similar work for young women was remembered; the result being the organization of the present Young Women's Christian Association the following year, May, 1888.

The following were elected managers at date of its organization: Mrs. L. M. Gates, Mrs. C. D. Simpson, Mrs. Ezra H. Ripple, Mrs. J. L. Stelle, Mrs. W. H. Storrs, Mrs. William Connell, Mrs. G. Frank Reynolds, Mrs. A. C. Hunt, Mrs. A. B. Blair, Mrs. R. J. Matthews, Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, Mrs. I. F. Everhart, Mrs. William Hanley, Miss Sarah C. Krickbaum, Mrs. C. B. Scott, Mrs. W. W. Lathrope and Mrs. C. B. Derman. Mrs. L. M. Gates was elected its first president, and served as such until 1892. Mrs. Ezra H. Ripple was president 1892-1904; Mrs. M. E. Hurley, 1904-05; 1905-06, office vacant; Mrs. Charles S. Weston, 1907-12; Mrs. Edgar Sturge, 1912-13.

The general secretaries in office since organization are as follows: Miss Emma Rieder, 1888-1889; Miss Bertha Macurdy, 1890-95; Miss Rachel Tolles, 1895-96; Mrs. Nellie Lowrey, 1896-98; Miss Charlotte Savage, 1898-1901; Miss Bertha Wood, 1901-04; Miss Florence Tompkins, 1904-09; Miss Lida Penfield, 1909-1914; Miss Helen M. Clark Cook, 1914 (acting).

The association was incorporated in 1890. Its first quarters were at No. 312 Washington avenue, later at No. 205 Washington, where it remained until its fine new building was erected in 1908 on the southwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Linden street. The cost of this new building was upwards of \$100,000. It is built of stone and brick and is fitted up in the most modern style, with all conveniences for approved Young Women's Christian Association work. In the next block above on Linden street the association maintained a large beautiful and substantial home for young women, which was donated to the association by Mr. C. D. Simpson, as a memorial to his lamented wife, Mrs. Katherine Simpson, who from the beginning had been one of the staunchest friends of the association. It is known as the Katherine Simpson Home. This property is valued at \$50,000. A summer cottage is maintained at Lake Ariel, Wayne county, which was a gift of Miss Elizabeth Doersam. It is valued at \$2,500. Here summer outings are provided for and made possible to working girls at a moderate cost within their means. The association rents rooms and maintains a branch at No. 224 Oak street, where all lines of association work are carried on. Present officers of this branch (1914): Miss J. Russell Peck, president; Miss Ethel Barlow, secretary; Miss Mary Travis, housekeeper.

The work of the association is summarized as follows: Besides its main work, looking after and caring for the young women and girls of our city, particularly strangers coming here without friends and needing a helping hand or temporary shelter, to whom its splendid home and ample rooms are always open, it has provided means for the growth of its numbers spiritually,

intellectually and physically. In all these lines it is striving to equip its members for the battle of life. Courses in Bible study are maintained in its rooms, and noonday studies for girls in factories are held. For mental training it provides courses in elementary English to supplement a meagre education. Ten lessons, covering reading, spelling, grammar, penmanship, letterwriting, arithmetic, geography and English language for foreigners; course in English literature for the more advanced, and lecture courses; languages (English, French and German), domestic art, cooking, dress-making, sewing, physical training, and all branches of approved gymnasium work.

Its cafeteria has been a specialty of the association from its organization. It furnishes substantial healthful home-cooked dinners and lunches daily, except Sunday, from 11.30 to 2.00 p. m., at prices within the reach of all. A dollar's worth of tickets are good for \$1.25 in the *a la carte* lunch room. An ample lunch is furnished for fifteen cents and store, and shop girls are welcomed to the café, whether they buy or not. They are welcomed to bring their own lunch and enjoy the rooms of the association free. The popularity of this branch of work is attested by the throngs of store and shop girls, as well as transients, or out-of-town women, who daily throng the cafeteria. In addition to these is the social feature, which is amply provided for. We give a young woman's summary: "A place to meet a friend, write a letter, or linger in an attractive library between engagements. A place to get a well cooked meal and have it quickly served. A place to eat your own lunch, which you may bring from home. A place to read, lie down, or rest in a comfortable chair after the meal. A place to secure employment or help. A place to gain new courage and inspiration from a Bible class. A place to attend entertainments, or have a happy, healthy time at parties. A place to enjoy inspiring talks, music and spend a quiet and helpful Sunday afternoon at vesper service, making new friends at the social and tea hour. A place to find a helping hand when you need it most."

The following are its officers in 1914: President, vacant; vice-presidents, Mrs. Edgar Sturge, Dr. Anna C. Clark, Mrs. T. E. Clarke, Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, Mrs. Dudley Atherton; secretary, Mrs. C. B. Derman; treasurer, Mrs. Hampton Shafer; assistant treasurer, Mrs. A. D. Preston. The Staff—Mrs. James Deacon Cook (acting) general secretary; Anna Louise Salmon, office secretary; Margaret Menzes, business secretary; Maud E. Morse, Bible and extension secretary; Evaline D. B. Benton, girls and extension secretary; Mary Jane Lovett, physical director; Anna Huber, director domestic art; Mary Sutherland Taft, director domestic science; Mrs. Anna L. Bartlett, superintendent Katherine Simpson Boarding Home; Ellen Robins, director cafeteria and housekeeper for central building; Ethel A. Barlow, secretary Providence branch; Mrs. L. E. Travis, housekeeper for Providence branch. Board of Managers—Mrs. R. A. Ammerman, Mrs. D. W. Lansing, Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, Mrs. D. R. Atherton, Mrs. W. R. McClave, Miss Emma J. Lewis, Mrs. H. H. Brady, Mrs. L. B. Powell, Mrs. H. C. Barker, Dr. Anna C. Clark, Mrs. J. W. Browning, Mrs. T. F. Penman, Mrs. H. C. Shafer, Mrs. W. T. Hackett, Mrs. T. E. Clark, Mrs. A. D. Preston, Mrs. W. H. Peck, Mrs. Jennie Lewis Evans, Mrs. C. P. Davidson, Miss C. Reynolds, Mrs. C. B. Derman, Mrs. B. Sampson, Mrs. A. B. Clemens, Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, Mrs. Edgar Sturge, Mrs. John T. Porter.

Heads of Departments—Business, Mrs. T. E. Clarke; social, vacant; educational, Mrs. D. R. Atherton; religious, Mrs. D. W. Lansing. Chairmen of Committees—Finance, Mrs. Edgar Sturge; membership, Miss Sarah

Clarke; boarding home, Mrs. H. H. Brady; cafetaria, Mrs. T. F. Penman; social, Miss Emma J. Lewis; reception, Miss Minnie Munson; entertainment, Miss Elizabeth Dickson; gymnasium, Mrs. D. R. Atherton; library, Miss Flora Matthews; educational, Mrs. G. J. Van Vechten; devotional, Mrs. M. F. Larkin; Bible study, Mrs. A. B. Clemens; missionary, Miss Sadie Campbell; music, Miss Clare Reynolds; extension, Mrs. Bradford Samson; junior sewing, Mrs. C. O. Simonson; furnishings, Mrs. J. B. Dimmick; rooms, Mrs. O. C. Hall.

The Home for the Friendless.—This noble philanthropic institution was organized and has been managed by the women of our city. Its first annual report contains the following account of its organization:

In response to a call from the members of the Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton, a public meeting of the ladies of Scranton was held September 27, 1871, at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., to inaugurate a movement in behalf of friendless women and children of the city. The meeting was opened with the reading of the Scriptures by H. M. Boies, president of the Y. M. C. A., followed by prayer by Dr. S. C. Logan. After introductory remarks by Mr. Boies, Dr. Logan stated the objects of the meeting. He was followed by W. D. Mossman, city missionary, who presented the necessity for the Home, and the effort already made in that direction. There being no place provided by the city for the friendless, a house containing eight rooms, at the corner of Franklin avenue and Linden street was leased temporarily. After partially furnishing the house, with money provided by the Poor Directors of the city, seven women and nine children were admitted. The total expense in furnishing the Home and supplying its daily need from August 7 to September 27 was about one hundred dollars. It was then moved that a committee of ten ladies should be appointed by ballot, to take preliminary steps for organization. The following ladies were chosen. Mrs. H. B. Rockwell, Mrs. C. H. Doud, Mrs. Thomas Moore, Mrs. William Breck, Mrs. J. R. Fordham, Mrs. H. A. Allen, Mrs. Lewis Pughe, Mrs. E. W. Weston, Mrs. J. A. Scranton, Mrs. W. W. Winton. Adjourned to meet at the call of the committee.

S. B. SHERRER,
Secretary pro tem.

The committee met on Monday, October 2. The draft of Constitution was presented, was considered article by article and accepted for presentation at the next public meeting to be held on Friday, October 6.

Adjourned.

ADA M. SCRANTON,
Secretary of Committee.

Then follows notice of the public meeting of the ladies held October 6, at which the constitution presented by the committee was adopted. "Opportunity was then given for any present to become members by signing the constitution and the annual payment of three dollars. Fifty ladies became members—three life members."

The society thus organized proceeded to the election of officers by ballot, which resulted as follows: Mrs. C. H. Doud, president; Mrs. Thomas Moore and Mrs. C. F. Mattes, vice-presidents; Mrs. William Breck, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. B. Powell, recording secretary; Mrs. H. B. Rockwell, treasurer.

The board of managers was also chosen by ballot as follows: Members of the board for three years—Mrs. A. E. Hunt, Mrs. J. R. Fordham, Mrs. S. C. Logan, Mrs. H. A. Allen, Mrs. R. A. Squire, Mrs. O. P. Clark, Mrs. M. E. Hollester, Mrs. E. W. Weston. Members of the board for two years—Mrs. J. A. Scranton, Mrs. H. S. Pierce, Mrs. Lewis Jones, Mrs. J. A. Price, Mrs. William J. Crane, Mrs. W. G. Ward, Mrs. Charles H. Wells, Mrs. S. D. Kingsley. Members of the board for one year—Mrs. J. C. Burgess, Mrs. J. J. Albright, Mrs. Horace Ladd, Mrs. H. F. Warren, Mrs. Corydon H. Wells, Mrs. M. J. Oram, Mrs. R. W. Luce, Mrs. W. H. Fuller.

Mrs. E. S. Reed and Mrs. C. W. Kirkpatrick were elected as auditors for the year.

The following extract shows its purpose:

Preamble. Inspired by a desire to alleviate the sufferings of destitute and friendless women and children, and to provide an asylum for them, where their physical, mental and spiritual wants may be to some extent supplied, and invoking the blessing of Almighty God—the widow's friend and father of the orphan—upon our undertaking, we the undersigned, hereby agree to adopt for our united government the following constitution:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Name and Object.

Section 1. This society shall be called the Society of the Home for the Friendless.

Section 2. The objects of the Society shall be to provide a home for destitute and friendless women and children.

Article II provides that any person may become a member on payment of \$3.00, and shall continue members as long as they pay \$3.00 a year to the support of the Home, and any person may become a life member on payment of \$50.

On October 26, 1873, the society was incorporated under the name of "The Society of the Home for Friendless Women and Children of the City of Scranton." As in article 8 of its first by-laws, it was provided that the home shall be exclusively a Protestant institution. So in the articles of incorporation section 3 says the inmates of the home shall be taught in the precepts of the Protestant evangelical religion.

The second year still in the seven-room house at the corner of Linden and Jefferson avenue they were housing eleven adults and twelve children. This year the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company donated them a lot on Adams avenue, a part of the site now occupied by the high and training school, for a new building. With this lot as a nucleus the society began the project of erecting a suitable home for its inmates. The officers have been as follows:

1873—Mrs. C. H. Doud, president; Mrs. W. W. Winton, vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Moore, chief manager; Mrs. William Breck, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. B. Powell, recording secretary; Mrs. H. B. Rockwell, treasurer.

1874—The officers were the same, except as follows: Mrs. H. E. Warren, recording secretary; Mrs. J. C. Platt, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. L. Dickson, treasurer.

This year (1874) saw the completion of the new home on Adams avenue, on lots No. 27 and 28, in block 72, on Adams avenue. The home and improvements cost \$8,000. The institution was now in debt \$5,120.48. It had twenty-eight life members and 170 regular members.

As a sample of the noble work of the home and to show its value to the community we quote a brief paragraph from the annual report of the recording secretary, Mrs. H. F. Warren, for 1874:

At present there are fifteen inmates, all of whom are cases which appeal strongly to our sympathies—one an old woman whose sands of life are nearly run, and who after a life of toil, longs to enter upon her eternal rest; one a friendless German girl who came to us sick, miserable and helpless, with the story of her life written upon her sallow forbidding face, but who under the influence of care, kindness and comfort, has brightened into cheerfulness. There are three motherless children, whose father (himself an invalid) after struggling in vain to provide for them reluctantly yielded them to the care of strangers; and there is one bright little boy of two years, fatherless and motherless, for whom there beats no heart on this broad earth. Last spring a widow destitute and homeless, after vainly seeking a brother who might give her aid, found at the home a refuge in her distress; and one quiet Sabbath morning, there arose

within its portals the cry of a new born soul. The brother was accidentally discovered, and in due time she went her way thankfully and hopefully. These are instances of sorest need, which in the natural course of events must be constantly repeated. Their relief and care is especially woman's work. Let us take heed that we pass none by, whose sorrows, faults or misfortunes will be required at our hands.

In 1875 the officers were: Mrs. W. W. Winton, president; Mrs. Thomas Moore, chief manager; Mrs. H. F. Warren, recording secretary; Mrs. H. S. Pierce, corresponding secretary; Mrs. G. L. Dickson, treasurer. It has now thirty-four life and 130 annual members. Inmates of the home average fifteen to twenty.

1876-77—Officers: Mrs. W. W. Winton, president; Mrs. W. R. Storrs, vice-president; Mrs. H. F. Warren, recording secretary; Mrs. H. S. Pierce, corresponding secretary; Mrs. G. L. Dickson, treasurer; Mrs. Thomas Moore, chief manager. This year witnessed the discharge of all its indebtedness.

1878—Officers: Mrs. H. S. Pierce, president; Mrs. James Blair, vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Moore, chief manager; Mrs. J. A. Price, recording secretary; Mrs. H. M. Boies, corresponding secretary; Mrs. G. L. Dickson, treasurer. This year closed with no debts and \$1,154.81 cash in treasury.

1879—Officers: Mrs. H. S. Pierce, president; Mrs. James Blair, vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Moore, chief manager; Mrs. H. F. Warren, recording secretary; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, corresponding secretary; Mrs. G. L. Dickson, treasurer.

1880-81-82-83—Officers: Mrs. James Blair, president; Mrs. A. Chamberlin, vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Moore, chief manager; Mrs. H. F. Warren, recording secretary; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. C. Platt, treasurer.

1884—Two changes in officers—Mrs. W. D. Kennedy succeeding Mrs. Warren as recording secretary; Mrs. D. Langstaff succeeded Mrs. Platt as treasurer. In 1885 the officers were the same.

1886—Officers: Mrs. L. B. Powell, president; Mrs. George L. Dickson, vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Moore, chief manager; Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, recording secretary; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. Langstaff, treasurer. The society this year secured the adjoining lot, with a view of enlarging the home.

In 1887 the officers were the same. This year there were admitted to the home thirty-nine boys and fifty girls and ten women; in all ninety-nine. Mrs. Kennedy's report says: "Eight have been indentured to the home, and the association has indentured twelve to families. There are in the home at present fifty-two and quite a number in families on trial, with a view to adoption. The number received this year has far exceeded any previous one."

It has become a part of the regular work of the association to take under its care by indenture or agreement homeless children and secure good homes for them, and look after them in such homes and see that they are well cared for. If, as sometimes happens, the child is badly placed, a change is promptly made, the health and proper bringing up of the child being the paramount consideration. We quote further a brief paragraph from Mrs. Kennedy's report for this year:

Many of the cases brought before the committee are inexpressibly sad. Some of the little ones presented for admission possess faces bright and sweet enough for any mother to be proud of; upon others the great law of heredity has placed its indelible stamp, that in some instances must prove an insurmountable bar to future advancement. * * * The little ones brought to us utterly orphaned are seldom the most pitiable objects of our care. There are children with both parents living far more to

be commiserated. In February four children whose parents were drunk, had been thrown upon the street, a bitter cold day and they were thinly clad. They were brought to the Home wrapped in horse blankets. An unusual number of feeble children were received, suffering from neglect and want. At one time there were in the nursery three babies under five months of age, whose faces were so pinched and wan they would have touched any heart. There were seventeen in the Home too young to dress themselves.

Another paragraph showing fruits of early work of the association:

Of one little girl deserted by her own parents in infancy, her foster father writes: "We look upon ourselves as being very fortunate in obtaining a child—a child whom we so dearly love. She is and always has been intensely active. We are hoping much from her future life. We have consecrated her to the Lord, and we trust He will direct us how to bring her up to His name and for his service." One lady to whom a little girl was indentured nine years ago writes: "My girl has grown into a splendid woman." Another: "We would not part with our child; she is strongly attached to her home and enjoys splendid health." Many letters were from the children themselves and in every instance they seemed happy and contented.

1888—No change in officers. The sixteenth annual report states that since its organization 732 women and children have found shelter in the home; 103 children have been indentured to the society and seventy-eight have been indentured to families. Certainly a noble sixteen years' work! From the report of 1888:

As an illustration of the utter ignorance of Divine truths in the minds of some of the children when admitted: The matron was attempting to teach the Lord's prayer to a little girl eight years old, saying, "now repeat after me, 'Our Father which art in Heaven.'" The child looked at her incredulously for a moment, and then astonished her with, "No! he ain't neither; he got drunk, and shot a man, and he's in jail."

1889-90-91—Officers: Mrs. E. S. Moffatt, president; Mrs. George L. Dickson, vice-president; Mrs. Thomas Moore, chief manager; Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, recording secretary; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. Langstaff, treasurer.

1892—Officers: Mrs. George L. Dickson, president; Mrs. J. Athicus Robertson, vice-president; Mrs. W. H. Perkins, chief manager; Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, recording secretary; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. Langstaff, treasurer. Another brief picture from the graphic pen of Mrs. Kennedy, the secretary, in her report for 1892:

A young woman not more than seventeen entered the room. She carried in her arms a baby a few weeks old. There was little need of words. It was the old, oft-repeated story—one of the tragedies that go on about us every day. You all know it—the temptation, the feeble will power, the fall, pitiful agony and remorse the penalty—and yet more sinned against than sinning. The child was indentured to us that day. I am sure each mother there present can still recall the look of despair on that young girl's face as she gave up her baby. The little waif has now a pleasant home.

1893-94—Officers: Mrs. J. Athicus Robertson, president; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, vice-president; Mrs. John Genter, chief manager; Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, recording secretary; Mrs. C. B. Penman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. D. Langstaff, treasurer. In the secretary's report for 1894 the following appears concerning the new home:

In 1894 the Board of Managers realizing the inadequacy of the old building * * decided to take preliminary steps towards erecting a building upon the plot of ground given them by the Pennsylvania Coal Company through Mr. John B. Smith. In September of that year the contract for the foundation of the main building and right wing was let to the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company for \$6,513. That foundation stands as a memorial of the love for the home of Mrs. J. J. Albright, Mrs. Thomas

Moore, Mrs. H. S. Pierce and Mrs. E. Sively Reed, who each gave to the building fund \$1,000, thus forming the nucleus around which other gifts have gathered.

The previous January had seen a conflagration at the Home which had left the institution practically homeless, the inmates turned out into the intense cold of a winter's night. As a consequence a meeting of citizens was called to provide means for the speedy completion of the new building. A committee consisting of Messrs. William Connell, John Jermyn, William T. Smith, W. H. Taylor and O. S. Johnson were appointed to conclude arrangements for raising a fund of \$50,000 to complete the new building. The contract for building was immediately let to the Peck Lumber Manufacturing Company for \$38,600 to build the main portion and right wing of the building.

There was no change in officers 1895-96. In 1897 the officers were: Mrs. C. P. Matthews, president, succeeds Mrs. J. Athicus Robertson. In 1898—Mrs. C. P. Matthews, president; Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, vice-president.

The sumptuous new home on Jefferson avenue, north of Electric, was dedicated May 5, 1898. Its cost was upwards of \$100,000. It is located on large and ample grounds and the building, as nearly fire-proof as possible, is architecturally neat and imposing. It has ample room to care for the needs of the city for many years. The following have been presidents of the association since 1898: Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, 1899-1900; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, 1901-02; Mrs. J. Athicus Robertson, 1903-04-05-07; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, 1906; Mrs. W. D. Kennedy, 1908-09; Mrs. Ezra H. Ripple, 1910-11-12-13.

Young Men's Hebrew Association—By Sandy Weisberger, general secretary. From a mere half dozen young men who met in the rear of one of the stores on Penn avenue to an organization of 350 members in the Young Men's Hebrew Association branch and 150 young ladies in the auxiliary; from this meeting place on Penn avenue to its own building, 440 Wyoming avenue—this, in a few words, tells of the success of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Scranton. Four years of struggle for existence in the face of every opposition, four years of plodding and working unceasingly for an unrecognized cause has merited the reward it richly deserves. A home for the Young Men's Hebrew Association is at last in sight, a centre for Jewish charities, a headquarters for every civic movement and undertaking, a monument to Judaism that reflects credit on the Jewish people the world over.

The first real meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Association was held on Sunday, September 12, 1909, in the 300 block, Lackawanna avenue, which was attended by about ten enthusiastic members, and about fifteen others who came to see what would transpire and who were accompanied with their doubts as to the life and existence of the new Young Men's Hebrew Association. The first officers of the association were elected that evening: President, Abraham Friedman (now living in Brooklyn, New York); vice-president, Max Greenwald; recording secretary, Monroe Monskey; treasurer, David Raker; financial secretary, Moe Harris; sergeant-at-arms, David Aaron.

On Sunday, March 13, 1910, Attorney Ben Paul Brasley (now living in Pittsburgh) was elected president, and Max Maisel, vice-president, and on Sunday, April 10, the organization had its first meeting in their new rooms in the Wymbs building, 226 Wyoming avenue. The fall of 1910 found the association in excellent standing, having about 100 members, and the election which took place on September 29, 1910, resulted in Max J. Finkelstein being elected president, and he inaugurated a very progressive policy. In the same month an important mark was placed in the history of the association, for it was in this month that the first issue of *The Argus* was printed, the chief editor being Max J. Finkelstein; associate editors, Saul Rubinow and J. S. Miller. By working late and often the staff brought the periodical up to its present state of efficiency, a magazine that is typical of the progress

that the association is making, and reflects much credit upon the organization that it so ably represents. This magazine to-day is also the official organ of the State Young Men's Hebrew Association, the editor-in-chief being Isaac Judkovics.

Max J. Finkelstein's administration was one of the most successful by reason of his having the best members on committees who worked zealously for the success of the organization, and when he retired at the end of his term Harry A. Cohen became the choice of the association for president. This being the spring of 1911 the association enjoyed a period of prosperity which advanced further on its journey to the goal for which it is striving.

In the fall of 1911 the presidential reins were taken over by J. Sydney Miller, one of the first members of the organization. In the spring the organization received an impetus, when the ladies' auxiliary was added to the association. It was during this administration that the need of better and more commodious quarters were being felt, and a committee was set at work securing lines for new quarters, and on April 1, 1912, the Young Men's Hebrew Association moved into the Schlager building, on Adams avenue, where they occupied the entire third floor.

On March 24, 1912, Charles Ball was elected president, and, with new rooms and renewed life, the association entered upon a new lease of life destined to bring them closer to their aims and ideals. On Sunday evening, May 5, 1912, the new rooms were dedicated and the administration was one of the most successful in the history of the organization. It was a business administration, and Mr. Ball retired with the organization not being indebted to anybody. On September 8, 1912, Attorney David Landau was elected president. On Sunday, March 23, 1913, David Landau was reelected president. It was during this administration that the literary meetings under the supervision of Sandy Weisberger, chairman of the literary committee, attracted crowds to the rooms that many were turned away for lack of room and showed the urgent need of larger quarters. It was during his administration that a building committee was appointed to conduct a campaign and devise ways and means by which a home of their own may be obtained. On Sunday, October 5, 1913, Louis Grass was elected president, and during his administration the building committee labored day after day and finally from January 26 to February 11, 1914, the campaign for a building took place and the sum of \$53,000 was raised. To the members of the building committee it was a testimonial of their industry, their self-sacrificing spirit and their ability to bring to a triumphant termination an undertaking so gigantic that it appeared impossible of performance. The assistance of Scranton's most able and eminent Jewish men was obtained and at the psychological moment the campaign was inaugurated, and success, greater than anticipated, was the realization. Glory was not the reward desired or gained as a result of this campaign, but to each and every worker, from the greatest to the smallest of them, must, in proportion to his sacrifice, be the self-satisfaction of knowing that their labor has contributed toward creating an institution for the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Scranton that will be a credit to Judaism and of inestimable benefit to the youth of all future generations.

It was the work of A. B. Cohen, campaign director-in-chief, the man who loomed big at all times during the busy fifteen days; the efforts of Samuel Samter, who has been identified with every movement which has for its purpose the betterment of our city; the tireless work of Louis Oettinger, Oscar Kleeman, Abe Newman, A. J. Levy, Charles Reisman, M. L. Goodman, J. M. Temko, S. Weinberg, J. M. Caplan, Max Blume and many others too

numerous to mention; it was the tireless, energetic, self-sacrificing work of these men that made possible the success of this wonderful campaign.

On Sunday, March 22, 1914, Isador Finkelstein was elected President and on April 1 the organization moved into their own building on 440 Wyoming avenue, which they purchased from R. J. Matthews for \$22,000. The site is ideal, and being 80x160 feet in size affords sufficient area for the ultimate completion thereon of a structure amply commodious for every purpose. It is the intention of the building committee to erect a building that will contain a gymnasium, swimming pool, showers, lockers, auditorium, dance hall, meeting rooms, library, bowling alleys, tennis court, etc., at an expense of about \$100,000. On March 28, 1914, the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County granted a charter to the organization, thereby incorporating the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Scranton. The names of the board of governors for the first year and who have been acting as the building committee are as follows: Isador Finkelstein, chairman; Samuel Samter, David Landau, Louis Grass, Charles Ball, A. B. Cohen, M. J. Finkelstein, Isaac Judkovics, Louis Oettinger, Oscar Kleeman and J. M. Temko.

On June 15, 1914, the board of governors elected Sandy Weisberger as general secretary of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and he is now organizing a free employment bureau to assist the young men and young women who are out of work. The ladies' auxiliary has grown strong and influential and is financially and otherwise desirable as a great assistance to the Young Men's Hebrew Association. The president of that branch of the Young Men's Hebrew Association is Miss Lillian Blume.

Three directors from the Young Men's Hebrew Association to the Montefiore Hebrew School help that institution a great deal. It is the local organization that practically organized the State Young Men's Hebrew Association and is keeping it up. Max J. Finkelstein, the first president, elected in Shenandoah in August, 1909, has been reelected four consecutive times, and most of the officers of the State organization are from this city.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association has brought the Jews of this community to a common centre. They have brought the Jewish young men and Jewish young ladies to a proper meeting place, where they may learn to understand and appreciate each other better. With their business and literary meetings, their various social affairs and entertainments, they are giving the young men an opportunity to come in from off the streets, away from the pool rooms, the street corners and the saloons and other evil environments into a place where they may become better Jews and better citizens. They have developed their members educationally by means of a history course, lectures and prize essays, have entered into the field of charity by maintaining sewing and Sabbath schools for 150 small Jewish girls and by clothing from head to foot about 100 poor children every Passover.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association during the recent campaign did not and does not now desire this building for its own individual selfish benefit, but only for the betterment and benefit of the entire Jewish community. The members of the Young Men's Hebrew Association felt called upon to perform the mission of raising the standard of the Jewish young men and women of this community to a higher plane, spiritually, physically, mentally and morally, and during this campaign many of them did not go near their places of business for the fifteen days, sacrificing their time, their labor and their money for the betterment of conditions among the Jewish people. They

have struggled and they have fought for existence during the past five years, and with the courage, energy and enthusiasm that prevailed during the fifteen days of their victorious campaign, so will they work unceasingly for a bigger, a better Young Men's Hebrew Association, and a bigger and a better Scranton. The Jewish people of this city are doing all in their power to help Scranton grow, and Scranton, a city of homes, a city of schools, a city of churches, the metropolis of the anthracite coal fields of America, the greatest coal mining city in the world and the third largest city in the State, will continue to grow as the Young Men's Hebrew Association has grown during the past five years.



CHAPTER XXVII.

SCRANTON IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC—LACKAWANNA INSTITUTE OF HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

"When the morning stars sang together
And all the sons of God shouted for joy."

Confessedly the highest of the arts is music and poetry. In both, especially in the former, Scranton has achieved distinction. It has been a great surprise to visitors of our city, who have heard our people sing, to find among our miners and mechanics, not only a large proportion of excellent voices, but of highly cultured and trained singers; men and women thoroughly conversant with the most classical music, who revel in the works of the great masters. This is explained in the character of our laboring population. Among the first comers to operate our iron works and open our mines, the preponderating race were Welsh. Next were the Germans, with Irish and English following. In later years the Italians, Magyars and Slavs have come. All these races are musical by nature, and music has been one of the recreative features of their social life. One will find in the humble home of these music-loving folk furnishings plain and food to correspond, but always a good musical instrument—frequently several—and father, mother and sons and daughters who know well how to use them. Many of these humble families could furnish impromptu an evenings entertainment of classical music that would be a surprise to many a connoisseur.

The Eisteddfod of the Welsh is an institution which has come to us from Gwalia. In the old country it has been for ages the nursery of poetry and song, the home of her folklore and a most important educator in the sciences, the arts, literature, oratory, classical music (which was its dominating feature) and industrial handicraft, particularly needle and knitting work by the women. All of these were promoted and stimulated by rivalry and competition. The Eisteddfod was a great competitive festival. Next to religion it was the crowning feature of Welsh social life. As it is reproduced in this country it has been somewhat modified, yet it still retains much of its parental character—poetry, oratory and music being its principal features and excellence is still sought through competition; the best poem or finest oration on a given subject; the best rendering by choirs of a given musical theme. These competitions in the Eisteddfod, open to all comers, are decided by competent judges, agreed upon.

The Liederkrantz and Maennerchor also comes to us from their home land, Germany. They are also a musical organization, stimulated by competition through their saengerfests. These societies, however, have a social character which differentiates them somewhat from the Welsh Eisteddfod. All of these institutions have had an important part in Scrantons musical world, as will appear in the following sketches.

The Eisteddfod.—The following on the Welsh and the music of Scranton is in part from the pen of Mr. John T. Watkins. The Welsh by nature are extremely musical, deeply emotional and that of the highest devotional character. They are also filled with a dramatic intensity which gives to their poetry, their oratory and their choral and solo singing a sense of culture and artistic refinement found only in the signally educated of other races. Born and matured in a land where the living God has been worshipped

with great sincerity for centuries, their early schooling was entrusted to saints; their temples and holy shrines were their hills and valleys and well wooded groves. These were the scenes of great mass meetings of bards and minstrels, where it was considered a condition of great ignorance not to be able to recite a lyric or sing a song. Is it then any wonder that the sons and daughters of Gwalia, when migrating to other countries, take with them the gifts and talents so deeply engrafted in their natures? Their deep valleys and high mountains preserved the purity of their rich folklore and their faith in things spiritual from contamination by contact with other peoples. Our own Hyde Park, the West Side of our city, known formerly among the Welsh of America and Wales as the Athens of America, because of its learning, its philosophers, its orators, poets and musicians, became the home of many an illustrious son of Wales, learned in music through having been schooled by the veteran and victorious choral conductors, Caradog, David Rosser, Silas Evans, David Francis, Eos Morlais, Dan Davies, David Bowen, R. C. Jenkins, Tom Stevens, Henry Evans and others. They brought with them the spirit of the Eisteddfod, the joy of a friendly rivalry in the Eisteddfodic arena. With all his traditions seeped into his sub-conscious self is it a surprise when occasion offers to find the Welshman pouring out his soul on the wings of song? The men of Hyde Park who were responsible for the training and disciplining of our Welsh musical talent through the earlier years were Robert J. James, Robert Jones, Gwilym M. Williams, David Howell Thomas, Silas Evans, D. Dowlais Jones (John Thomas from Aberdax), Howell Jones, William E. Evans, David Matthias, Dr. David Prothro, Hayden Evans and John T. Watkins. In the great musical contests at World's fairs and Eisteddfods, local, national and international, Scranton's Welsh singers have been wonderfully successful. In 1875, at an Eisteddfod held in a large tent, known as Gilmore's tent, at corner of Price street and Sumner avenue, a large choir, under the leadership of Mr. Robert J. James, won the first prize after a most exciting contest. Three choirs participated, one from Hyde Park and two from Plymouth. So closely were they matched that a second singing was required by the judges to determine the winner. This keen competition put life and nerve into the Eisteddfod. The following year another was held at Wilkes-Barre, in which Hyde Park, under such leaders as Gwelym M. Williams and Robert Jones, pitted against David Jonathan, of Wilkes-Barre, and David Davies, of Plymouth, the latter winning by a close margin. Again at Philadelphia, in 1879, what was known as the Centennial Eisteddfod, Hyde Park, under Mr. Howell Jones, won a fine victory over Plymouth, under Mr. David Davies, and over choirs from Schuylkill and Carbon counties. The year 1881, again at Philadelphia, saw Hyde Park represented by two large choirs under Mr. Howell Jones and Mr. William E. Evans; Plymouth under Mr. David Davies; Wilkes-Barre under Mr. Morgan C. Jones; great rivalry and enthusiasm prevailed, Plymouth winning the prize. Then followed an Eisteddfod at Pittsburgh, when Dan Prothro led a choir from Hyde Park and lost. Another at Wilkes-Barre, in the Ninth Regiment Armory. We now meet two new leaders, Mr. Hayden Evans, at the head of Scranton Choral Union, and Mr. John Lloyd Evans, heading a Wilkes-Barre choir, with Dan Prothro directing the destinies of the Cymrodorian Society, the latter handsomely carrying off the honors. A new era was now beginning to dawn, loud, vociferous, voluminous, strong singing gradually relinquishing its hold and giving way to the more refined in the divine art.

The great Eisteddfod held at Chicago, at the Columbian Centennial Ex-

position, in 1893, found the Cymrodorian Society of Hyde Park, under Dan Prothnoe; the Scranton Choral Union, under Hayden Evans, pitted against the Salt Lake City or Mormon choir, led by Mr. Evan Stevens, and the Western Reserve Choir of Ohio, under Jenkin Powell Jones. This was a most stirring contest, the Scranton Choral Union winning, amid wild scenes of applause. On their return to Scranton 30,000 people were at the station and along the route to greet the victors. This choir consisted of 300 members and included among its number members of the German societies—the *Liederkranz* and *Maennerchor*—as well as other singers, though its Welsh membership greatly preponderated.

In 1895 Mr. John T. Watkins, who had achieved a fine reputation as a baritone soloist and church choir trainer and leader, comes to the front as an organizer and trainer of large choirs for these festival competitions. His first success was at Wilkes-Barre that year, where a special choir selected and trained by him won the first and second prizes—the first prize being \$1,000. His second success was at the celebrated Arion Festival, held at Brooklyn, New York. The Welsh choir of 300 members, under Mr. Watkins, won all the valuable prizes offered, and won them against choirs from New York and Brooklyn led by such leaders as Alfred Hallam and Henry Walter Hall. In 1904 his famous ladies' choir won the honors at the Wilkes-Barre festival. In July of 1904 the Scranton Choral Union, consisting of 350 members, under Mr. Watkins' leadership, met all comers at the great St. Louis Eisteddfod, winning all the honors, including the handsome prize of \$5,000. The singing of this great choir was so superb that even the five eminent judges could not refrain from heartily applauding. This great achievement stirred the whole community and it is said that on their return 40,000 people filled the streets to greet them. But the greatest was yet to come. In 1913 probably the greatest of all the Eisteddfod festivals—called the International Eisteddfod—was held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The Scranton Choral Union was reorganized for this competition under Mr. Watkins' leadership. It consisted of 300 voices. All the great choirs of the country were present and they had won peans of applause for their superb singing, when Scranton, the last to sing, came on the great platform. Their victory was signal and overwhelming, and the ovation which greeted them on their return home was most memorable and unprecedented.

The Scranton Choral Union is now an incorporated organization with a membership of upwards of 200 trained singers, under the leadership of Mr. John T. Watkins. They give concerts in Scranton and other large cities, rendering classical music—Handel's oratorio of "The Messiah" and kindred classics—for which they have achieved a national reputation.

Scranton Liederkranz—The following is by Louis J. Siebecker: The Scranton *Liederkranz* is the oldest singing society in Scranton among the German-Americans. It was founded July 8, 1869. A few well known German singers, who were in the habit of sipping their wine in George Gramb's favorite place of those days, talked the matter over and the result was the *Liederkranz*. One of these was George Wahl, who is still active in the society. Andreas Conrad was another one of the pioneers, and he was the first musical director. For years he was eminent as a director of the German folk song, and to him is attributed much of the popularity in this community of the real German "Abendunterhaltungen," that famous entertainment that is ever identified with German singing societies. They were a series of evening entertainments, musical and amateur theatricals, in which the participants were almost invariably members, and were of a high order.

Prominent individuals were Robert Schimpff, Charles Robinson Sr., George Wahl, Louis Reichert, Fred Widmayer and John Brunner. Herr Appert was also one of the society's most enthusiastic and proficient directors of these entertainments in the early days.

In 1873 the society moved into Parrott's Hall, on Lackawanna avenue, from Appert's Hall, on Penn avenue. About the year 1878 the society was quartered in what was known as Germania Hall, and a few years later the Sanderson estate built Music Hall for the society, which has been occupied by the society for over thirty years. In 1888 a ladies' branch was organized, and Mrs. G. Kriegelstein was its president.

Some of the city's best known residents have been president of the Liederkrantz. The lists of presidents from the day of organization to the present is: Dr. Krecyj, Frank Fahrig, Albert Zenke, Jacob Faust, Dr. Wehlau, George Wahl, Joseph Ober, Louis Reichert, Conrad Schroeder, Frank Leuthner, Frank Hummler, Dr. Gunster, Conrad Wenzel, Frank Becker, Charles E. Wenzel, Louis Falk, Fred J. Widmayer, Ludwig T. Stipp.

It might be interesting to many to recall the following, all of whom at one time or another wielded the baton over the splendid choruses turned out during the society's lifetime: 1869-1890 Andreas Conrad; 1890-1896, F. F. Kopff; 1897, W. P. Schilling; 1898, John T. Watkins; 1899-1903, Theodore Hemberger; 1904-1906, Eugene Haile; 1907-1909, Paul Musaeus; 1910-1912, Louis Baker Phillips; 1913-1914, Adolph Hansen.

Never in the history of the society has interest and activity been so keen as just at the present time, when a permanent home in the Rohrwasser building, 339 Adams avenue, is being prepared that offers more pleasant surroundings and every known convenience for members and their friends. A large auditorium to be known as the Liederkrantz Casino is also being built.

The society has a membership of 350, six being honorary members, 269 sustaining and 75 singers. Twenty-nine of the members have enjoyed membership for a period of twenty-five years and over. The members of the present board are: President, Ludwig T. Stipp; vice-president, Louis J. Siebecker; treasurer, Carl Robinson; financial secretary, Victor A. Wenzel; recording secretary, John Brunner; trustees, Louis Conrad, Ernest Glorr, William E. Scheuer, Sibert E. Wenzel. The present board of the ladies' section is: President, Mrs. Henry Conrad; vice-president, Mrs. Frank Becker; secretary, Mrs. Ludwig T. Stipp; treasurer, Mrs. Gottlieb Matti. The ladies' auxiliary has a membership of 150.

The society has also been successful in winning prizes at sangerfests, winning first prize at the State Sangerfest in 1873. A score or more prizes having been won from that year up to 1913, having competed at the National Sangerfest in Newark and Madison Square Garden, New York, also in the larger cities of eastern Pennsylvania. The last prize won by the society was at Williamsport last year, where they captured the first prize in the first class.

This society has always been ready to extend a helping hand for charity, and in the past have given numerous concerts and excursions for the benefit of the Home of the Friendless, Lackawanna Hospital (now our State Hospital) and numerous other institutions. One affair netted as high as \$1,200, which was a lot of money thirty years ago. The society expects to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary in a few years and can well feel proud of their long and successful existence.

JUNGER MAENNERCHOR.

One of the living examples of a progressive, hustling, up-to-date city like Scranton is the Junger Maennerchor, located south of the Roaring Brook.

This organization is cosmopolitan in both the make-up and membership, which is the largest in this part of the State.

The Junger Maennerchor was organized over twenty years ago, with eleven members, and had a precarious existence for several years. Its first leader was John Lenten, who was succeeded by Gustav Schmidt, he in turn being succeeded by Adolph Hansen.

Fourteen years ago Professor John T. Watkins was invited to instruct the society, which won fame at Newark, 1906, taking first prize in the second class competition with a perfect score, or as the adjudicators put it Scranton first, the rest nowhere, and was but two points from victory in 1909 at Madison Square Garden, the society being awarded second prize, and won first prize at Philadelphia, 1912.

The Maennerchor rendition of song, under the able leadership of J. T. Watkins, at the different saengerfests was such as to call forth the heartiest congratulations of America's leading German writers, and the New York Staats Zeitung gave columns of praise to the singers from the "mines." It was then Scranton people awoke to the fact that the city limits contained the Junger Maennerchor.

The society continued to improve mentally, morally, numerically and otherwise, and shortly after their return from Newark they applied for and obtained a charter for social purposes.

The Maennerchor's present location is the South Side Bank building, corner Cedar avenue and Alder street. The membership is now over 400 members and the present officers are: Otto J. Robinson, president; Charles Gutheinz, vice-president; T. W. Kirchhoff, treasurer; F. W. Terpe, financial secretary; P. J. Dowdell, recording secretary; John Stoeber, Fred C. Schunk and William F. Budenbach, trustees; John T. Watkins, director.

LACKAWANNA INSTITUTE OF HISTORY AND SCIENCE.

The following is by R. N. Davis, secretary:

The charter for the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science was approved by Judge R. W. Archbald on February 27, 1886. From the beginning the institution was an ambitious one. It was supported by a great many of the most prominent and most public-spirited citizens. The five names that appear on the application for the charter are Dr. B. H. Throop, A. W. Dickson, J. A. Price, William Connell and Alfred Hand. Of these honored names, all but the last are numbered with the dead. While these are the only names that appeared upon the application to court for the charter, several hundred were subsequently added and were known as charter members. These names include nearly all the influential business and professional men of that time.

The leading spirit in the organization was Colonel J. A. Price, the first president of the society. He interested new members, secured speakers for the society and delivered addresses himself. Charles LeRoy Wheeler was employed as curator, and the room in the court house now occupied by the county superintendent of schools was used to house the collection of the society, as well as the private collection of Mr. Wheeler.

On the death of Colonel Price the interest waned, and although an attempt was made to renew the work of the society in the middle '90s, there was no great enthusiasm for the enterprise, and when the county commissioners required the room in the court house to be given up, the society practically lapsed. The collection was removed to the Green Ridge Library for storage, and the society ceased all activity for eighteen years. While the

casual observer might think the society was a complete failure, he would make a great mistake in so thinking, for the Albright Library and the Everhart Museum partially owe their existence to the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science. The society planned to cover the work that is now done so well by these excellent institutions. It was the demand for such things that prompted the Albright heirs and Dr. Everhart to make their noble benefactions. If there had been no such society, it is doubtful whether Scranton would now have the free circulating library or the free natural history museum.

On account of these institutions taking up a large part of the work that the institute proposed to cover, some of the older members were of the opinion that there was no further need of the society, and this idea helped to keep the institution dormant. Some of the former members, however, could see that there was still an important field not covered by either the Albright Library or the Everhart Museum. This field is especially our local history. While the Albright Library does keep the current publications of the city, there is much in the way of museum material that should be preserved, and to a certain extent is now being cared for by the Everhart Museum. Dr. Everhart, however, did not intend to have the museum founded by him to cover this field. He called it the Everhart Museum of Natural History, Science and Art. It is not a historical museum, although the doctor, out of the goodness of his heart, accepted historical relics, as there was no other suitable place for them in the city.

An important item in the field of science received the early attention of the society. This was the discovery of several remarkable glacial pot holes in the mountains up the Lackawanna Valley. The largest of these is on the mountain in the rear of the borough of Archbald. It is a round hole bored out of the solid rock, some forty feet deep and twenty to twenty-five feet in diameter. It is clearly the work of a stream of water pouring down from a crevice in the glacial sea for a long period of years. It was discovered by some miners working the upper vein of coal in 1884. There was nothing on the surface to indicate the existence of this phenomenon. The miners cutting the vein of coal, suddenly came upon a break in the seam of coal—a fault. Coal disappeared and in its place were boulders and pebbles of rock. Thinking to work through the fault—not an unusual feature of the coal measures—they commenced to remove the debris, only to find more sliding down upon them. This induced farther investigation, the result being the discovery of the pot hole. The mine was part of the Jones, Simpson & Company's mines. The company opened the hole and used it for some years as an air shaft. It was on the land of Mr. C. B. Hackley, of New York, who gave it into the custody of this association as a geologic phenomenon worth preserving for scientific purposes. It has been walled and fenced and has been visited by many of the scientific savants of the country. It is a remarkable specimen of the work of the glacial age. There are several smaller ones in that vicinity.

Another important field that the society covered for a time was scientific lectures and publications. It was the institute that secured Professor Dudley to work up our local flora, and the work of Professor Dudley was the inspiration of the work of Mr. Alfred Twining, whose extensive herbarium is now in the hands of the Everhart Museum. Since there seemed to some of the former members to be plenty of work for a scientific and historical society a meeting was called in February, 1914, by President F. E. Platt and Vice-President E. Merrifield. The constitution was revised to meet the

present needs and a complete set of officers was elected. Temporary quarters for the collection of the society were secured in the Everhart Museum, and several interesting meetings have been held. It is the ambition of the society to get a fire-proof building for a historical museum. They believe that sooner or later some public-spirited citizen will do in this line what the Albright heirs and Dr. Everhart did in a different way for the education of the people.

The officers of the society for 1914 are as follows: E. Merrifield, president; F. L. Hitchcock, vice-president; R. N. Davis, secretary; William M. Marple, treasurer. Board of Trustees—E. Merrifield, F. L. Hitchcock, W. A. Wilcox, J. A. Lansing, F. E. Platt, L. M. Gates, J. Benjamin Dimmick, Mrs. R. W. Archbald, Mrs. G. D. Murray.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS.

The New England Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania.—This society is composed of sons of New England, and their descendants. Its purpose is to perpetuate the memory of our New England colonial ancestry, those intrepid souls who landed at Plymouth in 1620 and those who followed them, who building better than they knew, through unparalleled suffering and sacrifice, laid deep the foundations of the civil and religious liberty we enjoy.

Just men by whom impartial laws were given,
And saints who taught and led the way to heaven.—*Watson.*

The chief function of the society is the annual celebration of "Forefathers' Day" by a festival and banquet. Twenty-seven of these festivals have been held with great eclat, the first being held at the Wyoming House in 1887. Among the distinguished speakers from abroad who have graced these annual feasts are the following:

In 1889—Mr. J. W. Howard, of New York. 1890—Hon. Theodore Strong, of Pittston; Hon. Stanley Woodward, Wilkes-Barre; Hon. C. Ben Johnson, Wilkes-Barre. 1891—Mr. Allen H. Dickson, Wilkes-Barre. 1892—Most Rev. Patrick J. Ryan, D. D., LL. D., Philadelphia; Hon. Garrick M. Harding, Wilkes-Barre; Homer Green, Esq., M. A., Honesdale; George S. Ferris, Esq., Pittston. 1893—General Daniel H. Hastings, Bellefonte, Pennsylvania; Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Glenwood, Pennsylvania. 1894—Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, D. D., Hartford, Connecticut; Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL. D., Lafayette College; Hon. S. A. Northway, M. C., Ohio. 1895—Hon. Charles D. Foster, Wilkes-Barre. 1896—Rev. Joseph K. Dixon, D. D.; Rev. F. E. Haskins, Zahleh, Syria. 1897—Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, D. D., LL. D., president Union College; Charles Curtis Harrison, LL. D., president University of Pennsylvania; Hon. Sherman Everts, New York; Harry S. Durrand, M. D., Rochester, New York; Hon. H. N. Sanderson, Lynn, Massachusetts. 1898—Talcott Williams, D. D., LL. D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Charles Mellen Tyler, D. D., Cornell University; Hon. Olston G. Dayton, M. C., West Virginia. 1899—William Elliot Griffis, D. D., LL. D., Ithaca, New York; William H. McElroy, LL. D., New York; Hon. Willis L. Moore, LL. D., Washington, D. C. 1900—Colonel John R. Van Worneer, New York; John Birkinbine, president Franklin Institute. 1901—Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, D. D., Hartford, Connecticut; Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, M. C., Maine; Hon. William U. Hensell, LL. D., Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Hon. Henry A. Fuller, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 1902—Metauchton W. Stryker, D. D., LL. D., president Hamilton College; John M. Tyler, A. M., Ph. D., Amherst College. 1903—Hon. Hampton L. Carson, LL. D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Harvey W. Wiley, Ph. D., LL. D., Washington, D. C.; Rev. Ebenezer J. Morris, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. 1904—Rev. Edward Grier Fullerton, D. D., Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania; Mr. Jules Lombard, Omaha; Hon. James T. Rogers, Binghamton, New York. 1905—Oren Root, D. D., LL. D., Hamilton College; Hon. H. M. Hoyt, Solicitor General United States. 1906—Rev. Ethelbert Talbert, D. D., LL. D., Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; Samuel McCowd, D. D., Boston, Massachusetts; Irving Batcheller, LL. D., New York. 1907—Samuel McChord Crothers, D. D., Cambridge, Massachusetts; David McConnell Steele, D. D., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John L. Stewart, A. M., Lehigh University. 1908—Hon. Rollin S. Woodruff, LL. D., Governor Connecticut; General C. Bow Dougherty, Wilkes-Barre; Colonel John Temple Graves, New York; Rev. A. L. Piper, Ph. D., Wilkes-Barre. 1909—Bernadotte Perrine, Ph. D., LL. D., Yale University; James Roscoe Day, D. D., LL. D., Syracuse University; Benjamin W. Bacon, D. D., Litt. D., Yale University; Hon. Charles N. Brumm, Pottsville, Pennsylvania; Rev. William H. Swift, D. D., Honesdale, Pennsylvania. 1910—Hon. Curtis Guild Jr., LL. D., S. T. D., Governor Massachusetts; Daniel Dorchester, Ph. D., D. D., Brooklyn, New York; Hon. Frederick M. Davenport, Ph. D., Hamilton College. 1911—Hon. Robert O. Harris, M. C., Plymouth, Massachusetts; Hon. John Sharp Williams, United States Senator, Mississippi. 1912—James M. Farr, D. D., Brooklyn, New York; Hon. Wil-

liam A. Glasgow Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1913—Hon. Samuel J. Elder, LL. D., Boston, Massachusetts; Hon. James T. DuBois, Great Bend, New York; James L. Howe, M. D., Ph. D., Washington and Lee University, Virginia.

The society was organized in 1887 as the New England Society of Scranton, but later changed to Northern Pennsylvania. Its headquarters have always been in Scranton. The following have been its successive presidents:

1887, William Read Storrs, deceased; 1888-89, Edward N. Willard, deceased; 1890, William Tollman Smith, deceased; 1891, James Albert Lansing; 1892, James Humphrey Torrey; 1893, Willoughby W. Watson; 1894, Charles Harvey Pond; 1895, Hon. Theodore Strong, deceased; 1896, Edward Baker Sturges; 1897, Everett Warren; 1898, George Sanderson; 1899, Homer Greene; 1900, William H. Richmond; 1901, Henry Martyn Boies, deceased; 1902, Charles Hopkins Welles; 1903, Frederick Charles Johnson, deceased; 1904, Hon. Alfred Hand; 1905, Alva De Orville Blackington; 1906, Joseph Benjamin Dimmick; 1907, Thomas Henry Atherton; 1908, Hon. Louis A. Watres; 1909, James G. Shepherd; 1910, Rufus James Foster; 1911, William Alonzo Wilcox; 1912, George Steele Ferris, deceased; 1913, Henry Alonzo Knapp.

The present membership of the society is 225.

Scranton Bicycle Club.—This is the oldest club in the city. In the year 1881, when bicycling first made its appearance as a means of locomotion, a few Scranton men, believing an organization of wheelmen would be beneficial to the interests of cycling, organized the Scranton Bicycle Club. A few preliminary meetings were held and a final organization was effected on June 20, 1881. The original subscribers were E. B. Sturges, George Sanderson, J. B. Fish, J. W. Pentecost, A. J. Kolp, W. B. Rockwell and L. M. Horton.

The club occupied quarters in a small building on Spruce street, directly back of the old Forest House, which was a leading hotel at that time, on the present site of the Hotel Jermyn. In the spring of 1884 the club removed to the Jermyn building on Wyoming avenue, where it remained for four years and prospered in membership and influence. In 1888 the club purchased the property at No. 545 Washington avenue, where the club house now stands, and began the erection of a club house. This added materially to the welfare and prosperity of the organization, and the club grew to such an extent that in 1896 a large addition was built on the club house providing ample accommodation for a large and growing membership.

The present name, Scranton Bicycle Club is a misnomer, as there is no cycling interest in the organization at this time. It is, as far as can be determined, the only surviving bicycle club in the country, and the members cling to the original title with pride in its history of thirty-three years. While it is now an organization devoted to sports and social activities, any attempt to change the name would likely meet with strong opposition not only from the older members but the later ones as well.

When the club acquired property in 1888 it became an incorporated body with a capital of \$5,000. The development and growth along these lines has been marked, and to-day the club can exhibit an inventory of property valuation conservatively figured at \$30,000 net. The club, when organized in 1881, enrolled seven members. To-day the membership totals 300. This increase in its supporters has been distributed very evenly throughout the thirty-three years of its existence, demonstrating its steady and healthful growth. The club has always represented all that is good and pure in club life, its unconditional and uncompromising stand from the beginning against the sale of liquors and the gambling feature in or on the club premises having always been zealously guarded. This has made the club an influence for good in the community, and for this purpose the club has been maintained

and it has accomplished this end. Its quiet and persistent morality of standards has not affected the club spirit of fellowship and if you would visit the club on one of their club nights (Saturday) you would at once feel the effect of their splendid coöperation.

The following are names of men who have officiated as president of the club: E. B. Sturges, 1881-82-83; George Sanderson, 1884-85; George A. Jessup, deceased, 1886-87-88-89; F. D. Watts, 1890; H. C. Wallace, 1891-92; R. J. Williams, 1893; J. A. Leibert, deceased, 1894; John F. Roe, 1894; D. B. Atherton, 1895-96-97; B. P. Connolly, 1898-99-1900-01-02; Thomas R. Brooks, 1903; Charles R. Fuller, deceased, 1904-05; C. A. Godfrey, deceased, 1906-07; W. F. Boyle, 1908-09; H. R. Van Deusen, 1910-11; W. R. Roper, 1912-13; Dr. Charles Falkowsky, present president.

The club has held together and flourished with singular tenacity and while in the future there may come changes of policy, there can never be anything but a feeling of strong local pride in what the club has been to the city in its thirty-three years of usefulness.

Green Ridge Club.—This popular club was organized June 28, 1892, under the name of the Green Ridge Wheelmen. It was distinctively a bicycle club. None but cyclists were admitted to membership. Its purposes were to "advocate the principles of good roads and labor for the pleasure and welfare of its members." Its first officers were: President, J. L. Rowlson; secretary and treasurer, H. R. Lathrope; captain, Charles C. Conrad; first lieutenant, R. A. Wambold; executive committee, Henry P. Hitchcock, Otto R. Conrad, E. G. Steward. Its original membership was fourteen; all owners of wheels.

Its first meeting place was in Conrad's band house, in Sanderson's Park. In October, 1893, it moved to No. 1540 Wyoming avenue—the old Sanderson Park bungalow. In January, 1894, its constitution was changed to admit non-cyclists. This increased its membership to 100, and in April, 1895, it rented the Chamber's residence on the northwest corner of Sanderson avenue and Green Ridge street, where it fitted up comfortable club quarters. The club was chartered in 1895 and the restriction of its membership to cyclists was removed. In 1900 it built its handsome club house at No. 1645 Wyoming avenue, Mr. E. B. Sturges contributed \$1,000 towards the purchase price of the lot upon condition that no gambling or liquor be allowed on the premises and this was incorporated into the deed of purchase of the lot. The new club house was completed and occupied in March, 1901. Its membership at this time had reached 200. Its name was changed to the Green Ridge Club—its present name—in 1906. The original cost of the club house and land was \$15,000. In 1911 an addition was made to the house with new bowling alleys at a cost of \$6,000. The following have been presidents of the club:

1892-93, J. L. Rowlson; 1894, Charles M. Carr; 1895, W. L. Carr; 1896, J. W. Gurney; 1897, George Mitchell; 1898, Richard A. Wambold; 1899, Oscar W. Payne; 1900, Peter P. Smith; 1901, Charles S. Seamans; 1902-03, George Sanderson; 1904-05, C. E. Tobey; 1906, J. W. Howarth; 1907-08, B. W. Bevans; 1909, Oscar W. Payne; 1910-11, B. T. Lacey; 1912-13, C. E. Tobey.

Present Officers, 1914—Cole B. Price, president; S. R. Bliss, vice-president; W. W. Jenkins, secretary; Ellery Burns, treasurer. Directors—C. E. Tobey, T. J. Snowden, John Taylor, E. C. Brady, E. E. Bates, W. P. Weichell, B. T. Lacey, H. O. Pond, R. D. Richardson.

Engineers' Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania.—The late James Archbald suggested the idea of an organization into a club of the engineers in the

city late in the year 1892. He talked with eight or ten engineers, and a meeting to consider the matter was called, to be held in the offices of the Colliery Engineer, then in the Coal Exchange building. This meeting was attended by Mr. James Archbald, F. W. Gerecke, H. W. Rowley, C. C. Conklin, A. H. Storrs, Captain W. A. May, John Svenson and Rufus J. Foster. Constitution and by-laws were framed, and an application was made to the courts for a charter, February 15, 1894, and granted March 13, 1894.

The membership, so far as can be ascertained at this time, consisted of the following names, all of whom are recorded as being members of the club in 1893: James Archbald, R. J. Foster, F. W. Gerecke, C. C. Mattes, H. W. Rowley, Fred Warner, A. H. Storrs, F. E. Platt, J. E. Parrish, Joseph P. Philips, A. H. Lee, H. R. Gough, Fred Linton, J. F. Snyder, Henry Jifkins, C. C. Rose.

Through the exertions of Mr. Archbald the membership was largely increased the next year, reaching the number of forty-three, among whom the following names might be mentioned: Henry Wehrum, T. H. Watkins, E. B. Sturges, W. F. Hallstead, Conrad Schrader, C. D. Simpson, William Griffith, George B. Smith, H. M. Boies, James P. Dickson, T. J. Foster, T. E. Jones, W. A. May, F. G. Wolfe, and others.

The names of the officers at this time (1894) were: President, James Archbald; vice-president, F. W. Gerecke; recording secretary, H. W. Rowley; corresponding secretary, C. C. Conkling; treasurer, A. H. Storrs; directors, W. A. May, R. J. Foster, John Svenson.

The meetings of the Engineers' Club were held monthly in the Real Estate building, formerly the Price building, on Washington avenue, where they continued until the Board of Trade building was built, when they moved their meeting place to the third floor of the Board of Trade, August 1, 1898. The club retained these quarters until April 1, 1913, when they purchased the Charles Tropp property, 415 Washington avenue, for which they paid \$30,000. This place was altered and refurnished to suit their purposes into a fine club house with a restaurant combined, where they are now happily located. The membership of the club now numbers 465.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have served as president of the club: James Archbald, W. A. May, A. D. Blackinton, William M. Marple, C. C. Rose, H. W. Rowley, H. H. Stoek, Benjamin F. LaRue, E. N. Zehnder, Alfred E. Lister, Alexander Bryden, J. Gardner Sanderson, Arthur C. LaMonte, A. P. Trautwein, A. B. Jessup, F. G. Wolfe, H. M. Warren, E. R. Pettebone.

When the club was first organized, being composed of the engineers in the immediate vicinity, the name naturally adopted was the Scranton Engineers' Club, but later as the membership was enlarged, extending up and down the valley, bringing in all of the engineers connected with mining, it became desirable to change the name to the Engineers' Society of Northeastern Pennsylvania. This was done through a member, Mr. Homer Greene, of Honesdale, and on April 5, 1911, the authority to change the name was granted. The club began publishing annually a list of their members in 1902, and have kept it up to date.

Under the auspices of the Engineers' Club and in conjunction with the county commissioners of the Lackawanna county, a true north and south line or "Meridian Line, for use of engineers and surveyors was established in the city in Nay-Aug Park. This line is marked by two cut stone granite monuments, one located near the station on the Laurel Line, at the Boulevard highway crossing, and the other on the north bank of Roaring Brook, near

the present tennis court grounds. This line passes over the tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. A bronze tablet on the latter monument contains the following legend: "True meridian line established 1902 by the commissioners of Lackawanna county and the Scranton Engineers' Club."

Through the kindness of Mr. James Archbald, chief engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, a tide-water bench mark was established. This is marked by a bronze bolt set in the masonry of the tower of the court house, on the west side, and is marked with a bronze plate bearing the following legend: "Elevation 753.576 above mean tide Sandy Hook, N. J." The following letter received from Mr. Fred Warner relating to the above:

Dear Sir:—In regard to the bench-mark at Court House. Some years ago (I do not remember the date, but I think it is on the tablet), when Mr. James Archbald was chief engineer and Mr. C. C. Rose division engineer of the D., L. & W. R. R., I ran levels from Scranton to Washington, N. J., using an assumed elevation. At Washington we connected with the levels of the Morris and Essex Division of the D., L. & W., their base was mean tide at Sandy Hook. We then reduced our elevation to the Sandy Hook base and established the bench-mark at the Court House.

Owing to the general lack of knowledge among the engineers of the anthracite coal field as to the compressive strength of anthracite coal, and in view of the very important matters relating to the economy of mining of anthracite, which depend directly upon this subject, the Scranton Engineers' Club, in July, 1900, appointed a committee to make a general investigation of the compressive strength of anthracite coal, having reference particularly to the northern anthracite field. This table contains the results of the efforts of that committee, in a condensed form. The committee sent circular letters to the various anthracite operators in the northern field, requesting them to contribute to the efforts of the committee by sending samples in triplicate to be tested as follows:

To Professor R. C. Carpenter, of the department of experimental engineering, Sibley College, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, 133 samples. To Professor Mansfield Merriman, professor of civil engineering, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 177 samples. To Professor Louis E. Reber, dean of the School of Engineering, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pennsylvania, 113 samples.

After these samples were tested and the results returned to the committee they were tabulated in a detailed way.

From an inspection of this table the following results appear to apply, approximately: That the squeezing strength of a mine pillar whose width is twice its height is about 3,000 pounds to the square inch, and the crushing strength about 6,000 pounds per square inch, or, approximately, twice as much. And in general, other things being equal, the crushing strength of mine pillars would vary inversely as the square root of the thickness of the bed.

Since its organization the society has had monthly meetings at nearly all of which papers upon engineering or scientific subjects have been read and discussed, or lectures delivered; many of which papers or lectures have been of considerable public interest or importance and have been printed in technical journals.

The Scranton Club.—This club was incorporated December 31, 1895. The following are the officers for year 1914-1915: J. H. Torrey, president; Henry Belin Jr., vice-president; H. G. Dunham, treasurer; Mortimer B.

Fuller, secretary. Directors—Term ending 1915: H. H. Brady, David Boies, J. H. Brooks, W. W. Scranton, C. S. Woolworth; term ending 1916: F. L. Belin, R. G. Jermyn, Mortimer B. Fuller, Thomas E. Jones, Willard Matthews; term ending 1917: A. J. Connell, James Blair Jr., H. G. Dunham, J. H. Torrey, C. S. Weston.

The certificate of incorporation recites that the subscribers have associated themselves together for the purpose of the maintenance of a club for social enjoyment; that the name of the corporation shall be the Scranton Club; that the purpose for which the corporation is formed is the maintenance of a club for social enjoyment; that the place where the business of said corporation is to be transacted is the city of Scranton; and that the corporation is to exist perpetually.

The names of the subscribers are as follows: H. M. Boies, William T. Smith, Henry Belin Jr., H. T. Anderson, H. P. Simpson, J. Benjamin Dimmick, Thomas E. Jones, H. W. Kingsbury, James W. Oakford, Thomas H. Watkins, E. B. Sturges, Charles R. Connell, Everett Warren, W. W. Scranton, E. L. Fuller, all of Scranton.

The certificate of incorporation further recited that the corporation is to be managed by a board of directors consisting of fifteen members. One-third of the whole number only shall be elected each year, and the names and residences of those chosen directors to serve for one year are: H. M. Boies, T. H. Watkins, J. Benjamin Dimmick, Charles R. Connell, William T. Smith. The names and residences of those chosen directors to serve for two years are: E. B. Sturges, H. W. Kingsbury, W. W. Scranton, Everett Warren, H. J. Anderson. And the names and residences of those chosen directors to serve for three years are: J. W. Oakford, Henry Belin Jr., E. L. Fuller, Thomas H. Watkins, H. T. Simpson.

The corporation has no capital stock. The yearly income of the corporation, other than that derived from real estate, will not exceed the sum of \$15,000.

On December 31, 1895, the charter and certificate of incorporation were presented to Hon. C. R. Savidge, presiding judge of the Eighth Judicial District, specially presiding for Hon. R. W. Archbald, presiding judge of the Forty-fifth Judicial District, who on motion of Everett Warren, Esq., and James W. Oakford, Esq., on behalf of the petitioners, ordered and directed that the said charter of the Scranton Club be approved, and that upon the recording of the same and of this order, the subscribers thereto and their associates shall be a corporation by the name of the Scranton Club, for the purposes and upon the terms therein stated. These papers were recorded in the office for recording deeds, in and for the county of Lackawanna, in charter book No. 4, page 183.

The resident membership of the club is limited to 300. The objects of the club are purely social and confined to its membership. The fee for admission is fifty dollars, with annual dues of a like amount. Persons not residing within ten miles of the city of Scranton are admitted as non-resident members, with an admission fee of twenty-five dollars and annual dues of twenty dollars, but non-resident members are not allowed to vote.

Article XII of its by-laws provides that no betting or gambling of any description shall be allowed in the club rooms. Rule 26 provides that no person under twenty-three years of age shall be entitled to the privileges of the club house.

The Club was organized December 31, 1895. Its first quarters were in the Board of Trade building, where it occupied the whole of the sixth and

a part of the seventh floor. Here it remained until 1906, when it occupied its handsome new club house, situated on the northeast corner of Washington avenue and Mulberry street. Among the first residences built "across the swamp"—as we used to say back in the '60s—was a substantial brick on this corner. It was erected by the late Judge Lewis Jones, the owner of the tract known as the Fair Lawn addition to our city. Here Judge Jones lived many years until the death of his wife. The property then passed to Mr. Irving A. Finch, of Finch Manufacturing Company, who enlarged and beautified the house and occupied it as a residence until his death in 1904. The club came into possession of the property a year or so later. The club house was erected in 1905-06. In its exterior it may be said to be severely plain, though thoroughly substantial. In its interior, though still maintaining its characteristic plainness, it is nevertheless very substantially, not to say elegantly, finished in hard woods, and is fitted and furnished with every desirable convenience for club uses. Its resident membership is nearly up to the limit of 300, whilst its non-resident list numbers 123. Among the non-resident places represented are New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco (California), and London, England. The cost of the property, including grounds, was upwards of \$100,000.

The Country Club.—This club, organized principally for the maintenance of "athletic sports," such as golf links, tennis courts, etc., for the use of its members, is located about two and one-half miles nearly due north of the Court House Square. Washington avenue terminates at the entrance to the club grounds. It was organized on October 5, 1896.

The charter provided as follows: The name of the proposed corporation is the Country Club of Scranton; the corporation is formed for the purpose of the maintenance of a club for affording facilities for athletic sports; the business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city of Scranton; and said corporation is to exist perpetually. The names and residences of the subscribers are as follows: J. Benjamin Dimmick, A. G. Hunt, J. W. Oakford, N. G. Robertson, W. W. Scranton, George B. Smith, E. B. Sturges, T. H. Watkins, C. S. Weston, all of Scranton. The charter continues: The number of directors of said corporation is fixed at nine. One-third only of the whole number shall be elected each year, and the names of the directors who are chosen directors are as follows: George B. Smith, J. Benjamin Dimmick, J. W. Oakford. The names of those chosen directors to serve two years are: Edward B. Sturges, Charles S. Weston, Thomas H. Watkins. The names of those chosen to serve for three years are: Albert G. Hunt, Nath. G. Robertson, W. W. Scranton, all of Scranton. The corporation has no capital stock. The yearly income of the incorporation, other than that derived from real estate, will not exceed the sum \$15,000.

The articles of incorporation were approved by Hon. Fred. W. Gunster, a law judge of Lackawanna county, and were recorded in the office for recording deeds in and for the county of Lackawanna, in charter book No. 4, page 311.

The by-laws provide as follows: No game of any kind shall be played on the premises, nor the tennis grounds used between the hour of closing Saturday night and sunrise on Monday morning, except that the golf links may be used by senior members of the club after one o'clock p. m. on Sunday without the employment of caddies. The directors shall have the power to prohibit any games or sports which they may consider prejudicial to the good order and interest of the club. No round games or games of hazard of any kind shall be permitted. No member shall receive any profit, salary, or

emolument from the funds of the club, on any pretense, or in any manner whatsoever. No member shall give any gratuity to any servant in the establishment.

The house rules provide that no employee shall, on any pretense whatever, receive money, presents or commission from members, or from tradespeople employed by the club, and no member or guest shall give any gratuity to any employee; no gambling will be allowed in or about the club house; no malt, vinous or spirituous liquors shall be served in the club house or on the grounds of the club.

On March 1, 1914, the club had 308 resident members and forty non-resident members.

On October 29, 1907, the club had the misfortune to lose its handsome club house by fire; but the following year it was rebuilt on larger and handsomer lines, and its new structure with its elegant furnishings and appointments is probably the equal of any like club house outside of the large cities. The club owns ten acres of land and occupies under lease 149 acres adjoining, upon which it maintains well laid out golf links and tennis courts. The value of its property is upwards of \$60,000. There are annually held golf and tennis tournaments, bringing here every year some of the noted experts of the whole country. The Country Club is one of the most beneficial and popular social institutions of the city.

The following is the officary of the club: Board of Directors, 1913-1914—President, F. E. Platt; vice-president, T. F. Penman; secretary and treasurer, H. C. Shafer. Directors—1914: W. W. Scranton, Mortimer B. Fuller, F. E. Platt; 1915: J. Benjamin Dimmick, T. Frank Penman, H. W. Kingsbury; 1916: James H. Torrey, Everett Warren, H. C. Shafer. House Committee—H. W. Kingsbury, chairman; Mrs. Henry Belin Jr., Mrs. William Matthews, Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Albert L. Watson. Entertainment Committee—Mrs. George B. Jermyn, chairman; Mrs. L. G. Van Nostrand, Mrs. Walter Stevens, Mrs. L. W. Healy, Mrs. Francis H. Coffin, Mrs. Walter M. Dickson, Miss Florence Smith. Ground Committee—T. F. Penman, chairman; G. Fred Royce, Frank C. Fuller. Membership Committee—G. Fred Royce, chairman; Frank C. Fuller, W. J. Torrey, Thomas R. Brooks, C. L. Paar. Chairman sports committee, Frank C. Fuller; secretary sports committee, L. M. Connell; chairman tennis committee, Robert McClave; chairman golf committee, G. Fred Royce; chairman bowling committee, Frank Caum; chairman shooting club, Dr. Walter H. Fordham.

The College Club of Scranton, by Mrs. H. J. Carr.—Stimulated by the college spirit of good fellowship, and desirous of awakening a more active interest in college training for women, Miss Carolyn J. Paterson (now Mrs. J. E. Sickler) and Miss Anna Russ called a meeting of the college women of Scranton in the parlors of the Second Presbyterian Church on April 18, 1905, which resulted in the organization of the College Club of Scranton, with the object as stated in the preamble of its constitution "to promote sociability among the college women of Scranton and vicinity, to arouse an interest in education, and to carry on philanthropic work in the city of Scranton."

There were thirty charter members, many of whom were our leading ladies. The first "official family" consisted of Mrs. J. M. Wainwright, president; Mrs. C. P. Davidson, first vice-president; Miss Carolyn J. Paterson, second vice-president; Miss Anna Russ, secretary; and Miss Alice Belin, treasurer.

Meetings are held the second Friday of each month, October to May, and at first the club met at the various homes of the members; but due to the increased membership for the past several years, the regular meetings have latterly been held at the Young Women's Christian Association, corner Jefferson avenue and Linden street. The business meetings, which have preceded the programs, have always been attended with great interest. Because of financial obligations close attention is given to the report of the treasurer, which always shows a creditable balance.

A gavel made by the grandson of President Hayes was presented to the club May 16, 1914, by Mrs. Henry J. Carr.

The programs have been arranged by committees from the various colleges, and have consisted of papers and discussions on timely subjects; lectures on civic, economic and educational problems; musicals by local artists, and playlets given by the members. Not the least enjoyable was one, a "Political Farce," written by Mrs. Sickler.

The club gave its first public entertainment for the purpose of raising money for its philanthropic work at St. Luke's Parish House, February 27, 1906, "A Russian Honeymoon," the cast of characters including a number of friends outside of the club. This was followed by a series of lectures by Dr. Carl Kelsey, Dr. John Dewey and Mr. Charles Zeublin in the fall of 1906; and the club began to study various forms of educational and social work, with the result that an education loan fund was established to help young women secure needed assistance to pursue a college course. As this did not fully occupy the club, after a careful survey of the local conditions, it was voted December 13, 1909, to establish a day nursery, that children from three months old to seven years might be cared for while the mothers were engaged in duties calling them from their homes. The day nursery was opened at 330 Washington avenue January 18, 1910, and continued on Washington avenue until April, 1914, when it was removed to 240 Adams avenue. The prompt response in the number of children brought to the day nursery soon demonstrated the need of the enterprise. A trained nurse for matron has always been in charge to care for the little ones.

Each year entertainments are given for the mothers, and in the summer picnics for the children. At Christmas time one of the happiest sights in the city is the Christmas tree which is generously provided by a group of young ladies under the direction of Mrs. Van Nostrand, an honorary member of the club. Generous baskets of provisions are sent to each family by the club, and both giver and recipient rejoice in the birth of Him who loved above all others the "little child."

The College Club was affiliated with the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women in 1910, and the same year joined the Federation of Day Nurseries.

That the club might receive bequests and enjoy property rights it secured a charter under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1911.

The same year Master Donald Reifsnnyder, the small son of one of the members contributed his picture to be used on a stamp for the benefit of the day nursery. These seals have been offered for sale by city merchants, among other Christmas attractions, and have proven a substantial help at the gift season.

The Ladies' Musical Club of Scranton, under the able leadership of Professor John T. Watkins, and assisted by Reinald Werrenrath, gave a very delightful concert December 14, 1911, which netted the day nursery over \$900.

This worthy charity had proven so useful that when a committee consisting of Miss Anna Russ, president, Mrs. Henry J. Carr, treasurer, and Dr. Anna C. Clarke presented its needs to the Scranton poor board that body deemed that as the day nursery relieved that organization of so large an amount in "out of door relief" and help to make families (otherwise dependent upon them) self-supporting they could well afford to contribute the sum of \$500 yearly, in quarterly payments, towards maintenance of the day nursery.

At a recent survey of Scranton, made under the Russel Sage Foundation, this club had the satisfaction to find that through the day nursery it is meeting all requirements of that organization in rehabilitating the family, and is conducting a charity in the most approved manner; thereby helping the deserving to help them selves.

In the interest of less fortunate children in the community, a committee consisting of Mrs. Vogelsberger, Mrs. Sickler, Miss Russ, and Mrs. Peck, secured Dr. Alexander Johnson, head of the extension department of the Training School for the Feeble-Minded at Vineland, New Jersey, who lectured June 12, 1914, in the Central High School; and through whose efforts the Scranton school board has been induced to establish schools in the various sections of the city for the better care of the backward child; and it is hoped to coöperate with the State charities in securing a school farm, where the mentally deficient of this community may be protected, made happy, and by proper supervision become self-supporting.

The officers of the club for the year ending April, 1915, are: President, Dr. Anna Calista Clarke; first vice-president, Mrs. Robert A. Hull; second vice-president, Miss Helen E. Jones; recording secretary, Miss Helen May Gates; corresponding secretary, Miss Eva M. Millar; treasurer, Mrs. Henry James Carr. The membership is 115.

It is with pardonable pride that the College Club of Scranton reviews its history. Starting as one of the pioneer woman's clubs of the city, and by its very nature limited in membership, it now finds its members at the head of nearly every civic and philanthropic movement, and feels that it has won for its self a place in the educational and civic life of Scranton.

The Century Club of Scranton.—The following, covering this club, is contributed by its president, Mrs. Ronald P. Gleason:

The Century Club of Scranton was organized in May, 1911. For three or four years previous to that time there had been two women's organizations in Scranton, the City Improvement Association and the Woman's Club, but both clubs were largely duplicating each other in membership and in work, and the directors of both felt that it would be simpler and more effective to have one organization. Accordingly, a committee of ten, five from each club formulated a constitution and by-laws which were adopted with minor revisions at two joint meetings of the two clubs.

At the second meeting, held in May, 1911, the name, Century Club of Scranton, was adopted for the new organization and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. Benjamin Dimmick; first vice-president, Mrs. Everett Warren; second vice-president, Mrs. E. L. Fuller; third vice-president, Mrs. S. B. Price; fourth vice-president, Miss Grace Hicks; fifth vice-president, Miss Stella Seymour; recording secretary, Mrs. Ronald P. Gleason; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William Matthews; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Scranton.

The following month, June, 1911, Mrs. J. Benjamin Dimmick resigned as president. Mrs. Ronald P. Gleason was elected to take her place, and Mrs.

H. C. Shafer was elected recording secretary. Soon after that came the death of Mrs. E. L. Fuller, and Mrs. E. B. Jermyn succeeded her as second vice-president.

All who had been members of the two original clubs were eligible for membership in the Century Club, and 180 women enrolled. The club at once became a member of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women, and in October sent two delegates to the State convention, which met in Erie.

In April, 1913, the Century Club was incorporated under the laws of the State, and in October, under its new charter, revised and added to the by-laws, reducing the number of vice-presidents to three, enlarging the possible membership to 400, and broadening and strengthening the scope and purposes of the club. The first officers under the new charter were: President, Mrs. Ronald P. Gleason; first vice-president, Mrs. Everett Warren; second vice-president, Mrs. J. Benjamin Dimmick; third vice-president, Mrs. S. B. Price; recording secretary, Mrs. Hampton C. Shafer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. B. Lucas; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Scranton.

The object of the club, as stated in the charter, is "to forward in the city of Scranton the various branches of women's work, civic, philanthropic and intellectual, and to promote by united effort the welfare of the community." Any woman over the age of eighteen who is in sympathy with the aims of the club is eligible for active membership.

The club has a number of departments, but members are not required to enroll in any special one and are free to attend any or all department meetings. The largest of these is the city improvement, which has subdivisions for municipal work, schools, and home economics. Other departments are current topics, art, literature, music and gardens. Literature has, as a subdivision, a class in French, and can organize other classes whenever enough members request it. The by-laws provide that new departments can be added or old ones omitted whenever it seems desirable.

In addition to the department meetings, which are held monthly, semi-monthly or weekly, according to the nature of the work, a general club meeting is held each month for eight months of the year. Membership in the Century Club is limited to 400, and at the end of the third year the club finds itself with a full membership and a half a hundred names on the waiting list.

In April, 1913, Mr. W. W. Scranton presented to the club the property at 612 Jefferson avenue, where for many years the Merrill private school had been maintained. Following Mr. Scranton's gift, other generous friends subscribed sums of money until enough had been pledged to justify the board of directors in proceeding with the erection of a club house. All the leading architects in Scranton were asked to send competitive plans. After a careful examination of the plans submitted those of Blackwood & Nelson were selected, and ground was broken in November for the building.

The house is simple in design, of brick exterior, with two stories and basement. There is a hall with stage and a smaller assembly room, a club room, and rooms for department and committee meetings, also serving rooms and pantries for use in social affairs. The basement contains besides kitchen and serving room, three rooms for the janitor, and a coat room and smoking room for men. The building will be completed and furnished ready for occupancy in October, 1914, when the club opens for the year.

The business of the club is conducted by a board of directors consisting of the seven officers, who are elected annually by the club, the chairman of the departments and the chairmen of the standing committees. The present officers are: President, Mrs. Ronald P. Gleason; first vice-president, Mrs.

Willard Matthews; second vice-president, Mrs. James L. Connell; third vice-president, Mrs. H. V. Logan; recording secretary, Mrs. Gustav Vogelsberger; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. B. Lucas; treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Scranton.

Scranton Athletic Club.—This is the oldest athletic club in the city, and it has been for many years one of its most popular and useful organizations; popular as fostering clean athletics and valuable as promoting among our young men pleasureable and healthful gymnastics.

The following historical narrative is from an official publication of the club:

"Great oaks from little acorns grow;" a trite saying that has been used for centuries can surely be applied in connection with the birth, early career and manhood days of the Scranton Athletic Club, now the leading organization of its kind in this part of Pennsylvania. It came to life twenty-six years ago, because of an incident so trivial—but as somebody has said, that's another story, and from the first meeting, "success" stamped the onward march of the club. Starting with just an even half dozen members in 1884, the books now show a total membership of 325, including one life member, six honorary, twelve non-resident and the balance active, sturdy citizens and mostly residents south of the Roaring Brook.

When the club was first conceived, it met opposition and for years had "a hard road to travel," but the tenacious German-American spirit shown by the first promoters finally overcame all obstacles and the gallant cruiser "S. A. C." now sails on the high seas of success.

It was a dreary winter's night in January, 1884, when five disheartened young men passed from "Ward street," now Cedar avenue, up Hickory street and finally sought shelter and consolation in the restaurant of John C. Neuls, to talk over their grievances. They had just come from the Turner Hall on Seventh street, then the home of Scranton's greatest athletes, and they were downcast because Ben F. Moore, one of their schoolmates and chums, had been rejected for membership in the Turn-Verein, the reason given being that he could not show German parentage. The Turn-Verein was exclusive those days, restricting its membership to Germans or citizens of German parentage, while the Scranton Athletic Club questions neither race, creed nor nationality. Comment on the wisdom of these conflicting policies is unnecessary. The Turn-Verein died several years ago; the Scranton Athletic Club has become a giant in strength and manhood, the fertile fountain-head of muscle-making, body building and exercises for brain and brawn, the best asset that can be furnished a youth about to enter the battlefield of preferment in life.

Out of the discussion in Mr. Neuls' basement over the discrimination shown against one of their number, there grew a desire to organize on the South Side, and the Scranton Athletic Club was born on January 21, 1884. The six original members were: Peter Drier, Charles C. Neuls, Ben F. Moore, Philip Wirth and John A. Neuls, a former city assessor, now deceased. Mr. Moore was chosen secretary and acted for some time until about thirty members in all had been secured, when organization was perfected and the club was an actual fact. Records are unobtainable at this time, but from surviving members it has been learned the first officers were: President, William Scholl, deceased; vice-president, Robert P. Koehler, now alderman of the Seventeenth Ward, residing on Mulberry street; recording secretary, Ben F. Moore, proofreader, residing at 917 Slocum street; financial secretary, Fred Shiel, electrician, residing on Willow street. A remarkable fact in connection with the charter members is that every survivor is still affiliated and active in the club's welfare.

The club captain was also instructor, and this office went to Philip Wirth by acclamation. Mr. Wirth devoted considerable time to gymnasium work and was an expert wrestler, weight-lifter and all-around athlete. He was also captain of the tug-of-war team that gained a State-wide reputation twenty years ago.

There was a gradual increase in members up to the year 1890 and officers were changed from time to time, but, unfortunately, the records have been misplaced and all that can be learned is that R. P. Koehler was popular enough to hold the office of financial secretary seven consecutive terms.

On April 5, 1890, and after being six years in existence, the club was chartered as an organization, having quarters in Germania Hall on Cedar avenue. In 1890 an option on what was then known as Natter's Hall, at 423 Alder street, was secured and soon after a satisfactory transfer was arrived at. Two years later the entire front was remodeled, with a first-class bar and restaurant, replacing the old saloon quarters

on the first floor. The second floor contains meeting and committee rooms, lockers, retiring and cloak rooms, besides a spacious entrance to the banquet and dance hall and gymnasium. It was the designing of this club home that earned for Percival J. Morris, the well-known architect, a life honorary membership, the only one in the Scranton Athletic Club at present.

About 1902, an adjoining property was up for sale and the club finally acquired title. They now own a property fronting at 423-7 Alder street, 60x150 feet deep, and with the hall and improvements its estimated value is placed at \$17,300.

During its quarter of a century of existence the club has been a power for good in manual training, and has likewise kept a watchful eye on the business, social and political fortunes of its members. Past President Emil Bonn, who served a dozen years in the court house, during half of which time he was recorder of deeds, was an aggressive and earnest worker for the society. While in office he showed his appreciation of the Athletics by appointing William Wirth his chief clerk, and Charles Diesing. Peter Neuls, the present able financial secretary, has been a clerk to E. A. Jones, county controller, for the past eight years.

So far as can be ascertained, the instructors, past and present, are: Philip Wirth, 1884-1894; Carl Staiber, 1894-1899; Victor Noth, 1899-1901; Christian Rose, 1901-1910; Charles Ohm, 1908-1910; Fred Foster, 1909-1910.

Speaking of instructors, however, the palm is universally given to Chris Rose, the well-known mounted police officer. As a youth, about twelve years ago, he began active work in the club's gymnasium and soon excelled not only as a "turner," but also in the art of self-defense and wrestling. He joined the Y. M. C. A. later on to perfect himself and took advantage of the greater facilities to be had there and has for several years been considered the most finished and all-around athlete in this part of the country. But Chris has never forgotten his alma mater and though his arduous duties on the force keep him busy every day in the year, hardly a night passes that he does not enter the "gym" to watch the classes at work and to give them the benefit of his knowledge and experience. Mr. Rose is the present captain and the best, either past or present, the Scranton Athletic Club has ever had.

He is ably assisted by Charles Ohm, who has charge of the junior classes, and by Fred Foster, the well-known wrestler and a recent acquisition to the club's active membership list.

The membership of the club is as follows: Resident members, 223; life members, 12; non-resident members, 18; honorary members, 6. The following are its present officers (1914): President, Charles Diesing; recording secretary, Peter W. Haas; financial secretary, Peter Neuls; treasurer, Charles G. Rosar; trustees, Charles Mursch, Charles Trego, Peter Heintz; captain, Christian Rose; assistant captain, Albert Becker.



CHAPTER XXIX.

CURRENT EVENTS OF MOMENT.

Feb. 10, 1871.—The city's supply of water was cut off for twenty hours by the freezing of the main leading from the Roaring Brook reservoir—the only one—just above Dunmore.

Liquor Prosecutions of 1871.—Feb. 16—The culmination of the prosecution of over fifty saloonkeepers for violations of the liquor laws by Col. H. M. Boies, president of the Young Men's Christian Association, was reached by the men coming into the Mayor's Court and agreeing to obey the laws in future and pay the costs of prosecution, the prosecutor discontinuing the prosecutions. Judge Ward, president of the court, administered a strong admonition. This movement, instituted by Col. Boies as the head of the Young Men's Christian Association, under the active leadership of Mr. William D. Mossman, its intrepid secretary, and Messrs. Edward B. Sturges and Cyrus W. Hartley, attorneys, was a determined effort to stop the "wide open" Sunday selling of liquor and other flagrant violations of the liquor laws then prevalent in our city. The saloons were visited and the owners remonstrated with, utterly in vain. On several of these visits, notably to the saloon of John Zeidler, on Lackawanna avenue, Messrs. Mossman and Sturges were subjected to personal violence and their efforts defied. Thereupon Messrs. Sturges and Hartley, attorneys, went to work systematically and obtained evidence and issued warrants of arrest. When confronted with probable conviction the saloonkeepers experienced a salutary change of heart and begged for clemency, which as stated above was promptly granted. It was the old story:

When the Devil got sick, the Devil a monk would be,
But when the Devil got well, the Devil a monk was he.

So profitable was the Sunday selling that one of the saloonkeepers admitted that he frequently went home after midnight with a market basket full of money. Brawls and crime were rampant.

Klein's Opera House.—An important event in the history of the city was the erection of Klein's Opera House, on the south side of Lackawanna avenue, nearly midway of the block between Washington and Adams avenues, in 1871. The Finley Company's dry goods store now occupies this building, remodeled. Up to the time of the building of this "play house" Scranton had been poorly provided with auditoriums for any purpose, and was without any capable means of staging an opera or play. Mr. H. E. Klein, of Pottsville, had married a daughter of Charles Schlager, one of our prominent business men, and so had become interested in our town. His wife was an accomplished musician, which may have directed his attention to Scranton's needs in that direction and the opportunity for investment. In any event he erected much the finest opera house building in the State outside of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. So elaborate was his venture that it was freely prophesied to be a financial failure. But it proved a substantial success from the start, and when twenty years later it was superceded by larger, though by no means handsomer, accommodations, the rise in value of the real estate made it a profitable venture. The house was fifty by one hundred feet, built of brick, the front handsomely ornamented with white mountain granite. Its first floor was occupied with two stores, twenty feet each, with a central entrance

ten feet wide, with double stairways leading to the second floor opera auditorium and third floor galleries. The auditorium was a gem in its way, sumptuously fitted up for opera and theatrical uses and was capable of seating about 1,000 persons. It added much to the social life of the city. It was built by Kreilich & Shiel, contractors, of Scranton. Its architect was J. C. Sidney, of Philadelphia.

Jan. 7, 1871—The Phelps building, on the south corner of Lackawanna avenue and the railroad "Y," was completed and opened for business. This was the largest single business building in the city at that time. It was built very substantially of brick—extra heavy walls for heavy storage—and was four stories in height. Its front was trimmed with Campbell Ledge stone. It was fifty-nine by eighty-five feet, covering the triangular lot between the "Y" on the east and the adjoining lot on the west. It was erected by John C. Phelps and occupied by Phelps & Forester, wholesale grocers. The building still (1914) remains practically as built—one of the substantial business blocks of the city.

June 29, 1871—"Linden street is now being opened and extended across the swamp from Wyoming to Adams avenues" (Morning Republican). Forty-three years ago this was a remarkable event; to the boys, because it seriously curtailed their skating area on the "Swamp, or Lilly Pond"; to the people at large, because it marked a very substantial advance into the suburbs of the borough, and made those benighted sections beyond the swamp more accessible.

Jan. 6 to May 22, 1871—The big coal miners' strike—what is generally called the big "Six Months' Strike." It had been threatened for some months. There had been partial strikes in the two anthracite regions—the lower, or Schuylkill, and the upper, or Northern region. Jealousy between the miners of the two fields had for some years kept them apart, so that no general concerted action had been taken, but an organization had now been perfected, known as the "W. B. A." (Workmen's Benevolent Association was supposed to be its name), and it was now conducting the negotiations for the men. On Tuesday, January 10, 1871, the W. B. A. called for a general strike for both anthracite fields, and the call was practically effective. With the exception of a few small mines engaged in the retail trade all operators suspended work. We are not concerned with the causes of the strike, the facts are matters to be chiefly dealt with. For the first time in the history of anthracite mining every mine was idle. What this meant to business, particularly local business, which was dependent on the mining industry, may well be imagined. There was some coal stored which found its way to market and kept a few of the wheels of the railroads moving for the next succeeding month, and during that time matters took on an attitude of waiting resignation, confident of an early adjustment. A few of the small concerns thought they could safely and profitably mine enough for retail purposes, and did so for a time. There was no difficulty in getting men sufficient for that purpose. There was a decided minority of the men who opposed the strike from the beginning, who felt bound by the action of the majority and went out with them, but as the days passed with little prospect of adjustment and the pressure of want increased there was a visible increase in the ranks of those who were willing and desired to work. These defections from the ranks of the strikers produced much rancor and hatred against the "Scabs," as those who broke away were called, which manifested itself in hootings and jeers and assaults with opprobrious epithets as they passed to and from their work. Thus affairs continued, the disorder and lawlessness

increasing, until on the 7th of April—Good Friday—when the whole town seemed to be in the hands of a lawless mob. Men going to work were seized and badly beaten, one of the breakers that was in operation was deliberately burned and a thousand rioters marched the streets with drawn revolvers and muskets, defying the police and the civil authorities. The mayor promptly apprised the Governor of the facts and called for military protection. Thereupon Governor Geary telegraphed to Maj.-Gen. E. S. Osborn, commanding the Ninth Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, as follows:

General:—Have you force enough to disperse the riot? Let me know distinctly. The blood of citizens has been shed; the riot must be put down if it is necessary to employ the whole military force of the State. Let this be promulgated to the rioters.

By order of the Governor,

A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-General.

On the afternoon of this day Gen. Osborn arrived with a part of the Ninth Division, National Guard Pennsylvania—the Hazleton battalion, Maj. Swank, and the Fifteenth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania, Col. O. K. Moore. Guards were at once placed about the few mines—all so far strictly retailers—that were working, and peace and order throughout the city was restored.

Early in May the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company opened its Briggs' Shaft in Hyde Park and started the mine with upwards of fifty miners and laborers. A squad of militia was posted to guard the breaker and the men from attack. This greatly incensed the men who were loyal to the strike, and they manifested their hostility to the "Scabs" by jeers, hootings, vile names and threatening gestures as the men went to and from the mine. To avoid personal assault the men at work met and marched together to the mines in the morning, and likewise on going home at night. Mr. W. W. Scranton, superintendent of the iron company, a young man of great energy and physical strength, made it his business to go with the men, to whom he had promised protection. Thus assured the company proceeded with its determination to operate its Briggs' colliery until May 17th, when a squad of laborers, some thirty in number, on their way home from the shaft, with Mr. Scranton at their head and a guard of soldiers in rear, were set upon by a mob of several hundred men and women and assaulted and stoned. A single shot was fired in defence by one of the guards, which killed two of the rioters. The men killed were standing one in front of the other, so that the charge killed both. The effect of the shot was to disperse the mob, and the men then passed on to their homes without further molestation. The tragedy created intense excitement throughout the city, and especially in Hyde Park. The two men killed were Benjamin Davis and Daniel Jones. The long strike, with its increasing turbulence and suffering, had engendered much bitterness between those who wanted it ended and were anxious to work and those who were loyal to the W. B. A. Consequently on its culmination in the unfortunate—yet to be expected—result of lawlessness in the occurrence of the 17th the air was rife with wild charges against Mr. Scranton, the military and the city authorities. It was even charged that the former had actually done the shooting; that there was no justification for the presence of the military; that innocent men had been shot down without provocation, etc. Evidently for the purpose of ascertaining the exact facts the Morning Republican, on the day following the shooting, dispatched a special messenger to the scene to interview the soldiers engaged. This interview, with the report, seems so full and clear that we reproduce it entire.

The special reporter of the Morning Republican called on commander of

troops at Briggs' Shaft who did the shooting in the riots of the 17th. After stating of his journey to Briggs' Shaft, where the troops were stationed on guard, and his introduction to Sergeant D. W. Holly, in command, his report continues:

Reporter—"Sergeant, I understand that you were in command of the detail of soldiers who accompanied those laborers to their homes on Wednesday evening?"

Sergeant—"Yes, sir, I was."

Reporter—"Will you be so good as to state how many men were under your command?"

Sergeant—"There were eight."

Reporter—"What position did you occupy in relation to the squad of laborers?"

Sergeant—"We were in their rear."

Reporter—"You had then a good opportunity to observe all matters going on in front."

Sergeant—"I do not think that any incident in the whole affair transpired which we did not see."

Reporter—"Now will you be kind enough to state, just as clearly as you can, everything that took place from the time you left this mine in company with the laborers until after the shooting?"

Sergeant "Bell" (Holly)—"The real facts of the case are simply these: We left the mine at about five o'clock and proceeded along the railroad some distance until we came—I do not know the name of the street—to the place where we turned towards Hyde Park. As we were going along crowds of men, women and children were assembled at different points along the road, who at every step of our progress insulted us by calling black-legs and other more filthy names, pointing their fingers at us and trying to spit upon us. Some of the men had stones in their hands, and the women pulled up their sleeves and shook their fists at us, uttering the most filthy expressions. We proceeded, however, without further molestation than this until we came to what they call 'Fellows' Corner.' At this point a large crowd had assembled of men, women and children, the children occupying the front and crowding the road so that we could hardly get past."

Reporter—"How many do you think there were in the crowd?"

Sergeant—"Well, there were at least four hundred. As we approached I saw revolvers drawn on each side of the way and pointed across the line of march. I immediately apprehended a disturbance, but we passed on without saying a word, but keeping a sharp lookout on each side. As we began to get into the crowd a yell was made by the mob, accompanied by a storm of hisses and opprobrious epithets. I saw several with stones in their hands, and one was thrown among the men, but I did not see it strike anyone. We kept along and I saw one of the men who was shot standing a few yards from the road with a stone in his hand. Immediately behind him was the other man who was killed with his one hand resting upon the left shoulder of the man in front, and as the laborers passed he put out the other hand over the right shoulder, shouting: 'Look at the G-d d—n black-legs, sons-of-b—s!' At this moment the man who was in front jerked the stone which he held in his hand among the miners and I saw it strike Cairus upon the back. Cairus immediately halted, leveled his gun and fired. I saw the man who was shot put his hands upon his stomach, quiver for a few moments, turn nearly half-way around, and then fall. The other man made a step back, turned in the same manner, and fell also. My men, at the moment the shot was fired, turned about and made ready to fire. Mr. Scranton then shouted: 'Don't fire, boys; that will do.' And he and I walked in front of the men and struck up their muskets."

Then follows the story of the scattering of the mob and the men's journey home without further incident.

Reporter—"That is all of it?"

Sergeant—"That is the whole of it, and exactly how it happened."

Reporter—"You saw that the Times stated that they both were innocent men—one of them (Davis) being on an errand to obtain medicine for a sick child and that he did not throw a stone at all?"

Sergeant—"Yes, I saw that, and it's a lie. The man that threw the stone got shot, and it does not make a bit of difference whether he was for medicine or not, he threw the stone and he got shot."

Reporter—"Did Mr. Scranton order the men to fire? You saw the testimony of these men who swore that he did?"

Sergeant—"He did not. I saw the testimony and it is a lie also."

This testimony was confirmed in every particular by Corporal Milton Williams. The same paper, continuing an account of the tragedy, says immense excitement prevailed, especially in Hyde Park. Mr. W. W. Scranton was arrested and committed to the county jail by Alderman Jones; that so great was the crowd that beset the officers, a detail of two companies of soldiers was made to escort the party to Wilkes-Barre. A special train was provided, which took the prisoner and his counsel, Alfred Hand, and Joseph H. Scranton, John Brisbin, J. T. Fellows, H. B. Phelps and others. The prosecutor, Mr. Thomas J. Davies, was invited and went on the same train with his counsel, Cornelius Smith, and witnesses, who were Brooks, Lewis, T. D. Davis, Rollins, Evans and W. H. Davis. At Wilkes-Barre Lyman Hakes and Stanley Woodward were added to the counsel of Mr. Scranton. Mr. Smith conducted the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was taken before Judge E. L. Dana and waived a hearing and was admitted to bail in the sum of \$15,000. The bondsmen were C. F. Mattes, H. B. Phelps, J. T. Fellows and General Elisha Phinney.

There is no data available now of the testimony of the prosecutor's witnesses. But the statements of the officer in command are so clear, intelligent and bear such indubitable marks of candor and impartiality that they will be accepted as a fair statement of the facts substantially as they occurred. One undoubted effect of the occurrence was to hasten the end of the strike. The very next day, May 20, the paper notes signs of early resumption, and two days later, on May 22, the strike was formally ended, and all mines, so far as ready, resumed operations. Thus closed the most memorable and disastrous labor strike in the history of the country. Its cost in human lives was four men—the two shot during the riot and the two officers of the militia accidentally killed. Its cost in nearly six months' paralysis of business in all this region, and its cost in the anguish and suffering of hundreds of innocent women and children for want of the necessities of life will neither ever be told.

May 20, 1871—The following troops were on duty here, General E. S. Osborn in command: The Wyoming Artillerists, of Wilkes-Barre; Jackson Guards, of Berwick; Hazleton Zouaves, of Hazleton; Plymouth Zouaves, of Plymouth; Wyoming Veterans, of Tunkhannock; Franklin Zouaves, of Scranton.

May 22, 1871—Resumption of all the mines to-day, and the strike called off. On May 28 the military was relieved and ordered to their respective homes. The following communication, addressed to the general commanding, concerning this great strike, is of historic interest:

Mayor's Office, Scranton, Pa., May 24, 1871.

Maj.-Gen. E. S. Osborn, commanding Ninth Division N. G. of Pennsylvania:

General:—I desire to express to you, and through you to your officers and men, the thanks and congratulations of the city of Scranton for your promptness in responding to our call for assistance in the emergency of April 7th, when demonstrations of riot by excited mobs who attacked peaceable disposed men who were following their usual avocations of daily labor, besides destroying property of our citizens. Had there been any delay on the part of the Governor or yourself no doubt but more property would have been destroyed and many valuable lives sacrificed. I congratulate you on the perfect harmony that has existed between the military and the civil authorities, and the courtesy extended, with the energy manifested by you, in assisting me in the exercise of my official function. It has been said by some that the necessity for calling out the military did not exist and that their presence in the city was

entirely unnecessary. In reply to these assertions I have only to say the few police I have under my control were entirely inadequate for the emergency. I believe now, as I believed then, that had I failed to do my duty precisely as I did then, and since, I should have been guilty of great negligence and wrong, recreant to my official obligations, and proved myself unworthy of the confidence of all good citizens. In connection with this allow me to say that the good order and discipline maintained in your command is highly commendable. I am rejoiced to inform you that I deem your longer presence in the city for public duty unnecessary, the time having arrived when the civil power are able to maintain the dignity of the law and enforce its requirements.

Respectfully,

WM. N. MONIES, Mayor.

Squabble Between Mayor and Council Over Appointment of Chief of Police.—The year 1875 is memorable from the fact that our young city was provided with two chiefs of police, both trying to command the same little squad of thirty "cops." The city had surrendered its legislative charter of 1866 and had come under the general third-class city law of 1874. A legal question arose as to the power to appoint city officers. Mayor McKune had been elected at the spring election, succeeding Mayor Loftus. The select council, of which Mr. G. W. Bushnell was president, claimed to have the exclusive power to join by confirmation with the mayor in the appointments, whereas the councils now being bicameral the mayor claimed, and common council also, that the latter should join by confirmation in such appointments. The city solicitor, Attorney Edward Merrifield, was the mayor's advisor, and informed councils of the correctness of the mayor's position. Nevertheless, when the mayor submitted to select council the appointment of Augustus C. Ferber for chief of police that body promptly refused to confirm the appointment and so advised the mayor. The latter refused to submit any other nominations, whereupon select council appointed J. C. Boice chief of police and directed him to take command of the police force and proceed with the discharge of his duties. He accepted the appointment and advised the mayor that he was in command of the police. The mayor blandly notified him that he was not, and would not be, and any interference on his part with the police would be followed by his arrest; that A. C. Ferber was chief of police and would be obeyed accordingly. The former act of Assembly had given the power to appoint to the mayor, by and with the advice and consent of select council; the latter had refused to confirm the appointee of the mayor, and the latter having refused to submit any other appointment the select council assumed the right to appoint. The poor "cops" were between the "D—l and the deep sea," in the language of the street. Those who obeyed Ferber were kicked by council and those who followed Boice were kicked by the mayor, and so the young city was "long" on police chiefs and short on law and order for upwards of six months, until the court solved the problem by ousting Boice and recognizing Ferber.

The Dickson Manufacturing Company's Exhibit at the Centennial Exposition, 1876.—The following article, reprinted from the Journal of Commerce of December 30, 1876, appears in the Morning Republican of January 9, 1877, and is of historical interest as showing the work and standing of one of the great corporations of the city of that period, and which has passed from us. It refers to the great display of the Dickson Manufacturing Company of Scranton at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. Speaking of machinery the Journal of Commerce is quoted as saying:

In this regard undoubtedly the finest display in the late exhibition was made by the Dickson Manufacturing Company of Scranton, Pennsylvania. A prominent part of this exhibit was a direct acting Cornish pumping engine, designed for draining deep mines, attaining the best results with great economy of space and fuel. The

steam cylinder had a diameter of seventy-two inches, with a stroke of ten feet. (Then follows a minute description of the engine in all its parts). The engine was exceedingly well designed and built, and is a splendid piece of mechanical engineering. (It further notices) A pair of first motion winding engines with two spiral force drums (and describes their use and operation—hoisting coal—and goes on) The company also showed a first-class passenger locomotive with drivers five feet six inches in diameter (describing it). The high finish and careful design of all this work were much admired by the experts composing the International Jury of Award. They made a highly commendatory report upon them and decreed a diploma of the highest merit and the medal of the United States Centennial Commission.

Jan. 15, 1877—Burning of "Exchange Block," Lackawanna avenue, north side, midway between Washington and Wyoming avenues. Loss—James Blair, \$50,000; Hand & Post, \$10,000; Moosic Powder Company, \$2,500; Young Men's Christian Association, \$5,000; E. B. Sturges, \$2,000; R. W. Archbald, \$1,500; A. Chamberlin, \$1,000; Pryor & Thompson, \$15,000; Thomas Parratt, \$500; Ser. Rowing Association, \$300; Judge Handley, \$200; Highriter & Garlock, \$1,000; A. H. & E. G. Coursen, \$8,000; Horton Brothers, \$1,500; Mrs. Cushman, \$3,000.

Testimonial to Robert T. Black and Edward B. Sturges for Prosecuting F. A. Beamish for Embezzlement.—Jan. 8, 1877—The year 1876 was memorable in the history of the city because of the terrific legal battle waged against political corruption on the part of the Taxpayers' Association. Frank A. Beamish was the political boss of the Democratic party in the county, a smaller edition of New York's Boss Tweed. He not only manipulated political offices but had gotten his hands into the funds of the public schools. The Taxpayers' Association—largely in the persons of Mr. Robert T. Black, and Edward B. Sturges, then one of the strong young men at the bar—took the matter up and resolved to put a stop to political looting. Mr. Beamish was arrested and indicted for embezzlement of the school funds, and then began one of the most terrific battles in the history of prosecutions. The invulnerable, unassailable, immune boss had been touched and now all the minions of hell sprang to the front to protect him and thwart the demands of justice. We copy largely from the speech of Judge Hand to show the character of the fight. Mr. Beamish was finally convicted and sent to the penitentiary through the skill, courage and indomitable energy and ability of Mr. Sturges as the prosecuting attorney. This public meeting and testimonial was in recognition of the work done by Mr. Black and Mr. Sturges.

The meeting was held in Washington Hall, which was on the second floor of the Sweetzer building, on the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues, where Samter Brothers' (men's outfitters) store now stands. Dr. Charles A. Stevens, president of the Taxpayers' Association, presided. Henry M. Boies, of the committee of arrangements, reported that this public meeting had been called pursuant to the following resolutions adopted by the Taxpayers' Association, December 16, 1876:

Resolved, First—That after long and persistent efforts to purge the administration of affairs in this city from official waste and corruption, in the midst of powerful influences and desperate efforts organized against public honesty, it is with satisfaction that we have through the process of law met with our first triumph; that this triumph is the more gratifying because it strikes a blow at not simply individual dishonesty but condemns the representatives of wrong in a way to deter others from public crime.

Second—That the detection of the frauds upon the School Board of the Fourth District and the successful issue of the prosecutions of them, continued for so long a time and opposed by so many obstacles that most men would have been discouraged, are largely due to the vigilance and zeal of Mr. Robert T. Black and E. B. Sturges,

Esq., this association and community owe a lasting debt of gratitude for their self-sacrificing, persevering and untiring efforts in behalf of the public.

Third—That as these distinguished services have been rendered without the expectation of other reward than come from an approving conscience and popular approbation, it is becoming and proper that we should testify our appreciation of the rare quality of public virtue, and in such a manner as may encourage others to deserve well of their fellow citizens. Therefore the thanks of this association are hereby publicly voted and tendered to R. T. Black and E. B. Sturges. It is likewise ordered that these resolutions be properly engrossed and signed by the officers of the association and a copy presented to each of them together with a suitable testimonial of silver-plate commemorating these events at a public meeting of the citizens of Scranton to be held in Washington Hall, January 6, 1877.

Mr. Boies further reported that in carrying out the directions of the foregoing resolutions they had called for subscriptions, which had been responded to so promptly and liberally that the committee had been obliged to decline further offers; that for the testimonial they had prepared and suitably engraved two solid silver pieces, viz.: a soup tureen and a coffee urn, which were present and ready for presentation. The chairman then called upon Mr. Alfred Hand to make the presentation. Mr. Hand's address so well shows the character of the work accomplished and the conditions under which it was done that we quote the more important parts of it. He said in part:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I have been requested to present to you this evening the feelings of appreciation of law-abiding, public-spirited citizens. They honor you (and in so doing honor themselves) for the exhibition on your part of two uncommon yet kindred and noble virtues, viz.: moral courage and pluck. * * * About two years ago a few citizens of Scranton conscious of outraged rights assembled to protest against one crime of embezzlement of our public officers who aspired to control the education of our children. What a spectacle was presented to them! (Embezzlement of the school funds was the crime).

* * * * *

One crime of one man did I say? So we thought; but the long fierce conflict which was waged, and to the success of which to-night's proceedings are a witness, has shown that we only touched the spring in Pandora's box which let loose upon our unfortunate city a series of crimes and a combination of criminals worse than all the fabled diseases scattered over the earth. We called it embezzlement, but its name was legion. Libel raised its cowardly head against respectable citizens for daring to protest against robbery * * * Forgery, the dark cloak with which respectable criminals cover their crimes, lay in the background to be called forth by the watchful eye of our courts. Pollution of the ballot box and falsification of returns followed in the train. Bribery of jurors came stalking up. Perjury, against which every private and public right is defenceless, walked ghost-like to protect the criminal. We lifted the lid of embezzlement and Hell itself seemed ready to come forth. But this is not all, we fought, not only one man but a host of retainers who will one day be ashamed of their leader and accomplice * * * A crowd of political office-seekers gathered around to save if possible their citadel. Public justice was sought to be overthrown. Boldness was called ability; daring recklessness, courage; defiance of law and courts was regarded as a joke. We heard on every side that the criminal was too smart for the slow tread of the law, and too powerful for the moral lever of public opinion. And so it seemed * * * To add to the difficulties in this conflict many friends grew faint-hearted and weary and were ready to capitulate and surrender honor to save the chances of defeat * * * To the credit of humanity you stood firm. "No compromise with wrong, no surrender to corruptors of public virtue, no craven sacrifice of principle," were the sentiments you uttered * * * Here gentlemen you stood, stood firmly, stood well, and for this we honor you.

* * * * *

As a testimonial to you and in grateful recognition of your unselfish efforts to expose official corruption (as is inscribed hereon) I present to you, Mr. Black, on behalf of the citizens of Scranton, this ornamental and useful article of furniture for your table (the soup tureen). Like the virtues you have exhibited, it is of sterling worth, unalloyed solid, generous. You, sir, are our Hercules who has cleaned out the

Argean stable * * * I present to you, Mr. Sturges, with the same gratitude, from the same citizens, for the same generous qualities, this gift of solid silver (the coffee urn) * * * May you live long to enjoy the aroma which will come alike from its contents and the memory of this fragrant hour of your life.

Felicitious speeches were made by Messrs. Sturges and Black in response and also by Rev. Dr. S. C. Logan and R. W. Archbald, Esq. The inscriptions on the silver tureen and coffee urn were as follows: On the tureen—"Presented to Robert T. Black by citizens of Scranton in grateful recognition of his unselfish efforts to expose official corruption. Dec. 25. 1876." On the coffee urn—"Presented to Edward B. Sturges by the citizens of Scranton in grateful recognition of his unselfish efforts to expose official corruption. Dec. 25, 1876."

June 23, 1877—A meeting of the sympathizers of F. A. Beamish, recently convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to the penitentiary, was held. As we have given an account of the public meeting called by the Taxpayers' Association to give recognition to the services of Messrs. R. T. Black and E. B. Sturges for their services in securing his conviction, we also give the account of his sympathizers' meeting. It was held in the old court house. Dr. William Haggerty was chosen president and John Reedy, P. H. Coyne, Phillip Robinson, M. O'Boyle, S. W. Keller, M. W. Clark, P. Blewitt, Fred Weichell and P. McCann were vice-presidents. Dr. Haggerty said:

The Taxpayers Protective Association were thanking God that a prominent democratic citizen was sent to prison. We have the sworn testimony of the man who committed this crime and the judiciary stigmatized it as a subterfuge—a scheme—a so-called confession. * * * Yesterday Mr. Beamish delivered one of the most eloquent speeches ever made by any man in his own behalf. Then the judge said if the statements you put forth are true you are a much abused man. Beamish swore before high heaven he was innocent and he turned around and sentenced him. Is this outrage to go undenounced? (Cries of no! no!). Then by the high heaven I will not close my mouth till I'm heard in every hamlet in the land. It is in pursuance of our rights we are here; to give expression to our views * * * We are here to get up resolutions expressing the views of the citizens of Scranton on this question.

A. M. Renshaw, M. J. Coleman, Alderman Mahon, C. Bolan, Joseph Phillips and Mr. Blewitt spoke. Martin Farrell, after repeated calls, came forward and being introduced said he was in no position to speak. He was no friend of Beamish, and continued: "I and Constable McNamara were the guilty parties. Frank Beamish is an innocent man, so help my God." The committee on resolutions then reported the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Whereas, In the opinion of a large majority of this community F. A. Beamish is innocent of the crime with which he has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. That he has been the victim of a criminal persecution, which stands without a parallel in the judicial history of this county. That the same has been prompted by partisan hate and a desire on the part of political opponents to get rid of a rival who stood in the way of their speculations, jobberies and frauds.

Therefore, resolved, That we hereby denounce the actions of the conspirators and call upon all honest men to rebuke this attempt to strike down an innocent man and let them know that though the name of justice has been called in to do an unhallowed deed the old friends and neighbors of Mr. Beamish spurn the act and will leave nothing undone to bring the perpetrators to a just punishment.

Resolved, That the act of the court in ruling out evidence which should have been heard, and which would have tended to show the innocence of Mr. Beamish, is a sad commentary upon the judiciary of Luzerne county.

Resolved, That in the name of the people we call upon the honorable Board of Pardons to take into consideration the case of Mr. Beamish and grant him a pardon.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in Frank Beamish; that he was always true to his friends and to the interests of the community in which he lived.

Resolved, That we extend to his wife and suffering children our deepest sympathy in this their great hour of trial, and that we will do all in our power to give them all possible aid.

The proceedings of this meeting show how easily people can be blinded and led away by the passions of political prejudice. Mr. Beamish was not prosecuted because he was a Democrat but because he was a speculator. He was convicted in a county overwhelmingly Democratic in politics, and by a jury drawn from the body of this Democratic county, which must in the nature of things have reflected in their number the average political character of the county. But they were good men and true and bound by their oaths as the framers of these resolutions were not. It must be remembered that his conviction was obtained only after one of the most desperate legal battles in the history of jurisprudence, in which—as the resolutions of the taxpayers' meeting suggest—foul means was resorted to to secure an acquittal. The bold confession of Martin Farrell—a scheme to throw a doubt into the jury box—was one of them. In making that confession he was immune from prosecution because he could not be convicted of the crime without corroborative evidence, of which there was none. It must also be borne in mind that when this meeting was held the case had been to the Supreme Court and every possible effort had been made to save Beamish. This is evidenced by the fact that in their resolutions they now appealed not to the courts but to the Board of Pardons. It is not necessary to add that neither court nor jury were ever punished for this act of justice, as the resolutions threatened. On the contrary the majesty of the law having been vindicated and the lesson of honesty in public office learned some of those who joined in his prosecution joined in a recommendation to the Pardon Board for his release, so that he served only a part of his sentence.

An Ugly Battle With Robbers.—June 12, 1877—An attempt to rob Paymaster J. H. Bessell, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, while on his way to Cayuga Mine to pay the men. Mr. Bessell and his assistant, Capt. W. H. Carling, were driving in a buggy to the mine with \$12,000 in currency. As they neared the shaft two masked men presented pistols and ordered them to halt. At the same time one of them fired at Capt. Carling's head, the bullet taking effect in an ugly flesh wound along his cheek and temple. The latter jumped from the buggy and Mr. Bessell opened fire with his revolver. Carling was partially stunned by the shot which hit him. The noise of the firing frightened the horse, which plunged and jumped, preventing Bessell's bullets from taking effect, and probably saved him from the robbers' fusillade. Seeing their attempt had failed the robbers then fled. It was a most daring attempt at highway robbery in open day-light, and is thought to have been the work of professionals. The failure of the first shot to kill Carling as intended and the plunging of the horse frustrated the attack. A reward of \$500 was promptly offered for the arrest of the robbers was without results.

The Riots of 1877.—Probably the most momentous event in the history of Scranton was the strike riots of August 1, 1877. They were memorable in our history not only for the dire consequences in the loss of human life that grew out of them but as a most unexpected and unexplained after development of a great Nation-wide railroad strike, which for ten days had paralyzed the business of the whole country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but which had passed over—a dying echo, so to speak, of that struggle which

had destroyed millions of property and hundreds of lives in Pittsburgh and Reading, Pennsylvania, and other places. The railroad strike had fallen like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky on July 23 previous, and within twenty-four hours not a railroad wheel moved east of the Mississippi, except on a few isolated lines. For a week we had been cut off from all communication with the outside world, except by telegraph, and the primitive methods of transportation. Hundreds of passengers en route to their destinations were stalled here and at other places. A discussion of the causes of the strike would be out of place here. Those who care to study those questions will find much material in Rev. Dr. Logan's able book, "A City's Danger and Defence." The following excerpt from the Scranton Republican of July 25, 1877, will give an idea of the condition of the public mind in Scranton and the strike situation:

The Great Strike.—Men in every calling seem imbued with the spirit of the great strike which has now assumed a national attitude. The spirit of unrest impregnates the very atmosphere, and the contagion of discontent is borne on every breeze. The community of Scranton was taken by surprise yesterday afternoon when they learned that the employees of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company had struck and events of a more stirring nature were hourly expected. At the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company's works there had been no notice, no premonition of the deep-seated disaffection which manifested itself shortly after twelve o'clock in the upper rolling mill, where the men at the sound of the gong left off work and retired from the place cheering. They were peaceable and orderly, however, and marched in a body to the steel works, where they were speedily joined by the men employed at that place, and then proceeded to the machine shops, where a similar scene was enacted. The men kept together, and were met by the general superintendent, Mr. W. W. Scranton, who happened to drive by where they were assembled. Seeing the demonstration of which he had no previous notice he stopped and inquired the cause and was informed that the men were unable to work for the wages obtained and that they would not work unless the company reconsidered the recent reduction of the ten per cent. made in their wages. Mr. Scranton admitted that the remuneration was small, but that in the prostrated condition of affairs the company could do no better. He thought the men ought to have apprised him before taking such action as they did, but he could not promise any advance in wages just then.

Mayor McKune issued the following address:

To the Citizens of Scranton:—In view of the excitement throughout the country, occasioned by the labor troubles, and the lamentable loss of life and property in our own and other States, it becomes the duty of all good citizens to use their best efforts to preserve peace and uphold the law.

Recognizing, as everyone must, the unfortunate condition of the business and financial interests of all classes of the community, and especially the hardships and suffering of the laboring men, we must yet unite in maintaining to the fullest extent the majesty of the law and the protection of life and property. I therefore earnestly urge all good citizens, and especially the working men themselves, to abstain from all excited discussion of the prominent question of the day. The laboring men of our city are vitally interested in the preservation of peace and good order and prevention of any possible destruction of property. I trust the leading men among the working men fully realize that the interests of the whole city are their interests and that any riot or destruction of life or property can work only injury to all classes and the good name of our city, and would by so much increase the burden of taxation. In one day Pittsburgh has put upon herself a load that her taxpayers will struggle under for years.

In conclusion, I again earnestly urge upon men of all classes in our city the necessity of sober, careful thought and the criminal folly of any precipitate action.

ROBERT H. MCKUNE, Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Scranton, Pa., July 24, 1877.

July 26, 1877—The attempt on the part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad to run their regular morning train through to New

York was frustrated by the crowd detaching the passenger and baggage cars on reaching Hyde Park. They allowed the engine and mail car to go into the station and notified Mr. Halstead, superintendent, that the mails could go forward but nothing else. Mr. Halstead said in reply that the whole train must go or nothing. The men then telegraphed Governor Hartranft their position and he replied as follows: "I have advised the superintendent to let the mail run through." Still Mr. Halstead refused, saying his company was only obligated to carry the mails on its regular passenger trains. Obviously the striking men were desirous of avoiding interference with the United States mails.

Among the miners of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company the following action taken at a mass meeting held July 25, 1877, explains the situation from their standpoint:

Whereas, We, the employees of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, believe that we are not getting a just remuneration for our labor or a sufficient supply for ourselves and families of the common necessities of life, therefore

Resolved, That we demand twenty-five per cent. advance on the present rate of wages; also it is further

Resolved, That with a refusal of these demands all work will be abandoned from date, as we have willingly submitted to the reduction and without a murmur or resistance and finding that it now fails us to live as becomes citizens of a civilized Nation we take these steps in order to supply ourselves and little ones with the necessities of life.

A similar demand was simultaneously made upon the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company by their mill and furnace employees. The following is Mr. Scranton's reply:

July 25, 1877.

Messrs. John Evans and others, Committee:

Gentlemen:—In reply to your request that the wages of men employed by this company be advanced twenty-five per cent. I have to say that nothing in the world would give me more pleasure if it were in my power to do so. But I am sorry to say that with the present frightfully low prices of iron and steel rails it is utterly impossible for us to advance wages at all. Even at these low prices it is almost impossible for us to make sales. Our steel works, as everybody knows, are now idle because we have no work to do there. Until the reduction of ten per cent. on the 10th of this month there has been no reduction in your wages for nearly a year, while during that time there has been a falling off in the prices we get for iron and steel of over twenty-five per cent. I think you ought to consider these things fully and reflect whether the little work we can give you is not better than no work at all. I assure you when prices will warrant it we shall be very glad to pay wages in proportion.

Yours truly,

W. W. SCRANTON, General Manager.

July 26, 1877—Headline of Scranton Republican:

The Great Strike—A Comparatively Quiet Day.—The mob under control at almost all points. Passenger trains moving regularly on several roads. Representatives of commerce call upon the President to use force. Stagnation of business. Citizens enrolling for protection throughout the country. All quiet at Reading.

In the latter city the Philadelphia and Reading railroad had attempted by means of protection through a body of the company's "Coal and Iron Police," armed with Spencer repeating carbines, to break the strike, and a bloody collision with the mob had followed. The local militia had been called out. The result of the battle was twenty-eight casualties, of whom there were eight killed or mortally wounded.

The Grand Army of the Republic of New York tender their services to the Governor for the preservation of order and protection of life and property.

Headline of July 27, 1877:

The Great Strike—A Desperate Fight in Chicago.—The police attacked * * * Fifteen persons killed, a large number fatally and others seriously wounded. Riots in other sections.

July 31, 1877—Local headline:

End of the Railroad Strike.—The men vote unanimously in favor of work at the old wages. A committee informs Superintendent Halstead. Trains move in all directions. A peaceable ending of an orderly (?) strike.

The foregoing excerpts from the press have given us the condition of affairs and the state of the public mind. It is now necessary to go back a brief period to show how our city became prepared to meet the emergency which occurred on August 1. On July 26, when the railroad strike had culminated in the stoppage of all communication by rail with the outside world, and it became apparent that the problem of municipal protection of life and property had become critical, the mayor, in addition to issuing the proclamation given above, appointed an advisory committee of prominent citizens which he requested to meet daily at his office for consultation and advice. This committee was as follows, viz.: William W. Winton, president of the Second National Bank; Col. F. L. Hitchcock (the writer); Austin M. Decker, manager of the Stower's Packing and Provision Company; Henry B. Rockwell, a prominent contractor; B. G. Morgan, a druggist of Hyde Park; Hon. Lewis Pughe, of the firm of Monies & Pughe; J. A. Price, of the Scranton Stove Manufacturing Company; M. W. Clark, a prominent merchant of Hyde Park; Charles duPont Breck and Edward Merrifield, lawyers of high standing. The first meeting of this committee was held at the mayor's office on the 26th, at three o'clock p. m., all present except Col. Hitchcock, whose business engagements had detained him until five p. m., when he repaired to the mayor's office. The meeting had then adjourned. The entire situation had been carefully discussed—the highly excited condition of the public mind, especially among the laboring masses; the absence of any police force, capable of successfully handling riot troubles such as had occurred and were daily occurring in other cities, and the question of enrolling a supplementary force of special police, the outcome of which was with one exception a unanimous vote discouraging the latter proposition as likely to further excite the masses and precipitate the very trouble we were striving to guard against. Such was the report made to the writer by the mayor. A policy of "masterly inactivity" and unpreparedness, lest by being ready something might happen! Did I approve of that action the mayor demanded. We were all to go on record. I certainly and most emphatically did not approve it, and did not mince words in expressing my convictions. I believed in the good old adage, "the Lord helps those who help themselves." We were cut off from all the world so far as help was concerned. In case of riot no troops could be hurried here, for every railroad was dead. Terrible riots had occurred in Pittsburgh and Reading of our own State, and in dozens of other cities outside this State. The same state of unrest and excitement existed here as elsewhere among the masses. A drunken brawl or any other untoward event was liable at any moment to precipitate a riot, the dimensions or result of which no one could foresee. A riot I argued is an infuriated wild animal, swayed by blind passion beyond all control, except by a force sufficient to meet and cope with it. This has been its history in all ages. To sit supinely helpless was to invite rather than prevent such a

catastrophe. I said we had 200 veterans of the Civil War in the city who would willingly organize and be ready to meet any emergency if his honor would permit and to these there could be added a corps of citizens who would respond to his call when needed. I was greatly relieved when the mayor adopted this view and authorized us to proceed with such an organization. As a matter of fact the veterans had already been moving and 150 veterans and citizens had been enrolled. Charles R. Smith, Col. Ezra H. Ripple, and James Brown (an ex-Confederate) were with us at the head of the movement, which was purely in the interests of law and order. One meeting had been held prior to the interview here narrated with the mayor, and so I knew what could be done when the suggestion was made to the mayor. We were to meet and organize and then be sworn in as special policemen, and this was done. There were upwards of 200 sworn in, and this is how there came to be a force ready to act when the emergency came. The wisdom of this action on the part of the veterans was more than justified, as subsequent events proved. Furthermore it was in exact accordance with Governor Hartranft's proclamation, issued on the 25th at Pittsburgh.

The Culmination.—From the Republican of August 2, 1877:

The battle for bread has culminated in blood and the crimson cloud which has been sweeping over Pittsburgh, Reading and other places rained its red tide upon our streets yesterday morning. The bloody record of a few moments is pregnant with death and disgrace.

It must be remembered that the big strike was over. Railroad travel had resumed nearly normal conditions. Our citizens corps had been meeting and a large detachment staying nights in the store of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company for more than a week. This was a precautionary measure, because of wild rumors abroad that an attempt would be made to loot that store. The loft of that store building had been made our headquarters on the invitation of Mr. W. W. Scranton, the general manager of the company. We had been dispossessed of two other halls because of fear on the part of the owners that our presence there would bring down upon them and the building the vengeance of the mob. On the night of the 31st of July it was decided that the strike being over it was no longer necessary to meet there, but a signal was agreed upon for our assembling if required. This was the violent and continued ringing of the bell of the First Presbyterian Church. The officers of this corps were: Capt. Ezra H. Ripple, First Lieut. Merri-man, Second Lieut. James Brown, First Sergt. Daniel Bartholomew.* Brown, who clerked near the church, was charged with the duty of ordering the signal, and the two sons of Rev. Dr. Logan, the pastor of the church, viz., Harry and Arthur—sturdy boys in their teens—were to do the ringing. These arrangements were made with no real thought that our company would be needed. We little thought that bell would ring as never before within twenty-four hours; that within that time we would be in the midst of one of the worst riots in the history of our Commonwealth.

The event that was made the vehicle of the riot was the meeting of a large body of miners and laborers on Lower Washington, near the Sauquoit Silk Mills, ostensibly to discuss the failure of the strike. The wisdom of calling such a meeting at such a time is certainly questionable, but there is no doubt that in the minds of the Miners' Union, who it was alleged called

*Dr. Logan names a long list of non-commissioned officers including myself. I held no office. I was a member of the Mayor's Advisory Committee, and declined to hold any office, but acted in an advisory capacity entirely in the company.

it, its purpose was entirely peaceable.* There were at least 3,000 men at the meeting, and from the moment of its organization the men who called it lost all control of it. There were strangers there who harangued the crowd, appealing to their woes and baser passions, until finally one of them pulled a paper from his pocket which he said was a letter from Mr. W. W. Scranton, general manager of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, in which he berated the men as no better than slaves and saying he would have them working yet for thirty-five cents a day. This letter was a rank forgery! To this day it has not been discovered who wrote it, nor who the villain was who made use of it. It was the culmination of a well developed plan to arouse the men into a mob frenzy ready for anything. Its success was immediate. A wild yell arose, "Go for the blacklegs! Go for the shops! Go for the stores!" And the crowd, a motley mass, started up Washington avenue. Every man was armed with whatever first came to hand. Many had clubs—pick handles, some had pistols and others stones. They first struck the company's foundry and machine shops (where the Toohill shops now are), driving out and clubbing every man they found working. This scene was repeated at the car shops of the Lackawanna Railroad Company, on South Washington avenue. Next the blast furnaces were cleaned out. The men fleeing for their lives. This done they turned their attention to the stores—evidently the main object of their attack—and Coursen's grocery was the first to receive their attention. This store was located on the north side of Lackawanna avenue and two doors below Washington avenue. As usual the Coursens had a quantity of goods on the sidewalk as "show goods." These were promptly made off with and a gang had entered the store and were freely and noisily helping themselves, when their attention from loot was suddenly arrested, of which later. Now for the gathering of our citizens' corps. The meeting at the silk mill had been watched with field glasses. Early attention being called to it an appeal had been made to the mayor to know its meaning. He professed to know that it was a peaceable gathering and did not apprehend trouble. When, however, he was told that the crowd was surging towards Scranton, armed with clubs, he promptly gave orders for our corps to get together; runners were sent in all directions, and by the time the mob had reached the blast furnaces a body of some two-score men had assembled at headquarters and were armed with Remington rifles furnished by the iron company. Events were moving rapidly now. Word was brought that the crowd had reached Lackawanna avenue and had assaulted the mayor. Capt. Ripple was out of town, Lieut. Merriman could not be found, Lieut. Brown was with the mayor, First Sergt. Bartholomew was in command and the writer was directed to act as second in command. Thirty-eight men then counted off and started in column of twos—Mr. W. W. Scranton and William W. Patterson being at the head of the column—down Lackawanna avenue to report to the mayor. As we approached Washington avenue that crossing was a black mass of infuriated men yelling! With no regard for the safety of his company Bartholomew continued down the middle of the street, allowing the mob to open and envelope him on both sides. The writer was on the left of the line and vainly called to him to get on to the sidewalk and keep the mob in front of him, but without effect. Immediate destruction seemed our lot. As we passed through the mob we were immediately assailed, first with derisive jeers, "See the d—n vigilantes! We'll take their guns!" etc., then stones and clubs began to rain upon us.

*The Miners' Union afterward denied having called it. If they did not call it it is a mystery who did. Somebody called it, for the Mayor was informed of its meeting.

Several were hit and one knocked down. The crowd now yelled: "Go for their guns, they have only blank cartridges; kill the sons-of-b-tches." Several pistol shots were fired; one badly wounding one of our men, Mr. Carl McKinny, superintendent of the blast furnaces. It was now a matter of life or death and we fired three volleys in quick succession before any impression was made on the mob. If any order was given to fire, or who give it, I do not know. I heard no such order, but I realized that self-preservation demanded it. Lieut. Brown, who had been with the mayor in the latter's effort to quiet the mob, now came to us, as did several more of our men. The firing ceased, three of the rioters lay dead upon the street, each one a leader. They were Charles Dunleavy, of Carr Patch; Patrick Langan, of Davis Patch, and Patrick Lane, of Bellevue. It was subsequently learned that there were some twenty-five wounded, of whom several died. The size of the mob was variously estimated at from 3,000 to 5,000. After the third volley the mob fled in all directions, and in less than a minute the streets were clear of men. The citizens corps now leisurely retraced its steps to the company's store. The bell signal was given and in a few minutes upwards of 200 of our corps were on duty at headquarters. A patrol was placed across Lackawanna avenue and all precautions made to hold the place and protect life and property. For it was confidently believed that the mob, now infuriated by the shooting, would return to wreak vengeance upon our little corps. The mayor immediately issued the following proclamation:

Aug. 1, 11.30 a. m.

I hereby order all places of business to be immediately closed and all good citizens to hold themselves in readiness to assemble at my headquarters, at the office of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, upon a signal of four long whistles from the gong at the blast furnaces.

R. H. McKUNE, Mayor.

The town was picketed and patrols or scouting parties were sent out every half hour. And our fears were not without foundation, for from the roof of the company's store we could see large bodies of men assembled and drilling. There were such bodies on the south side and in Bellevue. This was not rumor, for the writer watched them through his army field glass. There was nearly 1,000 in one body and over 500 hundred in the other. And scouts reported similar bodies in Hyde Park and the North End. The mayor's order, given above, was obeyed, and the town was never more quiet of a Sunday than the remainder of that day. Nevertheless it was a day of suspense and dread, for we were sure those armed mobs would try to clean us out. But night came with no attack. Still we redoubled our vigilance and all citizens were urged to patrol their streets to guard against incendiarism. One determined effort to burn the Pine Brook breaker was thwarted by our patrol. In the meantime the Governor had been apprised by telegraph and had wired us that the Philadelphia brigade, on its way home from the Pittsburgh riots, had been ordered here and were on the way. Never was news more reassuring. Our little corps now reënforced by another 100—altogether not more than 300 and indifferently armed—was menaced by what appeared to be at least 3,000 drilled men. It was a night of keenest anxiety and watching, one long to be remembered. An incident occurred during the night, whether it had any significance or not it so appeared at the time. One picket post on Mattes street picked up a lumber box wagon, which the driver said was on its way home, but which on examination showed two men lying flat on the bottom of the wagon. They were brought to headquarters and questioned. Evidently they were spies, trying to find out our strength and activity. We sent them on their way with the assurance that

we were ready and awaiting their attack, and did not fail to impress upon them that we had force enough to handle all their crowd. An attack was attempted on the residence of Mr. Scranton towards morning, which was promptly squelched by our patrol.

Help Arrives.—The most welcome sight I ever saw I think was the next morning, August 2, just as the day was dawning. It was the pulling in of a train of blue coats over the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad into the old station opposite Franklin avenue. Gen. Brinton's First Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, had arrived, and our corps was relieved. Those Philadelphia "boys" were a fine body of troops, though they had been roughly used at Pittsburgh. They had marched a large part of the way from Kingston, guarding against efforts to detrain them and had arrested and brought along several hundred prisoners who they had caught in that work. Their coming was a great relief, for now the strong arm of the law was again to be supreme. Governor Hartranft and staff arrived the following day. He and staff came in a Pullman car, which was placed on a switch opposite our headquarters—the company's store, where he remained during his stay. Governor Hartranft was a large, fine-looking man, who had greatly distinguished himself in the Civil War, attaining the rank of a major-general, and was popular with all classes—except rioters. Barring a uniform he was dressed for field service, with his blue flannel shirt and military top boots. He apparently was all ready for "business," which to those of us who had held the fort during the past twenty-four hours was a mighty relief.

The following troops composed the First Division, National Guard: First Brigade—First Regiment Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, Col. R. Dale Benson commanding; Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, Col. S. Bonaffon Jr. commanding; Independent Company, "Wecaco Legion," Capt. Denny commanding; Keystone Battery, with four Gatling guns. Second Brigade—Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard Pennsylvania, Col. Peter Lyle commanding; Third Regiment Infantry, Col. George R. Snowden commanding; Sixth Regiment Infantry, Col. Maxwell commanding; Independent Company, State Fencibles, Capt. Ryan commanding; Independent Company, Black Hussars, Capt. Kleinz commanding; Philadelphia City Troops (dismounted), Capt. A. L. Snowden commanding.

These troops went into camp on the large vacant field of the iron company, back of Clay avenue, and the city was practically under martial law, Gen. Brinton, a genial little gentleman, but a thorough soldier, taking entire charge of the situation.

With the Governor the following day came his staff, as follows: Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, Secretary of State; Gen. James W. Latta, Adjutant-General; Assistant Adjutant-General Hassinger, and Commissary General Coxe. Immediately following the Governor came the Second Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Gen. H. D. Huydekopper in command, from the western end of the State. This division numbered about 800 men. Among them as captain of one of the companies was John Wiley, later brigadier-general commanding the Second Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania. On the arrival of the Second Division the Governor relieved Gen. Brinton's division, and it returned home on the 5th. For two days we had two divisions of the old National Guard of Pennsylvania here under arms. This was not all. On August 6 seven companies of United States Regulars, under command of Lieut.-Col. Brennan, brevet brigadier-general, and three days later two companies of the Third United States Infantry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Henry Morrow, arrived. There were now nine

companies of regular troops, besides the Fifteenth and Seventeenth regiments, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Gen. Huydekopper's division, present in camp.

The Second Brigade was encamped on the side hill between Vine and Mulberry streets, east of Clay avenue. The regulars pitched their tents on the slope west of Madison avenue and north of Vine street. With the presence of these troops and the commander-in-chief the city was given a decidedly martial atmosphere. Their presence shows how serious the situation was regarded.

At this distance it is difficult to appreciate conditions then existing. The Governor's Pittsburgh proclamation calls attention to an almost universal spirit of lawlessness prevailing. Was this an echo of the great Civil War ended twelve years before? That war which had drained the country of its wealth as well as of its young men? Gold had gone skyrocketing! For a decade nobody had seen a piece of metal money, except possibly a stray copper. It was a time of inflation—wildcat currency, shin plasters—everything was ballooning! The sad recovering came with the resumption of specie payments in 1872. Values were mercilessly cut down into thirds. Business was paralyzed and the depression that followed, whilst it hit capital hard, affected the masses a thousand-fold more severely. The streets were full of unemployed men, especially in the populous centres. Mr. Scranton's statement to the men of his employ, previously given, told conditions here. His company was without orders, without a market for its product, yet it was making an heroic endeavor to keep going for the sole purpose of giving work to its men. Financially it was much better for them to shut down, and the strike helped rather than hurt the company. Evidently the great mass of laboring men failed to comprehend the situation. Too much then, as now, capital was their enemy, not their friend. Too much then, as now, in their way of thinking, there was no limit to the ability of capital. They did not see that capital could not pay wages, buy raw material and manufacture goods unless it could sell its product and get returns. And if a few more intelligent did see these things the pressure of hungry wives and children obscured all reason and they were ready to go along on anything that offered a shadow of relief. The problem of poverty and want of thrift has never been solved. Probably the Master was right, "the poor ye have always with you," and desperate is the condition of a man with a family dependent upon him who is out of work and out of means. Subsequent events and after discoveries left little doubt that the riot of August 1 was the result of a well developed plan to loot not Scranton only but the whole of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. The cities of Carbondale, Scranton, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre were the centres of population in the two valleys. It was a remarkable coincidence that on that date each of those cities seemed to be a rendezvous of a multitude of vicious looking strangers. The saloons were crowded with strangers and the streets thronged with people nobody knew, and all seemed on the lookout for something coming. Such was the testimony of men visiting those towns. United States Marshal J. W. Slocum was in Wilkes-Barre and these conditions so impressed him that as a peace officer he felt it his duty to consult the sheriff of the county, but when news came of the shooting in Scranton the situation changed at once. The streets were cleared and the saloons emptied immediately. And similar testimony was borne as to conditions in each of the other cities. This preconcerted action was clearly shown by the experience of a well-known business man of our city, who on the morning of August 1 was driving out through Dunmore with a friend

towards Elmhurst. Passing so many men tramping towards Scranton—they were in twos and threes and squads—his attention was attracted. Knowing that there was nothing going on that should attract so many he resolved to find out what was doing. For this purpose his friend got out and the man turned his team toward Scranton and invited one of the trappers to ride. The latter promptly accepted and when in the wagon a cigar opened his mouth, and in answer to the inquiry why so many men were going to Scranton, received a stolid nod of the head and this reply: "There's going to be hell to pay in Scranton to-day." That was all the man would say. He made an excuse to drop him and drove back and picked up another and got almost the same reply from him. He repeated this for the third time, the last man vouchsafing the remark that "Scranton would catch h—ll to-day." This information so impressed him that he picked up his friend and drove back to Scranton to report to the mayor, getting back just after the shooting. Those streams of men couldn't have been bound for the "Silk Mill" meeting, for that was over long before they could have reached it. Again, why that forged letter and those strangers haranguing the silk mill meeting? Once more, why that bold attack on Coursen's grocery store? And why the same conditions existing in the other cities and the immediate dispersion of the crowds in all of them after the shooting? It was noted afterward that Scranton was never so full of vicious-looking plugs as on that morning, and they were not all at the big meeting. They filled the saloons and swarmed the sidewalks in front of the saloons. Not one of them was to be seen after the shooting. Did they expect to reap their harvest under the cover of the mob? Notwithstanding the strenuousness of the occasion there were a number of most ludicrous scenes which grew out of the riot. Perhaps one of these should be told. A somewhat prominent lawyer had been to the butcher's and gotten a beefsteak which he was carrying home for dinner. In his excitement at the approach of the mob he had lost the paper wrap and was swinging the steak in his hand. He was heavy and fat and the day was hot. As soon as the firing began he started to run with all his might, wheezing and perspiring. He mopped his brow first with his handkerchief, then with the steak, smearing his face with blood. A friend seeing his predicament called to him, "What in the world is the matter—your face is covered with blood." He replied, "Oh! my God! I'm shot! I'm shot!" and rushed into his house in a dead faint. Another incident, more serious in character, had its humorous side. After the terrific excitement occasioned by the shooting had partially subsided friends of the dead men appeared and tried to get somebody to take the bodies to their homes. They finally chartered the team of Mr. A. Lee, a colored drayman—a character of those days. On delivery of the bodies they asked him the amount of his bill. His reply was, "Nothing at all, gentlemen. I would be glad to bring a dozen more of ye home the same way." The small number of casualties with so much shooting into a mob of that size shows that the excitement affected the citizens corps as well as others. An Indian tobacco sign which stood on the top of one of the buildings in range of the guns was said to have been shot so full of lead that it nearly toppled over. And the second and third stories of the buildings bore much testimony to the squad's wild marksmanship. All of which was no doubt providential, certainly for the best. The corps had saved the city and valley, and at great risk to themselves personally; for had the leaders of the mob been a little quicker and more united in their attempt to seize our guns we would have been as feathers in their hands. Our leader had com-

mitted the unpardonable blunder of leading us through the mob so that all were surrounded by 3,000.* I have wondered how we got out alive.

August 2, 1877—The echo of our guns had hardly died away when our citizens' corps were confronted with an ugly backfire of criticism instead of commendation for heroic work. One newspaper had come out with a bitter attack upon Mr. Scranton and upon the entire citizens' corps as having committed murder in wantonly shooting down defenceless citizens, etc. And there were not wanting other weak-kneed individuals who were ready to join in that cry. Under those circumstances a public meeting of citizens was called to met in the Anthracite Club rooms, on Lackawanna avenue, for the purpose of giving expression of the views of the business men of this city in reference to the present crisis through which we are passing. A representative body of the business men of the city assembled in answer to this call. Hon. George Sanderson was elected president. Messrs. A. C. Konarson, Julius Sutto, Louis Kramer, John Raymond, James W. Garney, H. B. Rockwell, Dr. H. Hollister and Thomas Phillips were elected vice-presidents. H. M. Hannah was elected secretary. Alderman C. W. Roesler stated the object of the meeting. A committee on resolutions, consisting of Isaac J. Post, Hon. Lewis Pughe, Charles duPont Breck, Dr. H. B. Throop and Henry Belin Jr., was appointed. The committee retired to prepare their report, when the president invited all present to give their views. There was but one sentiment—that the mayor must be supported and lawlessness put down at whatever cost. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

Whereas, An infuriated mob of rioters threatening great destruction of life and property yesterday attempted to take entire control of our city, and with clubs, stones and firearms were terrifying peaceable citizens and wounding and beating men who were engaged in their lawful business and driving them from their work.

And whereas, The mayor of our city has been striving by all peaceful means to preserve the quiet and peace of the city, without the use of force or without resorting to the aid of the military, and in the attempt to carry out that policy he courageously faced the mob and endeavored to dissuade them from their unlawful and riotous acts, and in so doing was beaten and wounded and his life only saved by the prompt and kindly efforts of the Rev. Father Dunn.

And whereas, A party of our citizens who had organized themselves under the proclamation of the Governor of this State for the purpose of maintaining order and suppressing violence, and who were called on to protect the mayor, manfully came to his aid and the aid of the law-abiding citizens of the city, and by their timely and courageous efforts dispersed the mob and averted the calamity that had overtaken our city; and whereas, the policemen of our city bravely and manfully assisted in quelling the riot and dispersing the mob.

Resolved, That the mayor, young men, police and those acting as special police of our city, who faced a mob of two or three thousand desperate men, bent on murder and plunder, and turned their faces towards more peaceful and sadder scenes, deserves the highest commendation of all good citizens.

Resolved, That the citizens generally commend their action and will stand shoulder and purse if need be in their defense.

Prosecution of the Members of the Firing Squad of the Citizens Corps.—On August 4 Patrick Mahon, alderman of the Sixth Ward, assumed to act as coroner of the county and began an investigation at his office in that ward of the deaths of the three men who had been killed in the riots. His chief advisor was William H. Stanton, a lawyer who was afterward elected one of the law judges of Luzerne county. The character of this investigation may be determined from the fact that no notice of the proceedings was given the mayor, nor was a single witness subpoenaed from the immediate scenes of the

*It was testified it court later at the trial that the mob numbered over 5,000.

riot, nor from the friends of the citizens' corps. On August 8 it was ascertained that the alderman had completed his inquisition and had issued warrants for a score or more citizens, charging them with murder, which were in the hands of constables for execution. Fearing an attempt at foul play the mayor, August 9, sent the following communication to the alderman:

P. Mahon, Esq., Acting Coroner:

Scranton, August 9, 1877.

Dear Sir:—I am requested by General Huydekopper to say that he is ready at the hour you shall name this a. m. to deliver to you the parties for whom you have issued warrants on the finding of the jury. Please name the hour, place and persons, and they will promptly respond.

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT H. MCKUNE, Mayor.

The alderman's reply follows:

R. H. McKune, Mayor:

Scranton, August 9, 1877.

Sir:—In reply to yours of this date, informing me that General Huydekopper says he is ready at the hour I shall name this morning to deliver to me the parties for whom I have issued warrants on the finding of the jury, I would say that neither General Huydekopper nor any other man in this land has any right to prevent the arrest and commitment of any person found guilty of murder by a coroner's jury, and the constables that have the warrants of commitment for the persons so found guilty of murder will not proceed to act under such warrants until the said Huydekopper and the military under him cease to obstruct them in the performance of their duty.

Respectfully yours,

P. MAHON, Alderman and Acting Coroner.

This remarkable document on its face negatives any disposition on the part of the alderman to deal lawfully and fairly with those his jury had accused of murder. Here was a *boni-fide* offer to deliver to him under process of law all the men he had issued warrants for. It is difficult to see what more an honest magistrate could ask. The prisoners could have given bail and been bound over to appear in court, or if he refused bail as he probably would have, he could have committed them to jail, in which case Gen. Huydekopper would have sent them there with his constables under a military escort for their protection, as was done later. The military was not obstructing, but assisting justice. Notwithstanding the alderman's statement that the constables would not act under the warrants until the military ceased to obstruct they waited until night and then attempted to make the arrests. In the meantime attorneys for the accused had sent out detectives and had ascertained that the plan of the alderman and friends of the dead men was to arrest the accused men at night and take them in carriage loads to Wilkes-Barre to jail; that on their way they were to be set upon by groups of men stationed at appointed places; on being attacked the constables were to flee and the prisoners left to the mercies of these mobs. This information was brought to Gen. Huydekopper just as the constables began making arrests. The men for whom warrants had been issued were: W. W. Scranton, William Patterson, William Kiesel, L. C. Bostree, C. W. McKinney, Charles Chittenden, Wharton Dickinson, Ezra Ripple, George Throop, Daniel Bartholomew, one Highfield, A. E. Hunt, T. F. Hunt, John Stanton, F. L. Hitchcock, Lawyer Knapp, J. C. Highriter, J. A. Linen, Doctor Smith, Jeff Roesler, Charles Burr and "one Brown, clerk in Hunt's store."

The first one arrested was Mr. Chittenden, at his drug store on Lackawanna avenue. The constable, with a posse, appeared at a little before eight o'clock in the evening. Mr. Chittenden succeeded in avoiding the posse and in getting word to his attorney and to Gen. Huydekopper, and was soon under the latter's protection with two companies of militia. The others

were immediately sent for by patrols of the militia, and all brought to Gen. Hupdekopper's headquarters and placed under military protection. The writer was at prayer meeting in the Second Presbyterian Church, when a sergeant entered and called him out, much to his discomfiture, until told that it was for his personal safety and protection. When all had been gathered in Gen. Huydekopper informed the constables—for some of them were disposed to stay with their prisoners—that the men were under his care and protection and they were not further wanted there; that they should return their warrants to the alderman with this information, and, further, that the men would all be taken to Wilkes-Barre in the morning ready to answer in court. The next morning fifty-two persons, which included all who were in the firing squad and who came to us immediately afterward, besides the two Hunts—Theodore F. and A. G.—who had not been with us and were not members of our corps, but who had been identified by some of the witnesses before the alderman as in the firing squad. Every one whom they could by any possibility have found ground for arresting was taken along. Here it may be well to state that among those now living who were in the firing squad there is a difference of opinion as to the exact number who were present at the firing. Dr. Logan, writing ten years after the event (in his "A City's Danger and Defence"), places the number (page 90) at fifty. Later he says (page 138) fifty-three were placed under bonds. Whereas page 138 shows but fifty-two, and A. E. Hunt is not included, who was one of those for whom warrants were issued (cf. page 134) and who was placed under bonds. The writer, who was second in command, is positive that when we formed in two ranks and counted off, preparatory to marching down to the mayor's office, the count was just thirty-eight, and we were all armed with the iron company's Remington rifles, issued then and there, with five rounds of ammunition each. If any joined us on our way down they must have gone to headquarters, got their rifles and cartridges, and overtaken us, which is hardly credible, because the distance of our march was but two squares and we marched rapidly, having at the moment of starting heard of the mayor's personal danger. Again, the writer marched at the extreme left of the column with L. C. Bortree, who was the last man, and continued such until the march back. Had any more joined us they would have fallen in on the left and I would have seen them. My march near Bortree I remember, because I twice struck up his gun and prevented him from firing as I thought prematurely and without orders. This was after missiles began coming—some of which were evidently aimed at him. With this number, thirty-eight, Mr. W. W. Scranton's memory and that of several others coincide. On the other hand Mr. Brown is positive that we had fifty-one, including himself, but he was not with us until the firing was over. He had been with the mayor, as previously stated. The additional twelve may have been with us when we got back. But thirty-eight guns were all that did the work. It is an interesting fact, as recorded by Dr. Logan (page 115), that the next day, when a flood of back-fire criticism began to attack the firing squad, the number willing to admit their presence quickly fell to thirty-eight. August 9 the accused were taken to Wilkes-Barre, a special train being provided, with an escort of two companies of the militia and a large body of the business men of the city. We were in charge of Deputy Sheriff D. O. McCollum. Arriving at Wilkes-Barre they were taken before Alderman W. S. Parsons, who issued warrants for their arrest on the charge of murder, as made by Alderman Mahon, and committed them to the charge of the sheriff, in whose custody they remained until next day, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was

obtained from President Judge Garrick M. Harding, and they were brought before him in open court. In the meantime the district attorney, Hon. Charles M. Rice—later president judge of the county and now President Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania—received the following communication:

C. E. Rice, Esq., District Attorney of Luzerne county, Pa.:

You are expected to see to it that the persons now on the way to Wilkes-Barre to surrender themselves up for the murder of Patrick Lane, Charles Dunleavy and Patrick Langan be not allowed to escape justice. If they apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* you will please send for the witnesses sworn before the coroner's jury.

(Signed) JOHN E. EVANS,

Chairman of Working Men's Prosecuting Committee.

District Attorney Rice immediately replied by telegraph as follows:

John E. Evans, Chairman of Working Men's Prosecuting Committee, Scranton, Pa.:

Send witnesses down to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. Get subpoenas at Alderman Mahon's.

CHARLES E. RICE, District Attorney.

The time fixed for the hearing was nine o'clock a. m., but the court delayed action until after eleven o'clock, waiting for the prosecution's witnesses. But none appeared, neither did Mr. Evans, the chairman of the prosecuting committee, nor their counsel. The judge then took up the writ and called upon the district attorney to state why the prisoners were detained. Mr. Rice stated the cause of their arrest as set forth in the communication of Mr. Evans, but said no witnesses were present and he had no evidence to offer, but suggested that the defendants were willing to waive a hearing and enter bail for their appearance at court for trial. Judge Harding thereupon ordered that each defendant give bail in the sum of \$3,000. In making this order the judge took occasion to make an address on the majesty and supremacy of the law, which had a marked effect upon the audience—the court room was crowded to the door with those who were in sympathy with the prosecution. The judge gave them to understand that the defendants were now in the hands of the court and any further molestations of their persons or liberty would be at the peril of the doers; that behind this court were the combined forces of the State and the United States, all of which would be summoned if necessary to enforce its orders. The names of the defendants and their several bondsmen were as follows, viz.:

DEFENDANTS.

W. W. Scranton,
Wm. W. Patterson,
Wm. F. Kiesel,
L. C. Bortree,
C. W. McKinney,
Charles E. Chittenden,
Wharton Dickinson,
Ezra H. Ripple,
T. F. Hunt,
A. E. Hunt,
John O. Stanton,
F. L. Hitchcock,
H. A. Knapp,
J. C. Highriter,
J. A. Linen,
M. D. Smith,
Jefferson Roesler,
C. S. Burr,
J. E. Brown,

BONDSMEN.

Walter Scranton,
A. B. Stevens,
W. W. Manness,
Joseph Godfrey,
W. W. Manness,
Charles H. Welles,
W. W. Manness,
William Connell,
George L. Dickson,
James Blair,
W. W. Manness,
James Blair,
George Sanderson,
Charles A. Stevens,
James Blair,
D. S. Roberts,
E. B. Sherwood,
E. C. Fuller,
George L. Dickson,

DEFENDANTS.

Ed. C. Mattes,
 W. D. Manness,
 R. O. Manness,
 Arja Williams,
 George S. Throop,
 W. H. Storrs,
 Wm. McK. Miller,
 J. C. Highfield,
 George H. Ives,
 J. G. Lyshon,
 George H. Maddocks,
 C. H. Lindsay,
 E. J. Dimmick,
 W. B. Henwood,
 Daniel Bartholomew,
 E. L. Fuller,
 Enos T. Hall,
 John B. Cust,
 Curtis W. Doud,
 H. R. Madison,
 C. H. Swift,
 Rudolph Bensley,
 H. Wehrum,
 George F. Barnard,
 Samuel H. Stevens,
 Edward H. Lynde,
 Marshall J. Moore Jr.,
 Denning R. Haight,
 F. Fairchild,
 John Hoffman,
 Wm. M. Ringler,
 John M. Rose,
 John Hennecke.

BONDSMEN.

J. C. Platt,
 J. J. Albright,
 J. J. Albright,
 J. C. Platt,
 James Archbald,
 B. H. Throop,
 Sidney Broadleeat,
 W. W. Manness,
 James Ruthven,
 E. C. Lynde,
 George Fisher,
 H. B. Phelps,
 William Connell,
 H. M. Boies,
 George Fisher,
 John M. Snyder,
 J. Gardner Sanderson,
 J. C. Platt,
 J. C. Platt,
 R. T. Black,
 George L. Breck,
 C. W. Roesler,
 E. C. Lynde,
 H. B. Phelps,
 L. S. Watres,
 W. R. Storrs,
 James Blair,
 John Raymond,
 W. W. Manness,
 J. C. Platt,
 George Sanderson Jr.,
 J. J. Albright,
 H. B. Phelps.

The young men were represented by Judge W. G. Ward, Isaac J. Post and Edward B. Sturges, of Scranton, and Hon. H. W. Palmer and Hon. Stanley Woodward, of Wilkes-Barre. On the meeting of the next term of court in November following the cases were laid before the grand jury which found indictments against all the accused, charging "man-slaughter." The widow of Patrick Langan being named as prosecutor. On November 26 the cases were brought to trial. Mr. Stanton, the lawyer who had acted for the alderman acting coroner, had at the October election been elected additional law judge of the county, and therefore retired from the prosecution, and Mr. Cornelius Smith, of Scranton, now appeared with the district attorney and was given full charge of the cases for the prosecution. Mr. Smith was a criminal lawyer of recognized ability and standing at the bar. The result of the trial hinged on the question whether there actually was a riot. The prosecution made no attempt to deny the large meeting at the silk mill, nor their subsequent movements up and on to Lackawanna avenue, but endeavored to show that the assembly was a peaceful one. Out of some twenty witnesses subpoenaed only six appeared. These were later supplemented by another half dozen, secured by attachments. Their own evidence, however, proved the assembly unlawful and its subsequent work that of a mob. Two of them admitted seeing the mayor beaten and the workmen driven from the shops, and another saw a club hit Bortree, of the citizens' corps, before the shooting. On the other hand a large number of all classes of citizens testified to the riotous character of the mob. Many of the workmen who were among those beaten and driven from their work testified to those facts. All that has been heretofore said of the character and work of

the mob was overwhelming proved (Dr. Logan's book, page 141, et seq.). For the full details of this remarkable trial, wherein fifty-three of the representative best young men and citizens of our city were tried for manslaughter because they tried to save, and did save, the city from rapine, plunder and destruction on the 1st of August, 1877, the reader is referred to Dr. Logan's book, "A City's Danger and Defence." We cannot refrain, however, from quoting a passage from the charge to the jury by Judge Garrick M. Harding, who presided at the trial: "I refer in brief to the testimony of the defence. All the witnesses on that side give us substantially the same history. On the morning of the first of August last hundreds of men who were on a strike, as it is called, assembled at the silk works in the city of Scranton. They passed a resolution to go in force and stop all work at the machine shops near at hand. They rushed to one of these shops and drove away all who were employed there, inflicting serious personal violence upon some and threatening and terrifying others. They went to another shop and enacted like outrages there. Their number now greatly increased by women and boys was such that universal terror and alarm seemed abroad in the city. They constituted a howling, yelling, apparently irresistible and wicked mob. Having accomplished the purpose of their resolution passed at the silk works they approached the main avenue of the city. Above the common roar always incident to such a mob were heard the words: 'Let's go for Bill Scranton,' 'We will have his blood,' 'Let's go for Lackawanna avenue,' 'To the company's stores,' 'We'll get 'em.' At this juncture the mayor, a bold brave man appeared. He did nothing more than his duty, but he well did all of that. Few gentlemen would have had the nerve to do what he did. Unaided, unarmed, alone, he met that wild, maddened, surging mass. He commanded, besought them to disperse. They attacked him, beat him, bruised him, imperiled his life. Fortunately, though felled to the ground once or twice, he was able to rise each time, otherwise the life would have been trampled out of him. Supported by two of his aids, who had hastened to his rescue, and by a friend in the person of a priest (Father Dunn), a noble and fearless man, the mayor reached Lackawanna avenue, where bleeding and wounded though he was, he was again set upon by one of the rioters, a stalwart man, who dealt him a blow that broke his jaw. Here he was met by thirty or forty special policemen, or posse, as they have been called, whom with commendable prudence he had selected and sworn to aid him in the preservation of the public peace but a few days before, and whose presence at that particular juncture was the result of an order that he dispatched to them hardly an hour previous. The posse was assailed with clubs, missiles thrown at them filled the air, a pistol shot fired from the crowd struck one of them. The mayor gave an order to fire. That order was obeyed. Lackawanna avenue was saved—the company stores were saved. That wild crowd melted away—dispersed at once. The public peace was restored." This was the judge's resumé of the evidence of the defence, and was from the mouths of twenty or more eye-witnesses, including a number of the men who had been beaten and driven from work, and others, the most substantial and reputable of our business men. There was no rebuttal evidence offered. A few minutes elapsed only when the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. And thus closed one of the most remarkable chapters in the history of this or of any other community.

Resuming the narrative of events immediately following the arrest of the members of the citizens' corps we note the Governor's order relieving

the division of Gen. Huydekopper and their departure for home. Gen. Huydekopper published the following address:

To the Citizens of Scranton:—Realizing a sense of obligation and appreciating your kindness to us during our week's sojourn among your people we should feel that we were ungrateful if we did not in some manner express our gratitude to you upon our departure.

As soldier citizens of the same grand old Commonwealth we left our homes at the other end of the State and journeyed hither at a time when you seemed in need of armed protection. We came as strangers; we go as warmest friends. Your homes, with their comforts, have been opened to us, and your social nature has made inroads upon the most formal heart. We hope for your future welfare, when a brighter day shall dawn upon fair Scranton; when industry shall blossom on the blackened stacks of mill and furnace and the bowels of the earth shall yield her treasures through mutually benefitted parties.

We go to our homes beyond the Allegheny bearing kindest memories. Your manifest deeds of kindness shall live with us and there are names learned here that shall ever last upon our books of remembrance. Good people of Scranton, good-bye.

H. S. HUYDEKOPPER, Major-General,
Officers and Men of Seventh Division.

Scranton, Pa., Aug. 10, 1877.

The following explains itself, a testimonial address to the Hon. Robert H. McKune, mayor of the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, A. D. 1877:

Sir:—The incidents and condition of affairs in the community during the last three months have directed the attention of our law-abiding and order-loving citizens to you and to your administration as chief executive of the city of Scranton. In the ordinary conduct of public affairs it is too often true that the great body of the people are entirely indifferent. They suffer their public servants to bear the common burdens without thought or care, either for their perplexities or for their success or failure. Too busy to interfere, or persuaded that they have acquitted their conscience of all public burdens when they have entered a general protest against the party in power, the great body of our citizens are generally disposed to allow the public officers to conduct the affairs of office with no further inquiry than may be necessary to intelligent grounds for fault-finding or sufficient knowledge for the invention of hindrances when they suppose the public interest demands it. As long as the Government, State or municipal runs in its accustomed grooves the average citizen is disposed to pay his taxes as a necessary evil and to go on the way of his private affairs, practically considering all offices, with their responsibilities, as belonging to the incumbent. But when the peace of the State becomes involved, when the hand of violence threatens the best interests, civil and national, of the community, the people become aroused to a just appreciation of government and realize the importance of office and the true value of a virtuous officer. Then the character and administration of every officer becomes the matter of public consideration and personal interest. Then the good citizen turns to those in power to weigh personal character and official integrity with an earnestness which the jeopardy of the most sacred interests arouses. Such a period has passed over the city of Scranton and its vicinity during the last three months. In the last days of July, 1877, this community without warning—almost without premonition—were required to face the most serious exigency and the most insidious spirit of evil that has ever disturbed the peace of society or threatened the existence of our municipal government. Under the extraordinary and trying exigencies and under the painful apprehensions arising out of the lawless spirit which swept over the country in July and August, and especially over the coal regions of Pennsylvania, in connection with the engineers' and miners' strike, all eyes and all hearts in this community were turned to you. In breathless bewilderment and doubt our people watched and waited, under your official leadership, to know what could be done for the maintenance of law. The ordeal has now been safely passed; your conduct as a public officer has been fully canvassed and tested, and your fellow citizens, irrespective of creed or personal affiliation, feel constrained from their Christian manhood and by their sense of justice to render you a proper and grateful recognition of your faithful patriotic and wise administration of the heavy duties of your office as mayor under such a trying and long continued disturbance of the city.

We know that the true reward of a just administration of public trusts to an honest man is the testimony of a good conscience, and we are persuaded that you

have sought for no other. Yet it is due to ourselves, to our estimate of righteous government and of the best interests of the whole community, that we shall in our proper places assure you of the full appreciation of the law-abiding citizens of this community of your truly wise, manly and patriotic fulfillment of duty.

We therefore thank you, in behalf of ourselves and our children, for your high example of official fidelity under the most extraordinary and trying conditions.

When the city seemed to be helpless in a class of social disorder and apprehension, cut off from the strong arm of the Commonwealth, when State authority could not come to your help, you bravely stood at your post, determined to execute the law and make no compromise with lawlessness. There are times when for a man to stand alone on the rock of the right is to make the position as well as the man sublime.

We recognize your spirit of calmness and wise consideration which sought to keep back a collision of lawless forces while the issue could only be disaster; your earnest desire to prevent violence, in the confidence that a better mind must ultimately assert itself in our bewildered people, who were swayed by unreasoning passion.

We recognize your courage and fidelity, when with half a dozen of your police force you went out to meet the infuriated multitude from the "Hill of Evil Counsel," with their lawless and murderous intent partly executed, with the hope of saving the city and protecting human life under the aegis of lawful authority.

We recognize, too, the promptness and manly decision with which with a handful of our brave young men as special police you stood at the risk of life and while bleeding with wounds to use deadly force to arrest the mob and exorcise the murderous spirit abroad when everything else failed. We are proud to recall you, with your little band of vigilants, as you stood on that memorable first day of August as a forlorn hope to save the city from a wretched desolation and violence, which the condition of other cities of our land at that time proved to be imminent. We not only believe that you and your special police, so wisely organized, did God's service that day but that our Father's God was with you, and that under and by his interposition of mercy this spirit of evil was arrested if not subdued for the whole valley. You fought and won the battle of law and order for all the cities of the region and lifted the office you fill into its true importance and dignity.

We recognize, too, the unflinching integrity with which, through the succeeding months, you kept watch and ward, and so administered civil affairs as to secure order in the midst of dormant forces in smouldering passions, and maintain civil authority while the tramp of soldiers and the temptations of military power surrounded you.

With this, too, we express our sincere appreciation of all your efforts to restore good feeling and so to adjust all the elements of our population and interests of our industries as to place our municipal government upon that basis on which alone it can stand, the confidence and patriotic affection of the masses of our people.

For this honest, wise, just and successful administration of authority vested in you as mayor of the city of Scranton we thank you, and we present to you this formal and sincere testimonial as it has been endorsed and adopted by all our great organizations and associations, religious, moral, beneficent, social and business, and signed by the spontaneous choice of our people, irrespective of party, creed or political considerations.

Wishing you, honored sir, all happiness and prosperity, personally, and a just reward for able and faithful services in your public trusts, we subscribe ourselves truly yours, etc.

This paper was signed by over 2,000 of our citizens. It also had the names of his excellency, Governor Hartranft, and staff; of the heads of the incorporated companies and associations, both business and benevolent; of the firing squad of August 1, and the officers and men of the Scranton City Guard. Besides these there were added many prominent names from the following cities: Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Bethlehem, Pittsburgh, Elmira and Buffalo.

Thursday, October 24, 1877, was a memorable day in the annals of the city. From the Republican of October 25, 1877: "Scranton was yesterday as gay as an army with banners, the occasion being the visit of the Governor of this Commonwealth and his military staff among us, for the purpose of reviewing and inspecting the State troops here and mustering in the battalion of the Scranton City Guard." The inspection occupied the forenoon. At

noon "the military visitors and the officers of the regular and State troops, together with the prominent citizens of the city, were entertained at lunch at the Valley House. Upwards of 150 sat down. Capt. Waterbury, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, proposed the health of Governor Hartranft, which was drunk with cheers. Lieut.-Col. Morrow, of the Thirteenth Regulars, made a felicitous address, after which Governor Hartranft was called on and opened by congratulating the citizens upon performing one act which had it been done elsewhere might have saved much life and property. "I refer," said he, "to that act in which thirty-eight of your citizens, with valor which cannot be overestimated, rushed forth and without any military experience performed a feat the equal of which is not often found—not half as often as it should. Those thirty-eight men dispersed a mob at noonday which has never yet recovered from the rout. Had such a spirit been carried out elsewhere much trouble would have been saved. Every man in that posse ought to be proud of the service he rendered on that day, and that is the kind of men we want to make American citizens of." Other addresses were made by mayor McKune, Gen. E. S. Osborne, A. H. Winton, Esq., and Hon. George Sanderson.

Oct. 31, 1877—The Thirteenth Infantry took its departure, escorted by the Battalion Scranton City Guard. Testimonials to the officers and men of the "Regulars" on their departure. Mayor McKune to Col. Morrow:

Mayor's Office, Scranton, Pa., Oct. 30, 1877.

Gen. Henry A. Morrow, commanding U. S. Troops at Scranton, Pa.:

Esteemed Sir:—I learn that you have orders to return with your command to your permanent stations, and that in a day or two you will leave our city. You were called here in a period of great disturbance, and when public opinion was excited over a riot which had ended in serious loss of life. Railroad traffic was interrupted, business was prostrated in nearly every department, and the most serious apprehensions were felt by lovers of good order for the future peace of the community. The presence of your command at once reestablished public confidence, and I am happy in being able to state that there has been at no time since your arrival any danger of a reenactment of the scenes which just before had disturbed the public tranquility. In common with the great mass of thoughtful citizens I believe your presence here has been of the greatest possible good to the public, preventing further effusion of blood and destruction of property. The gentlemanly bearing of the officers and general good conduct of the men of your command have won the respect and admiration of our people. For yourself personally, General, I desire to thank you for that courtesy which you have always extended towards me. In my frequent consultations with you I always found you the advocate of measures having for their object the restoration of harmony and good feeling. Our citizens owe to you and to your command a debt of gratitude which they have feebly attempted to pay in the accompanying testimonial which it affords me great pleasure to forward to you. With the kindest wishes for your future welfare I beg to subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,

ROBT. H. MCKUNE, Mayor.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 29, 1877.

To Gen. Henry A. Morrow, commanding U. S. Forces at Scranton, Pa.:

We, the undersigned citizens of the city of Scranton, desire to express to you our high appreciation of the soldierly department of your command while stationed in our city, and beg to assure you that you bear with you to your other fields of duty our kindest wishes for your future welfare. We shall ever hold in kind remembrance the many kindnesses received at your hands and the social relations that have endeared you to us.

E. C. Fuller, George Filer, J. C. Platt, James A. Fuller, W. W. Winton, F. L. Hitchcock, J. N. Pryor, C. E. Pryor, M. Norton, William K. Logan, E. S. Jackson, George Sanderson, J. Gardner Sanderson, Charles W. Courtright, G. W. Fritz, D. D. Searle, J. A. Scranton, W. H. Gearhart, L. S. Fuller, D. O. McCollum, James W. Fowler, C. L. Van Buskirk, A. M. Decker, John H. Robertson, N. H. Brown, William Kellow, C. A. Rice, C. W. Roesler, John Raymond, Frank Thompson, S. J. Reed, John

T. Howe, A. J. Norrman, Jacob Bryant, B. R. Wade, John Erigena Barrett, C. F. Van Nort, L. E. Wheat, B. H. Throop, M. D., Samuel G. Reed, M. D., B. H. Pratt, G. W. Bushnell, S. A. Lackey, Charles duPont Breck, William N. Monies, Charles H. Weaver, R. McKenna, H. F. Warren, Fred W. Rice, W. B. Wells, W. H. Heath, M. D. R. T. Black, Thomas Livey, S. Bellott, James W. Garney, George B. Thompson, R. J. Matthews, Ernest E. Teal, J. W. Vail, J. A. Linen, George Fuller, George S. Kingsbury, J. Atticus Robertson, D. Bartholomew, C. M. Koon, E. L. Fuller, J. L. Harding, W. S. Miller, J. M. Davis, F. S. Pauli, James Bovee, W. F. Halstead, N. M. Stomess, Hugh Higgins, Jonathan Cordeaux, P. B. Posten, J. E. Pedrick, Eugene W. Simrell, E. B. Sherwood, P. De Lacy, U. G. Schoonmaker, Joseph Chase, Jeremiah Williams, R. A. Squire, M. D., J. O. Kierstead, Edward L. Buck, W. J. Welsh, George W. Hetzel, Fredk. Fuller, Charles A. Stevens, M. D., S. W. Holdridge, James Woolsey, C. Wise, T. C. Snover, John Robertson, A. D. Lord, N. Y. Leet, M. D., William A. Duer, H. M. Boies, W. W. Scranton.

Lieut.-Col. Morrow had been brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for distinguished services during the Civil War, hence the title of general in the testimonial. He was now, however, a lieutenant-colonel in the regular army and replies using the latter title only. His reply is a graceful acknowledgement of the honor, coupled with congratulations on the restoration of peace and tranquility.

Nov. 14, 1877—Laying of the cornerstone of the armory of the Scranton City Guard. (This building is now the Masonic Temple of the city on the east side of Adams avenue, between Linden and Mulberry streets). This was a red letter day of pageantry. The ceremony of laying the cornerstone was in charge of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Free and Accepted Masons; Edward P. Kingsbury, D. D., G. M., acting right worshipful grand master, assisted by F. J. Amsden, acting right worshipful deputy grand master; Asa B. Stevens, right worshipful grand secretary, and Rev. R. W. Van Schoick, right worshipful grand chaplain. The grand master and his assistants, in the handsome regalia of their respective offices, were escorted from Masonic headquarters to the armory site by the Carbondale, Scranton, Pittston and Wilkes-Barre commanderies, Knights Templar, all in their impressive uniforms, the columns being headed by the Scranton City Guard, with its fine band. At the armory site addresses were made by his honor, Mayor McKune; Maj. Boies, commanding the City Guard, on the occasion of the presentation of a beautiful standard of colors to the battalion. Gen. E. S. Osborn, of Wilkes-Barre, was the orator of the day. The cornerstone was then lowered into place with the stately and impressive ceremony of the Masonic fraternity.

The following is a list of the articles sealed up and placed in the cornerstone:

1. History of the organization of the battalion.
2. Extracts from the Scranton Republican from August 1 to November 13, 1877, referring to the battalion and the military situation.
3. The roll of honor; names of the firing squad of August 1.
4. Roster of the field and staff of the battalion.
- 5-9. Roster of field and staff and companies A, B, C and D, Scranton City Guard.
10. Roster of field staff and line officers United States troops who have been on duty at Scranton.
11. Roster of command-in-chief of National Guard and staff.
12. Roster of commander of Third Division National Guard and staff.
- 13-14. By-laws of companies B and D of the battalion.
15. List of subscribers to the fund for equipping of the battalion.
16. List of the officers of the city of Scranton.
17. Names of architect, contractor and building committee.
18. Lists of officers and acting officers of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Pennsylvania.
19. Masonic Directory of Pennsylvania for 1877.

20. One copy of each of the newspapers published in Scranton.
21. Program of the ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone.

The City Water Works.—Saturday, Nov. 17, 1877—From the Scranton Republican:

The city water works, which have been the source of a great deal of comment and upon which the people are divided by a very decided line of demarkation, have now become a fixed fact so far as the legislative and executive power of the city can make them so, and the instrument effecting this is as follows:

An ordinance dividing the city of Scranton into four districts for the election of commissioners of water and gas.

Section 1. Be it ordained, etc., That the city of Scranton is hereby divided into four districts for the election of commissioners of water and gas, such districts to be constituted as follows: The First District shall include the First, Second, Thirteenth, Seventh and Sixteenth wards; the Second District shall include the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards; the Third District shall include the Sixth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Eleventh and Eighth wards; and the Fourth District shall include the Tenth, Ninth, Seventeenth, Twelfth and Nineteenth wards.

Section 2. Immediately upon the passage of this ordinance the councils shall meet in joint session and elect commissioners of water and gas as provided by law.

This ordinance was immediately signed by the mayor. On December 6, 1877 councils elected the following water and gas commissioners: W. W. Winton, Charles Tropp, B. F. Leonard, Thomas D. Bevan. We cannot find that anything further was done either by or with these water commissioners. This much mooted question, after all this legislative action, seems to have been allowed to die a peaceful death. Did a cyclone strike it or was it "heart failure?"

Nov. 19, 1877—Discharge of the last of the riot troops. Col. Hartley Howard's three months' provisional battalion returned home and were disbanded.

Feb. 8, 1879—Death of Mrs. Jane Hiles Scranton, widow of Col. George W. Scranton.

May 23, 1879—Death of William Henry, who was instrumental in getting the Scrantons, Grant and Mattes to come here in 1840 and start the iron works—the beginning of Scranton.

June 3, 1879—Sleeping cars were run for the first time over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad.

June 17, 1879—Edison's phonograph exhibited the first time in Scranton.

July 3, 1879—The centennial celebration of the Wyoming massacre at the Wyoming monument, Wyoming. The Battalion Scranton City Guard escorts and protects President Hayes and Cabinet and Governor John F. Hartranft and Staff against the crush of 50,000 of the sovereign people who were bound to see the Chief Executive.

June 1, 1881—First telephone exchange organized in Scranton. Miss H. Evelyn Brooks, of Scranton, elected county superintendent of public schools.

Sept. 9, 1883—The first through train to East Buffalo is run over the Lackawanna railroad.

Oct. 12, 1886—The Erie and Wyoming Valley railroad commenced running passenger trains between Pittston and Hawley through Scranton.

April 25, 1887—Opening of the Author's Carnival in aid of the building fund of the Young Men's Christian Association in the skating rink, covering the space now occupied by "Town Hall." This festival continued for a week and was the most brilliant social event of that generation. Its special feature was the appearing of guests in the costumes and characters of the different

authors of current literature and their characters and the impersonation of those characters. Twenty-seven years have sped away and yet the memories of this carnival linger as the most delightful and instructive social event in our history. The rink was gorgeously decorated for the occasion and each night's program opened with the brilliant procession of authors and characters to the number of hundreds. Among them all there was none more happy in make-up and in personation than that of the happy-go-lucky friend of the world "Macawber," by a young lawyer then coming into prominence, Henry A. Knapp. There was "Sairy Gamp," a good second, and "Sergeant Buz-fuz" and "Jack Falstaff" and his friend "Hal," and almost every other prominent character in literature. Scranton was some in social way even then.

July 5, 1887—Here is a very important event recorded by the newspapers: Business generally suspended this afternoon! Why? Baseball game—Wilkes-Barre vs. Scranton! Five thousand people attended. Scranton won!

Sept. 6, 1887—United States District Court for the first time opened in this city by Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Great Coal Strike of 1902.—This was ordered by the United Mine Workers of America by vote of its members on the 12th of May, 1902, and practically became general on the 19th under the guidance of John Mitchell, its president. Mr. Mitchell claimed to represent 147,000 mine workers who went out. The mining of anthracite coal was practically suspended throughout the whole region. The demands of the men were practically confined to four things. First, recognition of the Miners' Union; second, a "closed shop;" third, increase in wages, and, fourth, improved conditions in mining—the latter varying in different localities. The operators flatly refused to deal with Mr. Mitchell, claiming that he came from the bituminous coal fields, a competitive product, and did not represent the miners of the anthracite region, and that the strike had been fomented in the interests of the bituminous trade and against the wishes of a majority of the anthracite miners. This claim appeared to be well founded from the newspaper reports of the result of the vote on the question of a strike held on the 3d of May. These tabulated reports showed a decided majority against the strike. Nevertheless within a week the strike was ordered. Whatever were the merits of this claim it became of no value, when on the 19th the men of the whole anthracite region, with few exceptions, obeyed the strike order and became idle. Within a month all engine pump men were ordered out, thus threatening the mines with flooding. Conditions at once assumed a very serious aspect. Flooding the mines would have worked irreparable damage, and was avoided in many cases by pressing into service as pumpmen mine foremen and other subordinate officials. The operators were chiefly represented by Mr. George F. Baer, president Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Some of the companies undertook to operate their collieries by non-union workers, but with very limited success. The Oxford Coal Company of our own city succeeded in holding its miners at work all the time of the strike by paying them extra for the work. This company, it was said, sold thousands of tons of coal at ten dollars per ton in New York. By August the question of a supply of coal, particularly with manufacturers, became strenuous. Many all over the country had to shut down their works. The mine owners claimed that they were ready to consider all grievances with their own men, but the unwarranted promotion of the strike by outsiders was

intolerable. Furthermore, they claimed that there were plenty of men willing to work if they could have the protection of the law; that it was one of the unalienable rights of the American citizen to work at any lawful occupation at such wages as could be mutually agreed upon; that the Miners' Union was by intimidation and other unlawful means destroying this sacred right. To every appeal they replied, give us protection and we will give you coal. Their position was legally and logically correct. And so far as what is known as the upper coal field (which included our territory) there is grave doubt if ever a majority of the miners were in favor of the strike. As the struggle prolonged the contest grew exceedingly bitter and there was continual outbreaks; in many places, especially where collieries were started, they assumed the proportions of lawless mobs, and much property was destroyed, with upwards of twenty lives lost, as claimed by the operators. This number of lives lost was denied by Mr. Mitchell, who said the total number did not exceed seven. The early fall saw the business of the country paralyzed and the public in a state of panic for want of coal. Particularly was this true throughout the New England States, whose factories had been idle for months, throwing a vast swarm of operatives out of employment, with starvation facing them, and now on the heels of winter without fuel to cook with or to warm their dwellings. Up to the 6th of October Governor Stone had ordered out but a fraction of the National Guard to maintain order. Now that the operators, under the pressure of the public, were determined to make an effort to run their collieries, he ordered the entire division of the National Guard, some 12,000 men into the anthracite region to maintain order and protect such of the mine workers as were willing to work. The Thirteenth Regiment, under Col. Watres, was encamped at Olyphant, and did guard duty up the valley. The Twelfth, under command of Col. Clement, was located on Von Storch's plot, at Providence, in this city, and guarded the city and adjacent collieries. Still, with all this force, it was found difficult to get men enough to operate the collieries, and little progress was made, and the prospect was daily becoming most alarming. (The writer was glad to get a small wagon load—about half a ton—of gob and coal mixed, which had been dredged from the bed of the Lackawanna river, for which he paid six dollars). October came, the strike was now on its fifth month; the whole country was not only threatened it was actually in the throes of a coal famine. How desperate the situation was will be realized when all remember that anthracite coal, especially throughout the middle and eastern States, had become the exclusive fuel for domestic purposes. All heating furnaces, stoves and grates and cooking stoves were adapted for this fuel only. No other could have been used if it could have been obtained. Still the fight went doggedly on. The people were almost in a state of consternation. At this juncture President Roosevelt took hold of the matter with his characteristic vigor. His first move was to address a note to the heads of the several coal corporations and to John Mitchell and his assistants, inviting them to a conference at the White House on October 3. Among those for the operators who attended were: George F. Baer, president of the Reading Coal and Iron Company; President Thomas, of the Erie Railway Company; President Truesdale, of the Lackawanna; Fowler, of the Ontario, and Markle, of the independent operators. John Mitchell, T. D. Nichols and two others represented the mine workers. The President, with his wonted vigor, stated the situation and demanded that they sink all differences and in the interests of the public, which were paramount to all other considerations, get together and give the country coal and raise the

impending famine. He appealed to their patriotism in the strongest terms. Without waiting for any reply he adjourned the conference until three p. m. and begged them to think the matter over calmly and then return with their reply. It must be confessed that the replies of the operators—for each replied for his own company—were disappointing, not to say unpatriotic. They consisted of an elaborate arraignment of Mr. Mitchell and his mine workers for responsibility not only for the strike but for all its attendant lawlessness; positively refusing to have anything to do with him or his union and demanding military protection. Mr. Markle went so far as to say to the President that if he would send the United States Army into the coal fields and protect its collieries they would give us coal. Much of these statements were doubtless true, though exaggerated; but the question then was not the cause nor the conduct of the strike but how best and quickest to end it. It must be admitted that Mr. Mitchell appeared to far better advantage. Whilst calmly denying much of the operators' charges he said he was ready to sink all questions on the part of his people and submit their cause to arbitration by any disinterested tribunal that the President would appoint and would send the men back to work at once and abide by the decision of that tribunal. He didn't dictate even the number or character of that tribunal. The operators flouted Mr. Mitchell's proposal and the conference was over. In the meantime, with the protection of the 12,000 National Guard of Pennsylvania, the companies were making no progress to speak of in operating their collieries. On the 12th of October the President sent for Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. What was said or done in the conference with Mr. Morgan does not appear, but it is a significant fact that the next day the President received a proposition from the operators offering to submit to arbitration all their difference before a board to be appointed by the President, consisting of "first, an engineer officer of the army or navy; second, an expert mining engineer, experienced in the mining of coal and other minerals and not in any way connected with coal mining properties, either anthracite or bituminous; third, one of the judges of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; fourth, a man of prominence, eminent as a sociologist; fifth, a man who by active participation in mining or selling coal is familiar with the physical and commercial features of the business."

This was signed by George F. Baer, president Reading Coal and Iron Company; W. H. Truesdale, president Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company; T. P. Fowler, president Ontario and Western Railroad Company; R. M. Olyphant, president Delaware and Hudson Company; Alfred Walter, president Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

It will be noted that this was substantially the proposition made to the President by Mr. Mitchell at their first conference October 3 and promptly rejected by the operators. Evidently Mr. Morgan's visit bore fruit. It was promptly accepted by Mr. Mitchell on behalf the Mine Workers Union, and on the 16th of October the strike ended. This was the third great coal strike our city has passed through, and in some respects it was the most memorable. Whilst Scranton did not escape the lawlessness which everywhere more or less attended this strike, there was far less of it in our city than during its predecessor of a quarter century before—1877. This was doubtless due first to the presence of the Thirteenth Regiment and second to an organization then formed known as the "Citizens' Alliance." It had a membership of upwards of 2,000 and its quarters were in the Thirteenth Regiment armory. It has been much misunderstood. Its sole objects were the protec-

tion of the American principle of individual rights and the preservation of law and order. It had no alliance with corporations. It stood absolutely impartial between employer and employee, respecting the rights of both, but insisted that these rights must be legally adjusted and not by force and intimidation. Of its membership many miners and other classes of workmen (who belonged to labor unions) were included. The following were the names of the arbitrators appointed by the President: John M. Wilson, brigadier-general United States Army, retired; E. M. Parker, Washington, D. C., expert mining engineer; Hon. George Gray, Judge United States District Court, Wilmington, Delaware; E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, grand chief railway conductors, sociologists; T. H. Watkins, Scranton, practical operator and salesman.

The cost of this nearly six months' struggle will never be computed in dollars and cents. For nearly three months all manufacturing was practically stopped. This alone means hundred of millions in losses. A pathetic loss, the direct fruit of the strike, was the death in Moses Taylor Hospital, in this city, on October 11, of Col. Theodore F. Hoffman, of the Eighth Regiment, National Guard Pennsylvania. He contracted acute bronchitis from exposure in camp.

The Construction of the West Lackawanna Viaduct.—The history of the inception of this important improvement is given in detail in the sketch of the work accomplished by the Scranton Board of Trade, to which the reader is referred. For a copy of the Viewers' Report, with the individual awards of damages, the reader is referred to the continuance docket of the Court of Common Pleas of Lackawanna County, to No. 175, March term, 1903. The work on the viaduct was begun in the early summer of 1903, and completed far enough to permit of its use in the fall of that year, but the pavement, which marked its completion, was not laid until the following spring. The viaduct is seventeen feet seven and a half inches high in the clear over the tracks of the railroad; is sixty feet in width and extends from Eighth street to Ninth street. Its cost was upwards of \$80,000, and was built under the supervision of the city engineer and paid for by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company and the Scranton Traction Company. The improvement cost the city in damages to abutting properties and properties on contiguous streets upwards of \$280,000, less the value of the real estate taken over by the city at an agreed valuation in lieu of damages on the north side of the avenue east of the railway tracks, from Seventh to Eighth streets. The agreed valuation of those properties was \$150,842, which by agreement was awarded as damages, the owners severally delivering to the city deeds for the properties. If these properties are worth \$75,000 the city probably saved some money by this agreement, as the damages claimed exceeded \$100,000. The element of saving is further emphasized in the fact that the city owning these properties was enabled to open Snell Court, in their rear, to the full width of a street, made necessary by the building of the viaduct, without a further loss in damages. The city still owns these properties. The net cost of the viaduct to the city was upwards of \$200,000, an expense, however, well justified, for that crossing at the foot of West Lackawanna hill whose grade was over ten per cent. was by far the most dangerous in the city. It was over the main tracks of the Lackawanna railroad, with its double main tracks and an equal number of switching tracks, on which trains and engines were passing as often as every five minutes, and crossing which tracks the traction company was running cars on an average of one every two minutes. Its more than a wonder that an

accident involving an appalling loss of life had not occurred long ago. It is a marvel that some of that continual procession of cars, coming down that steep hill, especially in the winter when the tracks were icy, did not run away and crash into a passing train, killing everybody on board. There were such runaways, but fortunately they did not meet a train and so there happened to be no disaster.

Scranton's Bridges.—The dates of the earliest bridges over the Lackawanna and the Nay-Aug are obscured in the dim past. We have seen in an earlier chapter that the Lackawanna was forded at a point near the Carbon street crossing until sometime in the late '40s or early '50s a wooden bridge was built at that point. A wooden bridge had prior to that time been built over the river at the Scranton street crossing. These were the only bridges over the Lackawanna within what is now the city limits until 1866-67, when a substantial, open, wooden bridge was built over the Lackawanna, connecting East and West Lackawanna avenues. Prior to that time the only way to reach Hyde Park was via Scranton street bridge. This wooden bridge was twice practically rebuilt during the next twenty years. In 1893 it was replaced with a handsome iron bridge, which was in turn replaced in 1907 with the present modern steel structure. The Linden street steel bridge was erected in 1895, the first one built at this point. The Mulberry street bridge and viaduct was erected by the city and the Scranton Company in 1911. When the first bridge was built at Parker street is not known. An old covered wooden structure, which had existed many years, was replaced by a modern iron bridge in 1894. An old wooden bridge at East Market street was replaced by the present iron structure in 1892. The concrete arch bridge at Sanderson avenue was built in 1904 and was a new bridge at this point. A wooden bridge over the Lackawanna, at Green Ridge street, was built in 1874, and was replaced by the present steel structure in 1907. A new bridge was built of steel in 1904 at Albright avenue. The old wooden bridge at Carbon street—probably built back in the '60s—was replaced with the present iron bridge in 1892. The Dodgetown wooden bridge, built in the '80s, was replaced with the present steel structure in 1887. The old Scranton street bridge—many times washed away and rebuilt during the period from Slocum Hollow down—was replaced with the present steel structure in 1907. The Elmstreet steel bridge—new—was erected in 1890.

Nay-Aug.—The one bridge which spanned the Nay-Aug during the early days was at the old grist mill of Scrantons & Platt (still standing in 1914). It was known as the "Ward street" (later Cedar avenue) bridge, so named from the fact that several families of Wards—including Uncle Simon Ward—lived along that road. This bridge antedates Slocum Hollow. It was one of the oldest of the old county bridges being on the main thoroughfare from Carbondale to Wilkes-Barre. It was several times rebuilt by the Slocums and Scrantons & Platt and by the old borough of Scranton. In 1883 it was rebuilt of iron by the city, and was moved back to where the present concrete arch stands, which replaced the iron bridge in 1907. The South Washington avenue iron bridge, over the Nay-Aug, was erected by the city in 1885. The Ash street steel bridge over the Nay-Aug was erected in 1904. The Spruce street steel bridge—one of the largest and handsomest in the city—spanning the Nay-Aug dam, was erected in 1895. There are twelve bridges over the Lackawanna and five over the Nay-Aug within the city limits, all substantial modern structures.

Death of Orlando S. Johnson.—An event of more than passing interest was the death of Orlando Spafford Johnson on the 24th of May, 1912, be-

cause of the munificent provision in his will for the erection of a manual training school for the benefit of the youth of the city and county. The sketch of Mr. Johnson was not included in the chapter on the builders of our city, because at the time it went to press sufficient authentic data had not been obtained. We give it now, with the provision in his will, which makes it appropriate as a part of the present chapter.

Orlando Spafford Johnson, son of Captain George W. Johnson and Mary (Newberry) Johnson, born in New York, January 21, 1847. In 1864 he came to Scranton and for two years he was employed in the Connell store at Minooka. In 1866 he was employed as a clerk with the then leading hardware firm of Hunt Brothers, at the corner of Lackawanna and Washington avenues. In 1876 he became interested in the mine now operated as the "Green Ridge Coal Company," in the Central City, at Washington avenue and Poplar street, with J. P. W. Riley and Frank Marsh. The panic of 1876-77 put the firm out of business, but he immediately after became manager of a new firm composed of Judge E. N. Willard, William M. Silkman, Milo J. Wilson, E. P. Kingsbury and Col. L. A. Watres, under a new lease of the same property. Under improved financial and market conditions the new firm prospered; Mr. Johnson ultimately acquiring the property, which was long known, and still is, as the "Johnson Breaker." This was the commencement of Mr. Johnson's successful career. His success with this proposition, where older and more experienced men had failed, attracted attention, and he was induced to join H. S. Pierce, Judge Willard, John S. Law and E. B. Sturges in the organization of the Lackawanna Coal Company, at Blakeley, in this valley, of which he became active manager. This operation also proved a success and continued under his control for many years, until it was sold to the Temple Iron Company.

Mr. Johnson married Miss Mary Meylert, daughter of Gen. Amos N. Meylert, and sister of the late Mr. Joseph A. Scranton. There were no children born to them.

Mr. Johnson's later years were greatly hampered by the disease known as "loco motor ataxia," a slow living death, which ended his career May 24, 1912. He was then, and had for many years been, prominent in the civic and financial affairs of this community. He was one of the organizers and a director in the County Savings Bank, and in many other of our financial and industrial institutions. He was benevolent and public-spirited, a man universally liked, and during the years of his increasing affliction his heroic courage and fortitude were the admiration of all who knew him. He was the fourth citizen of Scranton who having made his fortune here handsomely remembered the city and community in his will. Having amply provided for his widow he left the bulk of his fortune—estimated at \$1,500,000—to the founding of a public charity which is best described in his own words in the eighth section of his will, as follows:

Eighth.—It is my wish and desire to make some practical use of the greater part of my estate in the way of charity, and to this subject I have given considerable thought, with the result that I believe the best way I can do good to the poor people of the city of Scranton and county of Lackawanna is by founding and maintaining a manual training school where boys and girls can be taught such useful arts and trades as may enable them to make an honorable living and become useful members of society. In furtherance of this object therefore, I do hereby give, devise and bequeath unto my executor hereinafter named as trustees all the rest and residue of my property of whatsoever nature or kind or wheresoever situated in trust to provide for the securing of a site, the planning, erection and construction of a suitable building or buildings and the perpetual maintenance of a manual training school devoted to the instruction of boys and girls to be primarily of the city of Scranton or secondarily of

the county of Lackawanna. The extent of this charity will necessarily depend upon the amount of my estate which can be devoted to it. The time when it can be built and commence its operations will also necessarily depend somewhat upon the condition of my estate. The carrying out of this project will necessarily entail considerable responsibility upon my executor and call for the exercise of good judgment and wise discretion, and it is my wish to appoint an advisory committee or board under whose direction and control this part of my estate shall be administered. This advisory board or committee shall consist of my friends, Hon. L. A. Watres, Hon. John Kelley, Dr. N. E. Newberry, Mr. Arthur H. Christy and Mr. Henry A. Knapp and their successors * * * This advisory board shall receive no compensation for their services, but their necessary expenses in administering the trust shall be paid out of my estate * * * (Here follows provisions for organization and filling of vacancies). It is my hope and desire that the members of this board shall be actuated by a desire to assist their fellow men in so far as to be willing to give their valuable time and services in furtherance of this project, and by so doing be sharers with me in the work of doing good * * * And it is my wish that in nominating persons to fill vacancies persons of good judgment and sound discretion and who have the love of their fellow men in their hearts shall be chosen to serve upon such advisory board, and that all questions of politics sectarianism or desire for power or ambition for personal influence shall be entirely eliminated to the end that the charity may be dispensed in the spirit in which it is created, to wit, the greatest good for the greatest number of young people who may be taught to become good citizens and helpful members of the community. The advisory board and my executor shall have the largest discretionary powers in regard to the whole subject, confined only by my direction, that the object of this charity shall be the founding and maintaining of a manual training school. The location of the site for such school, the size and the extent of the institution, the time when its construction may be commenced and when it may be opened for operation, the number and kind of teachers to be employed, the character of the equipment, the number of pupils to be accommodated, the particular useful arts and trades which are to be taught, the rules regulating the acceptance or rejection of applicants for instruction, the age of pupils, the length of terms of instruction, these and all other subjects arising in the administration of this charity are to be determined by the said advisory board in the exercise of sound judgment and their best discretion * * * (Then follows a suggestion that it may be desirable to defer action until more funds accumulate, but it is his wish that the charity be created and put in operation as soon as practicable. The Scranton Trust Company was made executor).

BENEFACTIONS TO THE CITY.

Not the least of the notable events in the life of the city have been the benefactions bestowed upon it for the care, comfort, education and pleasure of its people.

The first of these benefactions in date was the munificent Moses Taylor Hospital, the gift of Mr. Moses Taylor, of New York, then president of the Lackawanna Railroad Company. The benefaction consisted of a gift of \$250,000 in 1882 for the purpose of founding and maintaining a hospital in the city of Scranton; first, for the benefit of the employees of the Lackawanna railroad and of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company; second, for the city at large. This splendid institution occupies the entire block between Quincy and Clay avenues and Pine and Gibson streets. For further mention of it see Dr. O'Brien's chapter on the medical fraternity.

The Albright Memorial Library.—The next important benefaction to the city is shown by the following correspondence:

The Scranton Board of Trade:

Scranton, Pa., Jan. 24, 1890.

Gentlemen:—This letter is addressed to you as fairly representing, directly or in sympathy, all the varied classes of people within the city of Scranton whom the following proposition is intended to benefit. It is proposed by the heirs of Joseph J. Albright, deceased, viz., Mrs. Jennie R. Bennell, of Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. Maria H. Archbald, of Scranton, Pa.; Mr. Henry C. Albright, of Utica, N. Y., and Mr. Joseph J. Albright, of Buffalo, N. Y., to donate to the trustees to be named by us, for the purpose of holding the title and eventually conveying the same to the city of Scranton, when the city shall be legally authorized to receive the same, or in case this cannot be accom-

plished to such incorporate body as may be created, the piece of land on the corner of Washington avenue and Vine street, about one hundred and ten feet in front and one hundred and sixty-seven deep, being the homestead of the late Joseph J. Albright, to be held for the purpose of a public library for the benefit of the citizens and residents of the city of Scranton and vicinity, and Joseph J. Albright Jr. proposes to erect thereon a suitable building of the value of from fifty thousand dollars to seventy-five thousand dollars, as the plans may require for the same purpose. The building when erected shall be designated the "Albright Memorial Building."

The motive prompting us to make this donation is to provide a suitable library and educational element not heretofore supplied for the elevation of the people of all classes who may desire to avail themselves of the privileges conferred and at the same time present a suitable memorial of the late Joseph J. Albright and his wife Elizabeth, who spent so many of the best years of their life in this city. It is here their greatest success was achieved, where they are best known and where they made many friends. Their children, grateful for the memory they have left of their life and worth, desire to present this testimonial of appreciation and ask the citizens of this city to cooperate in perpetuating the influence of their parents by the benefits which in future years shall flow from this gift.

Inasmuch as the Board of Trade have already interested themselves in this subject, we make this proposition through you and will ask your assistance in projecting and perfecting all such practical and legal matters by the Legislature and the councils as will secure a library worthy of the city and a blessing to the generations to come. We have requested Judge Hand to act for us in regard to the future details and he will confer from time to time with such committees as you may appoint in order that a permanent and well digested plan may be devised.

Trusting that the enterprise may prove of great benefit to the people of Scranton, young and old, in all her future history, we remain,

Very respectfully yours,

JENNIE R. BENNELL,
MARIA H. ARCHEALD,
HENRY C. ALBRIGHT,
JOSEPH J. ALBRIGHT JR.

The announcement of this magnificent gift was received with applause by the large number of members present. Justice Hand moved that the gift be accepted by the Board of Trade on behalf of the city and as trustee for the provisions contained in the above communication. In making this motion Justice Hand said he could hardly find words to express the satisfaction and gratitude that must actuate the citizens of Scranton now living and for all generations over the magnificent gift from the Albright family. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That having received from the children of Joseph J. Albright and Elizabeth Albright, his wife, the announcement of their gift of land in the most desirable location in the city, and from Joseph J. Albright Jr. of a suitable building to be erected thereon for the purpose of a public library, the Board of Trade hereby express their gratitude and admiration, and we are confident that in so doing we are only giving utterance to the feelings which must animate every citizen of the city of Scranton in response to this munificent gift and touching memorial. We also pledge our active cooperation and influence in securing the proper legislation and the means of supplying the edifice with a library worthy of the generous gift and of the city of Scranton.

Rev. Dr. Logan seconded the resolution and spoke in terms of high personal regard for Mr. and Mrs. Albright and of their children, and in appreciation of the generous gift. Mr. William Connell, Mr. A. W. Dickson, Judge William H. Jessup and Mr. J. H. Torrey also spoke feelingly and eloquently of the munificent gift.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

The third of these benefactions was that of Mr. William Connell of twenty acres of land in South Scranton for a park to be called and known as Connell Park.

The fifth gift was Mrs. Mina Robinson's, of about fifty acres of land for

park purposes on East mountain to be called Robinson Park. Details of both of these gifts are contained in the sketches of the city parks.

The sixth gift to the city was the Everhart Museum by Dr. Isaiah F. Everhart, of which a full description is given elsewhere by the curator, Mr. R. N. Davis.

The seventh and latest of these benefactions was by Mr. Orlando S. Johnson, who by will devised to the city of Scranton the bulk of his large estate, estimated to be upwards of \$1,500,000, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an industrial and manual training school for the benefit of the youth of the city and county. The details of this benefaction, with a copy of so much of the will as relates to the gift, are given in connection with the sketch of the donor elsewhere in this book. The widow and heirs are contesting the validity of the will, as also the legality of the benefaction, so that whether the city is to have the benefit of this munificent benefaction depends upon the decision of the courts.

Another splendid indirect gift to the city which has been much used and very much enjoyed by the public, but which has had little if any public acknowledgment, is the ten miles of splendid boulevard over and around the great water sheds of the Scranton Gas and Water Company on the Moosic mountains, east of the city. These extensive boulevards constitute a series of driveways, free to the public, which were built and are maintained at large expense by the water company as practically a gift to the city. They are reached by the Nay-Aug boulevard and develop mountain scenery having its equal in but few places in the State. They have become the great show feature of our city. Their constant use by multitudes of automobiles and other pleasure vehicles, as well as by thousands of pedestrians seeking an airing, attests to their value and popularity. The first of these driveways was built around the beautiful reservoir, Lake Scranton, in 1897-98. The others have followed, until we have a series of magnificent driveways of upwards of ten miles. Albright drive, from the dam east, winds around a spur of the Moosic, called "Mt. Anonymous," to its top, reaching an elevation of 1,557 feet. Another climbs a taller spur, known as "Scrub Oak Mt.," reaching an elevation of 2,072 feet. Here the view is grand and well repays the effort to reach it. These drives preserve the names of the original organizers of the company, viz.: Scranton, Albright, Godfrey, Dickson and Archbald. It may surprise some of our people to learn that this great Moosic mountain water shed covers an area of six square miles, which is practically without habitation, and is as wild and true to nature as though it was on the Adirondacks. It is all within easy walking distance and is a great boon to the city and is the work of Mr. W. W. Scranton, the executive head of the water company.

The Municipal League.—Possibly the most important event in connection with the civil government in Scranton and the improvement of the then existing many evils, especially along moral lines, was the organization and the operation for ten years of the Municipal League. This organization was started January 13, 1900, and comprised about ten or a dozen of the leading citizens who had been greatly outraged by the universal reports of municipal corruption. This was said to have extended so far that no important legislation could be put through the city councils without the use of money.

One of the first aggressive movements of this organization was the employment by the league of detectives, who arrived here in the latter part of March, 1900. They took rooms at one of the hotels and announced that they were representing some outside concern in securing a municipal fran-

chise. After a few days of making acquaintances and meeting various councilmen they opened their treasury and were visited by a large number of the members of the then bi-cameral city council. The detectives operated so skillfully that it was not many days before they had ample evidence which would prove the guilt of a large percentage of the members. There was, of course, great excitement through the community, prosecutions were begun and twenty-six arrests were made of members of the councils. After some weeks of securing further evidence and making ready for trial nineteen of these councilmen, to settle their cases, resigned their seats in council, paid in a large sum of money and agreed to refrain from any attempt to secure any public office for at least five years. Every cent of this fund paid in by these councilmen was equally divided between two charitable organizations of the city.

This was only the beginning of the movement which continued for about ten years from the date of its organization. Other councilmen were prosecuted and some of them convicted. Other officials were also prosecuted and the work of this league was vigorously pushed along various lines affecting public morals. During this time it was claimed and stated by prominent newspapers and others that Scranton was the cleanest city of its size in the United States. There were no unlicensed saloons, no slot machines operating, the gambling houses and houses of ill fame were absolutely closed. Continual vigilance was kept up for which Robert Wilson is very largely to be given the credit. He certainly made the city deserve the reputation of which we have spoken.

The originator and moving spirit in this great work which absolutely transformed and cleaned up the city of Scranton was Edward B. Sturges, who gave a large part of his time for over ten years and over \$30,000 in cash to this work. Col. H. M. Boies, James A. Lansing, E. L. Fuller and several other prominent citizens also contributed both time and money.

The secretary of the league during its whole existence was Frederick E. Beers, Esq., who gave his time in legal and literary efforts almost without compensation. This community owes him a great debt of gratitude.

The organization of the Municipal League was the outgrowth of a lecture by Mr. Beers, delivered before the Men's League of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Church in the winter of 1899-1900, in which he told of existing conditions in the city. Mr. Sturges, with characteristic courage and zeal, took the matter up and was the "wheel horse" in all its remarkable work. It is no exaggeration to say that the public morals of our city owes more to E. B. Sturges than to any other ten of our citizens. No less than three different times in thirty years has he been the instigator and at the helm in city housecleaning movements, with untold benefit to the community. His time and purse have been the public's, each separately representing a fortune.

NOTE—The narrative concerning the Municipal League should have appeared in chapter to which it properly belongs, but sufficient data was not obtained in time.—Author.



CHAPTER XXX.

SCRANTON NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPERMEN.

By Phillip Roswell Phillips.

What a wealth of material for a history all by itself? What an opportunity to revel in the stories of the days that are past, the trials, the successes, the woes and the weal of men who write.

Politics, intrigue, financial disaster, bitter personalities, have marked the progress of newspapers in Scranton, but these haven't been permitted to interfere with the great constructive work that has been done by them for the city; the relief of suffering in the time of disaster; the expose of political frauds and administrative inefficiency; and, more important than all, the boosting and everlasting loyalty of newspapers and newspapermen to the city, even in their days of adversity.

Frank B. Woodward published the first newspaper ever issued in the territory now embraced by the city of Scranton. The publication was called the County Mirror, and its home was Providence and Harrison, now the central part of Scranton. Charles E. Lathrop, now (1914) the editor of the Carbondale Leader, established in 1852 the Lackawanna Herald, a weekly, that survived only a few years, the vigorous editor moving to Carbondale, where he began the publication of the Leader. Of the County Mirror little is known, although its editor long was, and at this writing still is, a contributor to Scranton newspapers.

And then came J. B. Adams—Adams, "a human dynamo," as ceaseless in his activity as the eternal sun. He was of chunky build, nervous, excitable, and always on the move. He came to town first as a tramp printer, and liked the Lackawanna Valley. He first established the Spirit of the Valley. With him was associated Thomas J. Alleger, of whom little was afterward known, except that he figured in the control of the Scranton Republican.

From 1855, the date of the birth of the Spirit of the Valley, to 1857 Mr. Adams dominated his newspaper. He was his newspaper. Meanwhile the Lackawanna Herald had been taken over by Ezra C. Chase, who merged with Mr. Adams, and the two papers became the Herald of the Union. Within a few months Dr. Alton Davis, a Democratic leader, succeeded Mr. Chase and supplied what money was needed to finance the enterprise.

For a few years the Herald of the Union was published under its new management, and in 1859 was taken over by E. S. M. Hill, who later became first mayor of Scranton. It was Democratic in politics, and to keep competition going J. B. Adams established the Daily Democrat, which soon overshadowed the Herald of the Union because of the personality of Mr. Adams. The Daily Democrat, a morning newspaper, was soon followed by the Register, the successor of the Herald of the Union, and then the fight for supremacy was on. John H. Burtsh established the Daily News, a publication that lived but a few months, while the Democrat and Register were occupying the field in a bitter contest for power.

The Democratic papers were having a merry time of it, when Theodore Smith established the Scranton Republican. It was a weekly at first and soon had a circulation, as the Republican party was just beginning to get a foothold. Two years later the weekly Republican passed to F. A. McCartney, then to Thomas J. Alleger, to F. A. Crandall, and finally to Joseph A.

Scranton in 1867. The paper was in reality purchased by Joseph H. Scranton and given to his son, Joseph A. Joseph A. Scranton soon afterward, in conjunction with Mr. Crandall, established the Scranton Daily Republican, and to-day the paper still lives as part of the Tribune-Republican, the merger having occurred February 1, 1910.

The Republican was the first morning paper in the city and the first daily. For twelve years after it was established the county seat was in Wilkes-Barre, for Lackawanna then was part of Luzerne county. The most responsible position was that of Wilkes-Barre correspondent, and in that capacity a long line of distinguished men served the paper. Mr. Scranton was in politics, and soon asserted his control of the Republican party in Luzerne county, and afterwards in Lackawanna. He represented Lackawanna county in Congress in 1881; was reelected in 1884, and through the influence of his paper held his control. He was reelected to Congress several successive terms.

William Connell, a coal operator, was anxious to get into politics, but had no thought of the newspaper business. The Republican carried on a bitter warfare against Mr. Connell, however, which extended even to his family. So bitter were his attacks that the men who had been assailed by Mr. Scranton in his personal organ, the Republican, decided to put a paper in the morning field to compete with the Republican. So on June 20, 1891, the Scranton Tribune was founded. The warfare had scarcely begun, and on the very day that the Tribune appeared with a title piece like an orator addressing an audience, the Republican reprinted it, with the caption under it "Warren dictating to the Board of Directors of the Tribune Publishing Company."

The men back of the Tribune were: William Connell, Henry Belin, Major Everett Warren, W. T. Smith, Colonel E. H. Ripple, H. M. Boies and E. P. Kingsbury. The Tribune was financed largely by Mr. Connell, who soon came to be the principal force behind it as one after the other of the men associated with him withdrew or died. The company never made money, and though Mr. Connell succeeded in becoming the Republican leader, displacing Mr. Scranton in Congress, the latter always had the satisfaction that his newspaper was a force in the anthracite district, while Mr. Connell realized that his newspaper never made headway very far against the Republican. Mr. Scranton, however, continued his attacks on Mr. Connell and what he termed "Connellism," but he was soon on hard times. A truce was patched up, resulting in the election of Mr. Scranton to the position of county treasurer, which gave him ready cash for the running of his newspaper.

The Tribune was published on Spruce street, in the building now occupied by the Hotel Schadt, but it soon moved to North Washington avenue, near Court House Square. The Republican's first newspaper was published from an office on Lackawanna avenue and later from a building especially built on Wyoming avenue, lately occupied by the Scranton Gas and Water Company. When the postoffice was built the Republican was moved to a new home built opposite Court House Square.

There was a long line of distinguished men employed on the Republican. Colonel J. D. Lacie and Ben Pratt were among the conspicuous editors in addition to those already mentioned. In Mr. Scranton's latter days and until the Republican as a separate publication cashed in, J. E. Kern was managing editor.

Marshall Preston, superintendent of the mechanical department of the Republican for forty years, was so closely linked with some of the earlier

newspaper ventures and with some of the political moves in earlier days inexplicable, that the manner of his coming to Scranton might be interesting. Mr. Preston was a printer in Detroit, and J. C. Coon was a newspaper reporter in Chicago. They met in Rochester in 1869 and worked on newspapers in that city until 1870, when they learned that the Oswego Press was just starting. They went to Oswego to get work, Coon succeeding in landing the editorship and Preston taking over the printing department. F. E. Crandall, former owner of the Scranton Republican, was the owner of the Oswego Press, and to him Joseph A. Scranton paid a visit in 1871. Mr. Scranton met Mr. Coon and asked him to get him a foreman for the Republican composing room. Mr. Preston was engaged shortly after and came to Scranton, entering the employ of the Republican.

Mr. Scranton and Mr. Preston parted in 1872, when Mr. Coon, who had meanwhile come to Scranton, joined with Mr. Preston in founding the Sunday Free Press. Wade M. Finn and J. T. Lutton were their early partners. E. H. Butler, a young reporter on the Times, then a morning paper, went with them as an advertising solicitor, and soon F. E. Clark joined the force. Mr. Finn and Mr. Lutton withdrew and the four young men formed the Coöperative Printing Association. J. B. Adams, founder of other papers, put his force with the young men, but the paper didn't make enough to keep all of the partners going. Clark quit in disgust. It was decided that the partnership should end. Butler and Adams paired off with Preston and Coon. It was agreed that the party that sold was to give \$400 to the others and that, the town being too small for so many brilliant men, the losers should go to Buffalo. The youngsters were sentimental. They engaged a two-seated rig and drove out to Nay-Aug Grove, lately called the Pine Brook section, and tossed a penny. Preston and Coon won, and they elected to stay in Scranton. Mr. Butler bought out Mr. Adams, went to Buffalo, and founded the Buffalo Sunday News. The News became a daily, and when Mr. Butler died he was a millionaire and a power in politics in Buffalo. Frank A. Beamish, Democrat, enters the political field at this point. Mr. Preston returned to the Republican under Mr. Scranton, and Mr. Beamish became the partner of Mr. Coon in running the Free Press.

Mr. Beamish and Mr. Scranton ran politics in the county for years. They sailed into each other editorially, and through the medium of Mr. Preston, who was the go-between, they made their arrangements together and divided the spoils among their lieutenants.

To return to the Democratic newspapers. The Scranton Times, Democratic, has maintained its name and entity during all of the years from 1870, the only publication to hold that distinction. In the forepart of this chapter reference was made to the Scranton Register, daily, published by E. S. M. Hill, first mayor of Scranton. Mr. Hill wanted to sell his paper, because he saw no use of three Democratic newspapers competing. Hon. John Handley, a lawyer, bought the Register in 1869 and maintained it as the Scranton Times until 1872, when he was elected to the bench. Associated with him were Joseph H. Campbell, of the law firm of Campbell & Smith, and Peter Walsh, a wealthy contractor. They formed the Scranton Times Association, and the editor until 1872 was William H. Stanton, who was elected district attorney for the Mayor's Court in Scranton, and afterwards to the State Senate, and to the Common Pleas bench of Luzerne county. Aaron Augustus Chase was made editor of the Times following Mr. Stanton's resignation, and he put fire into the paper. Associated with him were Ira H. Burns, a

young lawyer, and Ben H. Pratt, referred to as one of the editors subsequently of the Republican.

Just at this time the Free Press was getting under way, and Mr. Beamish and Mr. Chase, both sharp, expressive writers tore into each other. Beamish, a born leader, young, vigorous and earnest, had a large personal following in the county. Judge Handley backed up Chase and the fight was bitter, the Democratic party suffering while the leaders fought. The Times, to weaken the Free Press, started a Sunday paper, but it lacked the dash of the Free Press and did not last long. The Times gained a strong support among the miners and railroaders by espousing in 1877 the cause of strikers who were shot and killed in a riot on Lackawanna avenue. Whatever ground was gained then was lost the following year when the Times, because of the personal friendship of Mr. Chase for Judge Stanton, fought the new county bill.

In 1885 P. A. Barrett, who had been employed on the Times under Mr. Chase and who had had experience on Philadelphia newspapers, took over the Times. Pieces of machinery had a habit of disappearing and support that had been expected by Mr. Barrett failed him, with a result that in 1888 he sold the Times to the Scranton Publishing Company, made up of Daniel J. Campbell, afterwards councilman of Scranton; Dr. William Haggerty, Charles Robinson, P. H. Coyne, Goodhand Clark and T. C. Snover. Mr. Coon was made editor. He had previously founded the Scranton Sunday News, which was published for several years. The Scranton Publishing Company dissolved in 1892 and D. J. Campbell became sole owner. George D. Herbert, of Philadelphia, became the editor and continued for a year. Mr. Campbell leased the plant in 1894 to William H. Bell and Colonel Sam Hudson, both of Philadelphia, who had gained a reputation in newspaper work in the larger cities. To them belongs the distinction of introducing the penny newspaper to Scranton. The Times was changed from a morning publication to an evening paper. The property did not succeed rapidly enough and Mr. Hudson withdrew from the firm, C. J. Watkins, pressman, succeeding him. In October of the same year the lease given by Mr. Campbell to Mr. Bell expired and Mr. Campbell sold the Times to E. J. Lynett, whose operation of the Times has made the Times at this date (1914) a power in the city and county and made its owner, Mr. Lynett, a wealthy man. At the time of the sale Mr. Lynett had been employed as editor and business manager of the Free Press, of which F. A. Beamish still was owner. He took with him to the Times John E. Bradley, Alfred Twining and Michael W. Walton. Mr. Bradley became business manager, Mr. Twining associate editor and Mr. Walton foreman of the composing room.

Mr. Lynett began by making a shrewd bargain with the millionaire owners of the Tribune. He was allowed to use the linotype machines and press of the Tribune for the publication of his afternoon paper and to take as much of the type of the morning paper as he desired. The initial cost of publication of the Times was therefore very small.

At the time that Mr. Lynett came into control of the Times the Scranton Truth was the leading afternoon paper. It had been established April 21, 1884, by John E. Barrett and James J. Jordan, and as a Republican paper gained prestige and circulation. The Truth was a two-cent paper, however, and the Times was rapidly taking subscribers away from it, when Barrett & Jordan decided to make a one-cent paper of the Truth, to meet the Times. The Times lost ground then. A year or so later the Truth was shifted back to two cents a copy and made the mistake from the standpoint of circulation of

urging the miners to go slow in the strike of 1900. The Times was meanwhile calling the coal operators names and getting the circulation, winning such a lead on the Truth that though the price was again dropped to one cent there was no stopping the Times.

Colonel L. A. Watres took a hand in the management of the Truth in 1904, when he guaranteed the debts of Barrett & Jordan and reorganized the company. Colonel Watres was a candidate for Governor and desired a personal organ. The Truth campaigned for him, but the colonel never won the Governorship. The paper continued to lose money. Mr. Barrett, the editor of the Truth, and one of the founders of the paper, was city editor of the Republican for many years prior to his founding of the Truth. He was active in politics, having served one term as representative in the State Legislature and as this history is going to press is postmaster of the city of Scranton. Mr. Jordan and his brother, Richard W. Jordan, had been successful in the newspaper business in Archbald.

In September, 1908, this was the situation in Scranton. There were two morning two-cent papers, the Republican and Tribune, and two afternoon papers, the Times and Truth, penny papers.

In that month there came to Scranton Robert D. Towne, who with E. A. Whitehouse, of Newark, purchased the Tribune, which Mr. Connell was glad to get off his hands. The purchase price was about \$20,000. The circulation was 5,000 paid. Mr. Towne had had experience as an editor of the Newark Evening News and as publisher of Judge, a comic political weekly in New York. He began in Scranton by telling the truth about the Tribune circulation, and his amazing frankness won support. Mr. Towne reduced the price of the Tribune from two cents to one cent a copy.

The Republican, however, held much of its circulation for a time. Gradually it wore away, and Joseph A. Scranton having died in the meantime, Mr. Towne effected a merger with Robert M. Scranton, who had inherited the Republican property from his father. The consolidation (which was practically a purchase) took place February 1, 1910. The new paper took the name of the Tribune-Republican. It was a success. In the fall of 1912 the Tribune Publishing Company took over the Truth, publishing it as the afternoon issue. The company was made up of Mr. Towne, Mr. Whitehouse and R. M. Scranton.

In the campaign of 1912 Mr. Towne, in the Tribune-Republican and Truth, declared for Roosevelt, Progressive, for President, and the Republican party was without a newspaper in Scranton. The Progressives swept the county. The events that led up to the throwing of the Tribune-Republican-Truth into a receivership constitute a history in themselves, but political and business interests combined to put the papers in the hands of receivers "to conserve the property." Mr. Towne charged in the papers day by day that he was not being given a square deal, and that by striking at his credit men had combined to attempt to ruin him.

At any rate the papers were put into the hands of receivers and John T. Porter and William H. Peck, bankers, were given the appointment. Mr. Peck's son, William J. Peck, publisher of the Pittston Gazette, was made manager, and Rev. Joseph H. Odell, D. D., at the time pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, named editor.

Sufficient time has scarcely elapsed for one intimately concerned in that battle to give a calm record of it. It is sufficient to state that whatever the merits of the charges made against Mr. Towne by the creditors his employees to a man disbelieved them and fifteen of his men left the Tribune-Republican-Truth with him to found the Scranton Daily News.

The dramatic departure of the staff with Mr. Towne on June 21, 1913, and the founding of the Daily News through the efforts of Mr. Towne, associates in the Progressive party and his employees, the first issue of the new paper in Wilkes-Barre on August 15, 1913, and its opening of a new plant in the Scranton Real Estate Company building, November 15, 1913, are fresh in the public mind.

The receivership of the Tribune-Republican and Truth was not a success. The papers were sold at auction by the receivers and G. A. Somarindyck, backed by Colonel L. A. Watres, bought the papers in.

No paper in the history of the country, newspaper men say, was ever founded as was the Daily News. Mr. Towne, in issues of the Daily News, has told of the assistance given by George B. Markle, independent coal operator of Hazleton. Mr. Markle died in the spring of 1914.

So much for the daily papers, as they have come down to the year 1914. Many temporary publications there were. For example, the Scranton Sun was established by Taggart & Donahue in the early '90s, and lived a year. M. J. Donahue, a young college graduate, and his classmate, Taggart, put their faith in the Sun, but it didn't succeed. The Sunday Record was established by James J. Jordan, after he left the Truth. John T. Howe and Lutton, referred to before, founded the Lackawanna News, a paper that lived only a half year. The Scranton Avalanche was started as a daily paper to offset the Times. The Avalanche was controlled by F. A. Beamish. The Sunday Eagle, a weekly paper, established by John McComb, poet, printed by himself and distributed by himself, ran for seven or eight years, beginning in the latter '70s. The Miner's Journal and Workingman's Advocate and the Sunday News of Frank B. Woodward were earlier publications.

The only Sunday newspaper to make a success in Scranton has been the Scrantonian, founded by Richard Little and James J. Mahon, and maintained for a decade now by Mr. Little, as sole owner. The Scrantonian has been given to sensationalism, for which, on one occasion, the editor Mr. Little, received a jail sentence. Colonel E. H. Ripple, former mayor, was designated a "tin soldier" by the Scrantonian, and Mr. Ripple began the prosecution that gave Mr. Little a six months' sentence. He was the second Scranton editor to go to jail. The incident had no effect on Mr. Little's ultimate success.

Mr. Little, as editor of the Scrantonian, made an assault on John Mitchell, head of the United Mine Workers of America, and after having been arrested for criminal libel apologized for the charges, withdrew them, and was released.

The Elmira Telegram has become practically a Scranton institution. P. A. Barrett has been Scranton editor since 1890 and has been successful. He is a versatile writer, is familiar with political history thirty years back, and writes gossip comment that is pleasing and enlightening.



